

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
HUGH S. CUMMING, SURGEON GENERAL

**STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS
PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH**

1920

COMPILED BY

JASON WATERMAN, LL. B.

AND

WILLIAM FOWLER, LL. B.

United States Public Health Service

SUPPLEMENT No. 43

TO THE

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1923

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

HUGH S. CUMMING, *Surgeon General.*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS.

Asst. Surg. Gen. B. J. LLOYD, *Chief of Division.*

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912.

They contain: (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world. (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease. (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health.

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are intended primarily for distribution to health officers, members of boards or departments of health, and those directly or indirectly engaged in or connected with public health or sanitary work. Articles of general or special interest are issued as reprints from the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS or as supplements, and in these forms are available for general distribution to those desiring them.

Requests for and communications regarding the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, reprints, or supplements should be addressed to the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

The Public Health Service is unable to supply the demand for bound copies of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS. Librarians and others receiving the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS regularly should preserve them for binding, as it is not practicable to furnish bound copies on individual requests.

✓ US.96 Pers
no. 43-46

CONTENTS.

For arrangement of matter by subjects, consult the index.

	Page.
Alabama :	
Diphtheria—Quarantine—Placarding—Restrictions on members of infected household—Quarantine of carriers—Restrictions on exposed children—Receiving and sale of food—Cleaning of premises—Cultures.....	1
Measles—Quarantine—Placarding—Restrictions on exposed persons who have not had the disease—Isolation of latent cases.....	2
Scarlet fever—Quarantine—Placarding—Restrictions on adult members of infected household—Restrictions on exposed children—Latent cases—Carriers—Receiving and sale of food—Cleaning of premises.....	3
State laboratory and Pasteur institute—Acquisition of site for—Erection of building—Purchase of equipment—Appropriation.....	3
Pupils—Annual physical examinations—Duties of health and educational authorities.....	4
Food and drugs—Misbranding. Food produced in foreign countries—Regulation of sale.....	5
Bakeries—Sanitary regulation. Bakery products—Protection from contamination.....	7
Places where food is prepared for sale, served, or sold—Sanitary regulation.....	9
Ice cream—Manufacture and sale—Sanitary regulation of establishments.....	11
Soda fountains—Sanitary regulation.....	13
Veterinary biologic products and the disposal of dead carcasses and infectious and toxic meats and feeds—Live-stock sanitary board authorized to make regulations governing.....	14
Arizona :	
Communicable diseases—Quarantine—Isolation—Disinfection.....	15
Midwifery—Regulation of practice of.....	15
California :	
Typhoid fever—Quarantine—Placarding—Restrictions on food handling—Control of carriers.....	17
Public health nurses—Qualifications.....	18
Slaughterhouses—Location, construction, maintenance, and operation.....	18
Public camp or picnic grounds—Sanitary regulation.....	20
Colorado :	
Communicable diseases—Reports of cases—Isolation—Quarantine—Placarding—Disinfection—Incubation periods—Food handling—Control measures for specific diseases—Laboratory examinations. Industrial diseases and venereal diseases—Reports of cases.....	22

PUBLIC LIBRARY
DETROIT MICH.

Colorado—Continued.	Page.
Hospitals, dispensaries, maternity homes, etc.—Licenses—Keeping of records—Making of reports—Sterilization of bedding, clothing, and utensils—Nurses—Approval of building plans. Maternity patients—Care of	57
State institutions—Reports to State board of health—Isolation or removal of communicable disease patients—Air space per person.....	59
Milk and cream—Production, handling, and sale.....	59
Meat, fish, fowl, or game—Protection of, while being transported....	61
Food and drugs—Analyses—Standards—Adulteration and misbranding—Labeling—Organization and duties of division of food and drugs under State board of health. Water supplies—Analyses....	61
Habit-forming drugs—Sale and dispensing.....	71
Places where foods, drugs, or beverages are prepared, manufactured, or sold—Construction—Sanitary regulation—Employees—Protection of foodstuffs from contamination.....	74
Bakeries—Sanitary regulation—Employees	76
Slaughterhouses and markets—Sanitary regulation. Hogs and poultry—Feeding. Meat of diseased animals—Sale prohibited.....	77
Hotels and rooming houses—Sewage disposal—Towels and bedding.....	77
Human excreta—Sanitary disposal.....	78
Sewage disposal.....	80
Schools—Location, construction, and cleanliness—Toilets and wash rooms—Water supply—Ventilation, heating, and lighting—Seats—Employment of teachers or janitors infected with communicable diseases prohibited—Physical examination of pupils—Cleaning or disinfection of school rooms.....	81
Public conveyances and stations—Sanitary regulations governing....	83
Births and deaths—Registration—Burial and removal permits.....	84
Dead bodies—Transportation	88
Barbers, barber shops, and barber schools—Sanitary regulations governing	90
Laundries and cleaning establishments—Sanitary regulation—Employees.....	90
Swimming pools—Construction, use, and sanitary regulation.....	91
Rags and secondhand goods—Disinfection—Sale. Mattresses and bedding—Manufacture, labeling, and sale.....	92
Connecticut:	
Milk—Pasteurization. Pasteurization plants—Sanitary regulation—Employees required to furnish health certificates.....	93
Delaware:	
Prostitution, lewdness, and assignation—Examination and treatment for venereal diseases of persons convicted of.....	95
School buildings—Construction or alteration—Rules governing, to be prescribed by State board of education. Pupils—Health, physical welfare, and physical inspection—Rules governing, to be prescribed by State board of education. School medical inspectors and school nurses—Employment.....	95
District of Columbia:	
Dogs—Muzzling required.....	97
Offensive trades—Location—Conduct.....	97
Buildings to be used in conduct of offensive trades—Erection or alteration.....	97

VERNAL CLARK
 JOHN HORTON

CONTENTS.

V

Florida :	Page.
Railway sanitary code.....	98
Common drinking cups—Prohibited in public places.....	111
Common towels—Prohibited in public places.....	111
Barber shops—Sanitary regulation.....	111
Camps—Sanitary regulation.....	112
Georgia :	
Physical education—Course of study in, for pupils in the common schools.....	113
Hawaii :	
Places where food is manufactured, prepared, stored, or sold—Sanitary regulation—Employees.....	114
Illinois :	
Influenza—Reports of cases—Placarding—Isolation—Precautions to prevent spread—Quarantine—Regulations governing cases in hospitals—Duty of attending physician—Removal of cases—Attendance at schools and gatherings—Burial—Disinfection—Spitting prohibited in public places.....	115
Trachoma—Reports of cases—Isolation—Information to be given patient and members of household—Precautions by patient—Duties of local health authorities—Removal of patient to another health jurisdiction—Attendance at schools and gatherings.....	118
Indiana :	
County tuberculosis hospitals—Admission, maintenance, and treatment of patients from other counties.....	120
Sanitary district bonds—Issuance.....	121
Iowa :	
Influenza—Regulation governing well persons living in building under quarantine for.....	123
Kansas :	
Peyote and mescal—Possession, sale, or giving away of, prohibited..	124
Kentucky :	
State tuberculosis hospital—Establishment, maintenance, and operation.....	125
State board of health—Appointment of members—Creation and duties of bureaus—Appointment of pharmacist as drug inspector.	
County or district departments of health—State aid to.....	126
Sewerage commission in first-class cities—Appointment, powers, and duties.....	128
Mattresses—Making, remaking, labeling, and sale.....	129
Wash rooms for use of employees in certain industries.....	130
Housing act.....	131
Louisiana :	
Municipal boards of health—Organization. Municipal health officers and municipal sanitary officers—Appointment.....	141
Milk regulation board—How constituted—Regulations concerning milk, etc., may be made by.....	141
Habit-forming drugs—Possession, sale, and dispensing.....	142
Certain State property set aside for care and maintenance of lepers—Sale to United States Government authorized.....	143
Sewer connections.....	144

	Page.
Maine:	
Communicable diseases—Reports of cases—Quarantine—Restrictions on well persons in home under quarantine—Handling and sale of milk, other foods, etc.—Library books—School attendance—Duty of attending physician—Disinfection—Funerals—Control measures for specific diseases.....	145
Ophthalmia neonatorum—Designation of prophylactic to be used in prevention of.....	156
Plumbing regulations.....	156
Railway sanitary code.....	158
Maryland:	
Communicable diseases—Reports of cases—Reports concerning tuberculosis—Incubation periods—Minimum isolation periods—Reports by local health officers to State department of health—General control measures—Placarding—Quarantine—Isolation—Contacts—Carriers—Disinfection—School attendance—Pupils required to be vaccinated. Passenger boats—Cleanliness.....	159
Communicable diseases—Cleaning and disinfection—Destruction of articles exposed to infection—Reports of deaths from communicable diseases.....	166
Communicable diseases—Removal to other jurisdictions of infected persons or carriers.....	166
Communicable diseases—Restriction or suppression of, by State and local health officers.....	166
Tuberculosis—Procedures and precautions in cases of.....	167
State board of health—Appointment of a pharmacist as an additional member of.....	167
Town or city boards of health—Organization, powers, and duties. Town or city health officers—Appointment, powers, and duties...	168
Condensed, evaporated, or preserved milk—Manufacture and sale... Adulterated or unwholesome food and drinks—Destruction or disposal. Misbranded food and drinks—Relabeling required.....	169
Foods and drugs—Standards for quality, purity, and strength of. Ice cream—Standards for.....	170
Poultry soaked in water—Sale prohibited.....	170
Pupils, teachers, etc.—Health officers authorized to make physical examinations of.....	171
Common towels—Prohibited in public places.....	171
Births and deaths—Registration. Dead bodies—Interment, disin-terment, and transportation.....	171
Advertisements—Untrue, deceptive, or misleading, prohibited.....	175
Massachusetts:	
Bubonic plague—State department of public health authorized to report to legislature any measures necessary for the prevention and control of.....	176
Lepers—State department of public health authorized to contract with United States Government for care of, at Penikese Island....	176
Tuberculosis—Subsidy from State to cities and towns for care of cases of.....	176
Tuberculosis—Time within which counties shall provide hospital care for persons afflicted with, extended.....	177
Counties authorized to issue interest-bearing or noninterest-bearing notes for tuberculosis hospital purposes.....	177

CONTENTS.

VII

Massachusetts—Continued.

Page.

Prisoners and inmates of public charitable institutions—Medical treatment of, when afflicted with syphilis, gonorrhea, or pulmonary tuberculosis	177
Dental, medical, and health clinics—Cities and towns authorized to establish and maintain	178
Prenatal and postnatal aid and care for mothers and children—Investigation of, by special commission	178
State district health officers—Appointment, powers, duties, and compensation	178
Town inspectors of health—Appointment and duties. Town health regulations—Making, publication, and approval	179
Bakeries and bakery products—Sanitation and regulation	179, 182
Liquor—Analyses of, by State department of public health	185
Bovine tuberculosis—Study of, by special commission	185
Cattle destroyed because tuberculous—Payments to owners increased	185
Births, deaths, and marriages for certain years—Preparation of indexes of	185
Town records of births, deaths, and marriages prior to 1850—Purchase and distribution of printed copies by the secretary of state ..	185
Burial, removal, and cremation permits—Return of, to issuing office ..	186
Wood alcohol and preparations containing wood alcohol—Labeling ..	186
Plumbing and drainage—Investigation by State department of public health as to advisability of standardizing municipal ordinances and regulations relating to	186
Charles River—State department of public health authorized to make orders designed to prevent the pollution of	187
Acushnet River—Investigation of sanitary condition of, by State department of public health	187

Minnesota :

Certified milk—Standards for	188
Dead bodies—Disinterment and reinterment	188

Mississippi :

County health departments and joint county health departments—Creation authorized. County health officers and joint county health officers—Appointment, powers, and duties	189
Pupils—Medical examination and treatment of—Instruction of, in health matters	190
Tuberculosis in cattle—Control and eradication	190

Missouri :

Communicable diseases—Reports of cases—Duty of health officer—Quarantine—Contacts and suspected cases—Restrictions on well persons in homes under quarantine—Interference with health authorities prohibited—Placarding—Handling and sale of milk and other food—Library books—School attendance—Closing of schools—Duty of attending physician—Disinfection—Letting of rooms or premises previously occupied by infected persons—Funerals—Action by State board of health in certain cases	192
County health officers—Duties. School buildings and grounds in counties—Annual inspection of, and report on	198
Food products—Preparation or manufacture of, in places where insanitary conditions exist prohibited	198

Missouri—Continued.

	Page.
Polluted water supplies—Maintenance of, prohibited.....	198
Common drinking cups and common eating and drinking utensils—	
Prohibited in public places.....	199
Common towels—Prohibited in public places.....	199
Human excreta—Disposal. Privies and cesspools—Location, con-	
struction, and cleaning.....	199
Fly breeding places prohibited.....	199
Manure—Disposal.....	200
Spitting—Prohibited in public places.....	200
Labor camps—Establishment of, to be reported to local health offi-	
cers—Location—Sanitation.....	200
Railway sanitary code—Declared to be a part of the regulations of	
the State board of health.....	200
Insanitary conditions—Declared nuisances—Removal or correction..	200

Montana:

Communicable diseases—Reports of cases—Certain terms defined—	
Powers and duties of State and local health authorities—Prohibi-	
tion of public gatherings—Quarantine—Isolation—Placarding—	
Hospitalization—Sale of milk—Pet animals—Disinfection—Fu-	
nerals—School and library books—School attendance—Closing of	
schools—Carriers—Control measures for specific diseases.....	201
Public health nurses—Qualifications, powers, and duties.....	219
Vegetables grown on farms irrigated with human sewage—Sale pro-	
hibited.....	220
Water supplies—Investigation—Collection and analysis of water	
samples.....	221
Raw untreated water—Notice of use of, by pumping stations or	
water plants to be given patrons—Boiling of, to be advised.....	223
Water supplies and water purification systems—Preparation and	
submission of plans for.....	223
Ice—Sanitary regulations governing.....	226
Common drinking cups—Prohibited in public places. Certain types	
of water containers prohibited.....	226
Common towels—Prohibited in public places.....	227
Schools—Sanitary requirements.....	227
Public buildings—Inspection—Correction of insanitary conditions....	228
Human excreta—Disposal.....	228
Sewer systems and sewage disposal plants—Preparation and sub-	
mission of plans for.....	228
Common carriers—Sanitary regulations governing.....	232
Births and deaths—Registration.....	236
Nuisances—Definition and abatement.....	240
Secondhand clothing and articles at rummage sales—Disinfection	
or cleaning required before sale.....	241
Industrial camps—Establishment and sanitary regulation.....	241

New Jersey:

Industrial diseases—Act requiring reports of, to State board of	
health repealed.....	244
County communicable disease hospitals—Appointment, powers, and	
duties of board of managers.....	244
Local health officers, sanitary inspectors, and plumbing inspectors—	
Licenses—Appointment.....	244

CONTENTS.

IX

New Jersey—Continued.

	Page.
Employees of local boards of health—Pension fund for relief of.....	246
Certified milk—Production, handling, and sale.....	247
Certified milk and cream—Production, handling, and sale.....	248
Foods and drugs—Taking samples of, for analysis. Milk and cream—Taking samples of, for analysis—Condemnation and disposal.....	257
Foods, drugs, and certain preparations or mixtures containing wood alcohol—Sale prohibited.....	259
Bovine tuberculosis—Inspection and test of animals for—Appraisal and destruction of diseased animals—Payments to owners of animals destroyed.....	259
Biology of sewage disposal—Investigation of, by the agricultural experiment station and the State department of health.....	260
Births and deaths—Registration.....	261
Maternity homes—Licenses—Inspection—Certain records to be kept—Reports of admissions and discharges.....	270
Barbers—Licenses—Persons having communicable diseases not to be served by—Physical examination may be required. Barber shops and barber schools—Sanitary regulations governing, authorized—Inspection—When declared public nuisances.....	272
Camps—Inspection and sanitary regulation.....	273
Nuisances in fourth-class cities—Liens on land authorized for cost and expense of abatement of.....	274

New Mexico:

Ophthalmia neonatorum—Preventive treatment.....	275
Venereal diseases—Name and address of infected person to be reported when.....	275
Venereal diseases—Isolation.....	275
Additional local health employees—Employment authorized. Taxes for public health purposes—Levy of.....	276
Food—Protection from contamination. Food-handling establishments—Sanitary regulation—Employees—Sterilization of utensils.....	277
Water supplies—Regulations governing.....	279
Sewage disposal—Regulations governing.....	280
Common drinking cups—Prohibited in public places.....	282
Common towels—Prohibited in public places.....	282
School buildings and grounds—Sanitary regulation.....	283

New York:

Communicable diseases—Designation—Reports of cases on dairy farms—Healthy adults in infected household not quarantined in certain cases—Removal of cases—Disinfection and disposal of bodily discharges—Distribution of circulars by health officers—Placarding—Exposure of infected persons—Attendance at schools and gatherings—Hospitalization—Isolation—Quarantine—Handling, sale and destruction of foodstuffs—Carriers subject to special regulations—Letting of rooms previously occupied by infected persons. Botulism and other food poisoning—Reports of cases.....	285
Tuberculous patients—Listing and recommendation of private institutions and dwellings for the board and lodging of—State aid to patients not bedridden.....	289
County tuberculosis hospitals—Establishment and maintenance.....	291

New York—Continued.	Page.
State quarantine establishment—Creation of commission to negotiate transfer of, to United States.....	293
District laboratory supply stations and substations—Establishment, maintenance, and operation.....	293
Local boards of health—Organization. Local health officers—Appointment.....	294
Butterine, oleomargarine, etc., not made from milk or cream—Purchase of, by certain institutions prohibited.....	297
Skim milk and whey which are by-products of dairy plants—Heating of, before feeding to domestic animals.....	297
Tuberculous cattle—Payments to owners for animals destroyed or taken over by State.....	297
Common towels—Prohibited in public places.....	298
Garbage, refuse, and ashes—Collection and disposal of, in towns.....	298
Midwives—Registration—Qualifications necessary for license.....	298
Nuisances—Investigation and abatement.....	299
Mattresses, upholstered spring beds, and metal bed springs—Making, remaking, renovation, and sale.....	300
Sterilization of mental defectives—Law relating to, repealed.....	302
North Carolina:	
Births and deaths—Time limit for depositing year's record book with county register of deeds changed—Fees of local registrars increased.....	303
Act to prevent spread of disease from insanitary privies—Not applicable in certain cases.....	303
North Dakota:	
Communicable diseases—Reports of cases—Duties of health officer—Quarantine—Placarding—Disinfection—Control measures for specific diseases—School attendance—Exclusion from school of tuberculous teachers or janitors—Closing of schools—Preparation of bodies for burial—Funerals.....	304
Venereal diseases—Reports of cases—Records and reports by druggists—Reports to be confidential—Circular of information to be given patient—Examinations and advice by health authorities—Laboratory examinations—Infected person not to expose others to infection—Quarantine—Isolation—Hospitalization—Prohibited occupations—Periods of control and treatment—Duties of local health authorities—Placarding—Issuance of certificates of freedom from venereal diseases—Removal of cases to other health jurisdictions—Examination, treatment, and quarantine of prisoners, etc.....	316
Dead bodies—Transportation.....	321
Water supplies and water treatment works—Preparation and submission of plans for.....	324
Public water supplies—Sanitary requirements for.....	327
Water and sewer connections.....	327
Systems of water supply, sewerage, or refuse disposal—Installation, alteration, or extension.....	327
Sewerage systems and sewage treatment works—Preparation and submission of plans for.....	328
Sewage—Regulation of discharge of, to prevent stream pollution.....	331
Sewage—Disposal.....	332

CONTENTS.

XI

North Dakota—Continued.

	Page.
Human excreta—Disposal. Toilets—Location, construction, and maintenance.....	332
Garbage and refuse—Disposal.....	333
Manure—Disposal.....	333
Common drinking cups and common towels—Prohibited in public places.....	333
Common carriers—Regulations of United States Public Health Service relating to, declared to be part of State board of health regulations.....	334
Insanitary conditions—Removal or correction.....	334
Industrial camps—Location and sanitary regulation.....	334
Embalming—Requirements for license to practice.....	335

Ohio:

Communicable diseases—Reports of cases—Certain terms defined—Quarantine—Placarding—Investigation of cases—Reciprocal notification—Disinfection—Isolation—Carriers—Attendance at schools and gatherings—Control measures for specific diseases. Industrial diseases—Reports of cases.....	336
Ophthalmia neonatorum—Reports of cases—Investigation of cases.....	344
Veneral diseases—Reports of cases—Instructions and information to be given patient—Records and reports by druggists—Investigation of cases—Examination of suspected cases—Repression of prostitution—Quarantine—Reports of discontinuance of treatment—Infected person not to expose others to infection—Removal of cases to other health jurisdictions—Issuance of certificates of freedom from venereal diseases—Reports and records to be confidential.....	345
Pupils, teachers, and school janitors—Physical examination—Prevention and control of communicable diseases in schools.....	347
County and district tuberculosis hospitals—Making of reports—Inspection—Approval certificates—Adoption of regulations for internal management—Creation or enlargement of hospital districts—Admissions, deaths, and discharges—Equipment and facilities—Medical and nursing staff—Classification of patients.....	348
Maternity hospitals—Construction, equipment, and operation—Examination, care, and treatment of mothers and children—Use of preventive treatment for ophthalmia neonatorum—Employment of physicians, nurses, and other employees—Keeping of records and making of reports—Revocation of licenses.....	350
Local health administration—Creation of city, general, and combined health districts—Appointment, powers, and duties of district boards of health and district health commissioners—State to pay portion of salaries of certain local health employees—Apportionment of expenses and funds of health districts.....	354
State park sanitary districts—Designation—Appointment of sanitary inspector—Reports of communicable diseases—Sale of milk from infected premises—Water supplies—Installation of plumbing and drainage—Disposal of human excreta, sewage, garbage, refuse, and manure—Construction and cleaning of privies and toilets—Sewer connections—Abatement of nuisances—Keeping of hogs—Inspection of food places—Sale of meat, dairy products, and other food—Protection of food from contamination—Cutting and sale of natural ice.....	360

Ohio—Continued.

Page.

Public water supplies, water treatment plants, sewerage systems, sewage treatment works, and plumbing, drainage, and sanitary equipment—Submission and approval of plans for.....	365
Ice cream parlors and soda fountains—Sterilization of utensils—Cleanliness of refrigerators, ice cream containers, and milk and cream cans—Employees—Use of straws.....	367
Common towels, common drinking cups, and common drinking and eating utensils—Prohibited in public places.....	368
Spitting—Prohibited in public places.....	368
Coughing and sneezing—Nose and mouth to be covered.....	369
Barber shops and places where manicuring or chiropody is done—Sanitary regulations governing.....	369
Dead bodies—Transportation.....	370
Sanitary code—Declaration of adoption, date when effective, and repeal of all prior regulations.....	371

Oklahoma:

Wood alcohol and denatured alcohol—Labeling of containers—Record of sales to be kept.....	372
---	-----

Oregon:

Influenza and allied diseases—Employees afflicted with, not to be permitted to work—Reports of cases—Quarantine and placarding by physicians, etc.....	373
Smallpox—Free vaccination for indigent persons—School attendance when smallpox exists in a community.....	374
Embalmers—Licenses. Boxes used for shipping dead human bodies—Construction.....	374
Homeless, neglected, and abused children and foundlings and indigent orphans—State aid to benevolent or charitable institutions caring for.....	375

Pennsylvania:

Quarantinable diseases in certain hospitals, asylums, and educational institutions—Reports of cases by person in charge—Isolation and other measures to prevent spread.....	377
Cases presenting swelling suggesting mumps—Reports of, by householders or proprietors of hotels or lodging houses.....	377
Poliomyelitis—Quarantine.....	377
Pupils or other persons afflicted with certain communicable diseases or infested with lice—Exclusion from school.....	377
Pupils—Admission to school following vaccination—Temporary certificates of vaccination.....	378
Night soil—Treatment of, when used on ground where vegetables which are eaten uncooked are grown.....	378
Night soil—Disposal of, by use upon ground not used for growing vegetables which are eaten uncooked.....	379
Human excrement—Disposal—Sewer connections required where possible. Garbage offal, manure, and dead animals—Disposal. Mosquitoes—Prevention of breeding. Offensive trades—Sanitary regulation. Polluted water supplies prohibited.....	380

Philippine Islands:	Page.
Infant welfare work, including establishment of milk dispensaries—	
Appropriation	382
Complaints for infractions of public health laws or ordinances—	
Required to be indorsed "Approved" by whom	382
Porto Rico:	
Insular sanatorium—Moneys from pay patients in, to be used for	
construction of sanatorium buildings	383
Special bureau of uncinariasis—Organization authorized. Issuance	
of regulations to prohibit contamination of soil with human	
excreta	383
Rhode Island:	
Pathologist of State board of health—Appointment, powers, duties,	
and salary—Appointment and salary of assistant pathologist	384
Manufacturing and mercantile establishments—Toilet facilities—	
Dressing rooms and seats for female employees—Suction shuttle	
prohibited, Foodstuffs—Inspection and protection	384
Waters of the State—Regulation and prohibition of pollution of	386
South Carolina:	
Influenza and other communicable diseases—Borrowing of money	
authorized to combat	392
School teachers—Prohibited from teaching when infected with tuber-	
culosis or other communicable disease—Health certificate required	
as prerequisite to employment	392
Pupils—Annual medical and dental inspection of	392
Commercial disinfectants—Sale	393
Condensed or evaporated skimmed milk—Sale	393
Hotels and restaurants—Sanitary regulation—Inspection—Health	
certificates required of employees	394
South Dakota:	
Influenza—Reports of cases—Placarding—Isolation—Disinfection—	
Attendance at gatherings—Quarantine—Restriction of visiting at	
hospitals—Duty of attending physician—Removal of cases—Spit-	
ting in public places prohibited—Funerals	397
Public health nursing—Regulations governing	398
Births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and naturalizations—Registra-	
tion	402
Births and deaths—Registration	403
Virginia:	
Venereal diseases—Reports of cases—Instructions, circular of infor-	
mation, and copy of law to be given patient—Powers and duties of	
health officers—Examination of suspected cases—Quarantine—Re-	
ports by druggists—Unlawful for infected person to expose others	
to infection—Issuance of certificates of freedom from venereal dis-	
eases—Information and reports to be confidential	408
Tuberculosis—Erection of cottage at State sanatorium for treatment	
of teachers	410
State board of health—Appointment, meetings, and officers	410
Pupils—Health examination and physical education of. School	
nurses, physicians, and physical directors—Employment. Courses	
in health examinations and physical education for teachers	410
Ice cream and condensed skimmed milk—Definitions—Sale	411
Bakery products—Manufacture and sale	412

West Virginia:

	Page.
Water supplies—Direct connections between polluted water and safe drinking water prohibited	414
Water supplies—Report required of use of any by-pass permitting certain untreated water to pass into water mains.....	414
Waterworks—Monthly reports on operation of, required.....	414
Swimming pools, public bathhouses, and bathing or swimming places—Construction, alteration, operation, or maintenance.....	414

Wisconsin:

Chemical closets and dry closets in school buildings—Requirements pertaining to.....	416
Public comfort stations—Regulations governing.....	422
Barber shops—Sanitary regulation.....	435
Industrial camps—"Camp" defined—Regulation of sleeping quarters.....	435

INTRODUCTION.

Reprints from the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS numbered 200, 264, 279, 338, and 406, supplements to the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS numbered 37, 38, and 42, and the present volume, taken together, contain State laws and regulations pertaining to the public health approved or adopted from July 1, 1911, to December 31, 1920, inclusive.

Municipal ordinances, rules, and regulations pertaining to the public health have also been published, and reprints numbered 70, 121, 199, 230, 273, 364, and 388, and supplement numbered 40 are compilations of these ordinances and regulations which were adopted during the 10-year period 1910 to 1919, inclusive.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

ADOPTED DURING THE YEAR 1920.

ALABAMA.

Diphtheria—Quarantine—Placarding—Restrictions on Members of Infected Household—Quarantine of Carriers—Restrictions on Exposed Children—Receiving and Sale of Food—Cleaning of Premises—Cultures. (Reg. Bd. of H., 1920.)

RULE 1. As soon as a diagnosis of diphtheria is made or suspected by the attending physician, a quarantine of the household in which the disease exists, or is supposed to exist, shall be established at once. The attending physician is required by law to establish this quarantine.

RULE 2. Every parent, householder, or other responsible person in whose family or household diphtheria exists shall post securely a placard, with the name of the above disease printed thereon, in a conspicuous place on the front of his or her home (when living in an apartment house or hotel, on the main entrance of the apartment or room) immediately upon receipt of such placard from the county health or quarantine officer, and no one shall remove said placard until the disease no longer exists either in an active case or "carrier." The disease will be considered no longer existing when two successive microscopical examinations of the secretion taken at 24-hour intervals from the nose and throat of the person or persons affected show no germs of diphtheria. Such substitute for the placard as may be authorized by a county board of health may be used in the county of the board adopting it.

RULE 3. No parent, householder, or other responsible person in whose family or household diphtheria exists shall permit any member thereof to attend any public or private school, Sunday school, church, theater, party, picnic, or other public gathering; nor shall they eat at public eating places, drink at soda founts, ride on public conveyances, or enter public parks.

RULE 4. All adults of the household shall have microscopical examination of the secretions of the nose and throat made and, if such examination shows these secretions to be free from the germs of the disease, such adults as are not engaged in nursing the sick and who do not come into contact with the sick, or a "carrier," may be released from the conditions prescribed in rule 3.

RULE 5. Those children or adults who are found to have the germs of diphtheria in their nose or throat, and who are commonly known as "carriers" shall be placed under strict quarantine because, although not ill, they are as dangerous to others as the active case of the disease.

RULE 6. Children who have been exposed to diphtheria shall not associate with other children, until the cultures from the nose and throat are found

negative. The term "exposed," as applied to diphtheria, is defined as playing or eating together or engaged in any way whereby the hands or mouth come in contact, or using the same playthings, pencils, books, etc., though they do not come into actual personal contact.

RULE 7. No food supplies, including milk, shall be received in the family, or household, in containers which are to be returned, nor shall any food, including milk and butter, which is handled through the household, be sold or given away while diphtheria exists therein.

RULE 8. At the expiration of the quarantine, the room or rooms occupied by the sick or "carrier" shall be thoroughly cleaned in accordance with directions adopted by the Alabama State Board of Health.

RULE 9. When the final specimen of the secretions from the nose and throat of the patient or "carrier" is sent in for examination, it should be accompanied by similar specimens from those nursing or in close contact with the case, in order to determine whether they have become "carriers."

Measles—Quarantine—Placarding—Restrictions on Exposed Persons Who Have not Had the Disease—Isolation of Latent Cases. (Reg. Bd. of H., 1920.)

RULE 1. As soon as a diagnosis of measles is made or suspected, a quarantine shall be established at once of the household in which the disease exists or is supposed to exist. The attending physician is required by law to establish the quarantine.

RULE 2. Every parent, householder or other responsible person in whose family or household measles exists shall post securely a placard, with the name of the above disease printed thereon, in a conspicuous place on the front of his or her home (when living in an apartment house or hotel, on the main entrance of the apartment or rooms) immediately upon the receipt of such placard from the county health or quarantine officer and said placard shall not be removed (if removed by accident, shall be replaced) until a period of at least 10 days has passed since the eruption, or by written permission of the county health or quarantine officer. Such substitute for the placard as may be authorized by a county board of health may be used in the county of the board adopting it.

RULE 3. No parent, householder, or other responsible person, in whose house or family measles exists, shall permit any member of their family or household who has measles to leave the premises where they are isolated, nor shall they be allowed to associate with others on or near said premises.

RULE 4. No parent, householder, or other responsible person shall permit any member of their family or household, who has never had measles but who has been exposed to measles, to go to any school, Sunday school, church, theater, party, or other public gathering, until 14 days have elapsed from the time of exposure with no symptoms of beginning disease.

RULE 5. All persons who have never had measles, but who have been exposed to measles, when they show symptoms of "cold" in the head, a soreness or tickling in the throat or a dry cough should be considered latent cases of measles and isolated accordingly. When there exists an epidemic, it should be a foregone conclusion that every one has been exposed.

RULE 6. Persons suffering from measles may be discharged from quarantine 10 days after the appearance of the eruption providing all symptoms, including discharge from nose and ears, have disappeared; otherwise, on the written permit of the county health or quarantine officer.

Scarlet Fever—Quarantine—Placarding—Restrictions on Adult Members of Infected Household—Restrictions on Exposed Children—Latent Cases—Carriers—Receiving and Sale of Food—Cleaning of Premises. (Reg. Bd. of H., 1920.)

RULE 1. AS soon as a diagnosis of scarlet fever is made or suspected, a quarantine of the household in which the disease exists, or is supposed to exist, shall be established at once. The attending physician is required by law to establish this quarantine.

RULE 2. Every parent, householder or other responsible person in whose family or household scarlet fever exists shall post securely a placard, with the name of the above disease printed thereon, in a conspicuous place on the front of his or her home (when living in an apartment house or hotel, on the main entrance to the apartment or room), immediately upon the receipt of such placard from the county health or quarantine officer, and no one shall remove said placard until the case has recovered and peeling of the skin and all discharges from the nose, throat, and ears have ceased; but, not in any case, until at least five weeks from the date on which the eruption appeared on the patient. Such substitute for the placard as may be authorized by a county board of health may be used in the county of the board adopting it.

RULE 3. No parent, householder, or other responsible person in whose family or household scarlet fever exists shall permit the person who has scarlet fever, or any person under 15 years of age, to leave the premises or associate with others on or near the said premises while under quarantine.

RULE 4. Adult members of the family or household in which scarlet fever exists may go about their regular vocation except when engaged in any industry connected with the preparation or handling of milk, food, or drinks or in a school or other place where children are employed or congregate. Such adults, however, shall not enter any school, Sunday school, church, theater, party, picnic, or other public gathering.

RULE 5. No parent, householder, or other responsible person shall permit a child under 15 years of age who has been exposed to a case of scarlet fever to associate with other children, or to attend any school, Sunday school, church, theater, party, picnic, or other public gathering; nor shall they drink at soda fount, eat at public eating places, ride on public conveyances, or enter public parks, until a period of seven days have elapsed, and not then if there is any evidence of "cold" or sore throat.

RULE 6. Any adult or child who has been exposed to scarlet fever and who develops a sore throat or discharge from the nose, however mild, shall be considered a latent case of scarlet fever, or at least a "carrier" and subject to these rules of quarantine.

RULE 7. No food supplies, including milk and "drinks," shall be received in the family or household in containers which are to be returned, nor shall any food, including milk and butter, which is handled through the household, be sold or given away while scarlet fever exists therein.

RULE 8. At the expiration of the quarantine, the room or rooms occupied by the case or cases of scarlet fever shall be thoroughly cleaned in accordance with the direction adopted by the Alabama State Board of Health.

State Laboratory and Pasteur Institute—Acquisition of Site for—Erection of Building—Purchase of Equipment—Appropriation. (Act 14, Sept. 28, 1920.)

That an act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase or condemnation of a site and the erection of a building thereon for a Pasteur institute and

laboratory and the purchase of necessary or proper equipment therefor and to make appropriation for such purposes," approved September 30, 1919, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor is hereby empowered and directed to purchase a suitable and desirable site in the city of Montgomery, Ala., for the purpose of erecting thereon a suitable building to be used as a State laboratory and Pasteur institute, taking title to the site acquired in the name of the State. If a desirable site may not in the opinion of the governor be purchased at a reasonable price, he shall direct the attorney general to institute condemnation proceedings for and on behalf of the State to condemn the site desired.

SEC. 2. When directed by the governor the attorney general shall apply in the name of the State of Alabama to the probate court of Montgomery County for an order, condemning to the use of the State in perpetuity such land desired. The application need not be verified by oath but must in all other respects take the same course under the statutes that other applications for condemnation of lands for public use now take.

SEC. 3. When a site shall have been acquired by the State as provided herein, it shall be the duty of the chairman of the State board of control and economy to have prepared by some competent architect plans and specifications for a building suitable for the purposes and needs of a State laboratory and Pasteur institute, to be approved by the governor, and shall advertise once a week for three consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in Montgomery, Mobile, and Birmingham, for bids to erect said building in accordance with said plans and specifications. Upon opening of said bids, the governor is authorized to enter into a contract, in the name of the State, with such of the bidders as he may deem best, or he shall be empowered to reject any and all bids if he deem advisable.

SEC. 4. The State health officer is authorized and required to select and purchase such scientific apparatuses or paraphernalia as may be necessary or proper to equip said laboratory and Pasteur institute in an up-to-date and first-class manner, having regard to the purposes, uses, and size thereof.

SEC. 5. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$30,000, or so much thereof as may be needed for the uses and purposes of this act, and which shall be paid out upon warrant of the auditor drawn as and when directed by the governor.

Pupils—Annual Physical Examinations—Duties of Health and Educational Authorities. (Act 101, Oct. 5, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That the State department of education and the State board of health shall in conjunction arrange for the examination of each and every child attending the public schools of this State, both male and female, for any physical defects of any kind, embracing mental deficiency, diseases of the ear, eye, nose and throat, mouth and teeth, and any deformity or dislocation of the hip-joints or spinal disease, phimosiis, hookworm disease, and any other disease requiring medical or surgical aid in developing the child into a strong and healthy individual. The several county boards of education and county boards of health shall cooperate fully with the State board of education and State board of health in the promotion of this work. The county superintendent of education shall arrange with the county health officer a schedule of dates for this examination of the children in the public schools under his supervision and the city superintendent of schools shall make like schedule for the schools under his supervision.

SEC. 2. That each and every child shall be examined before October 1 in each and every year by the county health officer, and that the State superin-

tendent of education be, and is hereby, required to have blanks printed to be furnished by the county superintendent of education to the various school districts. The county health officer of each county shall make such physical examinations of the school children and he shall secure such assistance from the county board of health as is necessary. All examinations held under this act shall be without charge to the child or its parents.

SEC. 3. That every public school and private or parochial school shall carry out a system of physical education, the character of which shall conform to the program or course outlined by the State department of education.

SEC. 4. That each child shall be furnished with a certificate of examination, which shall be recorded by the teacher in a record kept for that purpose, the certificate to be returned to the parent or guardian of the child.

SEC. 5. That the State board of health shall supply the county health officers with glass slides and tubes, if necessary, for the taking of specimens, for making blood tests and hookworm tests.

SEC. 6. That the State board of health shall have all necessary tests made at the State laboratory upon the request of the county health officer.

SEC. 7. That to the end that the objects and purposes of this act may be fully carried into effect, and the health of the school children of Alabama may be materially improved, the cooperation of the county board[s] of health in the various counties of Alabama, in conjunction with the county health officers, is expected without charge to the parent or the child.

Food and Drugs—Misbranding. Food Produced in Foreign Countries—Regulation of Sale. (Act 115, Oct. 5, 1920.)

That section 5 of an act entitled "An act to regulate sale of food and drugs in the State of Alabama, to provide for enforcement and inspectors and prescribe penalties for violation thereof,["] approved Aug. 26, 1909, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5. That the term "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, the package or label of which shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the purity or therapeutic effect of such articles or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which shall be false or misleading in any particular, or to articles of food the package or label of which shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding such articles or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which shall be false or might prove deceptive as to the true character of the product, or to any food and drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or county [country] in which it is manufactured or produced.

That for the purpose of this act an article shall also be deemed misbranded:

In case of drugs:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fails to bear a true statement on the label or fail[s] to show in conspicuous letters a true statement as is or may be prescribed by the United States law or rules and regulations of the quantity and proportion of any alcohol, spirituous, vinous, or malt liquor, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, antipyrine, or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein: *Provided*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to apply to such preparations as are specified and recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia, or National Formulary, or to prescriptions

of licensed practitioners of medicine or dental surgery and veterinary surgeons in course of their personal practice.

In case of foods:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purports to be [a] foreign product when not so, or is an imitation in package or label of another substance of a previously established name, or which has been trade-marked or patented, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fails to bear a true statement on the label in conspicuous letters of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, malt, malt extract, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, antipyrine or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein.

Third. If in package form and the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count, together with the name and address of the manufacturer or jobber or other person responsible for placing the product upon the market: *Provided, however*, That reasonable variations as to the quantity of the contents of the packages shall be permitted and tolerances and exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of this act.

Fourth. If it consists in whole or in part of peanuts or soy beans produced in China, Japan, or other foreign countries or of peanut or soy bean oil produced in China, Japan, the United States, or elsewhere, from peanuts or soy beans grown in China, Japan, or other foreign countries, and the words "oriental peanuts," "oriental soy beans," or "oriental peanut oil," "oriental soy bean oil," or "contains oriental peanut oil," "contains oriental soy bean oil [oil]," as the case may be, are not plainly and conspicuously labeled on the package or written or stamped on the principal label thereof in the English language, and in Gothic type larger than and in more conspicuous face type than any other words appearing on said label: *Provided* That the labeling required by this subdivision shall not apply to articles of nuts, oils, or foods containing them which are now on the markets of this State, when the requirements hereinafter set out have been complied with.

Any proprietor of a restaurant, cafe, boarding house, or other place serving meals, or any person, firm, association, or corporation who shall engage in the business of serving, selling, or who shall have in stock to sell, serve, or offer for sale in this State any peanuts, soy beans, peanut oil, soy bean oil, or articles of food or articles that may be used as food, which have been produced in China, Japan, or other foreign countries or have been produced in part from peanuts or soy beans grown in China, Japan, or other foreign countries shall, first, notify the commissioner of agriculture and industries of the fact of his or their engagement in, or his or their importing, selling, serving, or having in stock for sale or service such products or articles, and shall not later than the fifteenth day of each month report to the said commissioner of agriculture and industries an itemized and written account, under oath, of the amount of said products or articles sold or served during the previous month and the name and address of the purchasers; second, display and keep constantly displayed a card of the following description, and in the following position: The card shall be white, at least 10 by 14 inches in size, on which is printed the words "oriental peanuts used here" or "foods containing oriental oils used here" or "oriental peanuts sold here," "oriental soy bean oils sold here," or "articles

of food containing oriental oils sold here," printed in black Roman letters not less than one inch in length by one-half inch in width; the position of the card shall be on every wall of the room in which said articles are sold or served, approximately 5 feet from the floor and not farther than 10 feet apart, and when not sold from a room shall be constantly displayed otherwise in a conspicuous manner. It shall be the duty of every manufacturer, jobber, importer, firm, association, corporation, or person manufacturing or selling any peanuts, soy beans, peanut oil, soy bean oil, or other foods consisting in part of peanuts, soy beans, or peanut oil, or soy bean oil on the markets of this State to produce any records and to answer, orally or in writing, correctly to the best of his knowledge, under oath or otherwise, as may be required, all questions propounded by the commissioner of agriculture and industries concerning said foods and their origin and manufacture as may be desired for the purpose of properly carrying into effect the provisions of this subdivision of the said section 5: *Provided, however,* That no information thus obtained shall be used as a basis for any criminal prosecution against the person furnishing same. Any person, firm, association, or corporation violating any provision of this subdivision of section 5 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall for each offense be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.

Fifth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or devise [device] regarding the ingredients or substance[s] contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular: *Provided,* That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now, or from time to time hereafter, known as articles of food under their own distinctive names and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where the said article has been manufactured or produced. But in case of baking powders every can or other package shall be labeled so as to show clearly and exactly what acid salt and what amount has been used in making the same.

Second. In the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blend[s], and the words compound, imitations, [sic] or blend, as the case may be, is plainly stated in larger letters than other printing on the package in which it is offered for sale: *Provided,* That the term "blend" as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring or flavoring only: *And provided further,* That the label bear a true statement of the names of the ingredients entering into or going to make up the food sold or offered for sale in Alabama, as imitations, compounds, or blends.

Bakeries—Sanitary Regulation. Bakery Products—Protection from Contamination. (Reg. Bd. of H., Effective Apr. 1, 1920.)

SECTION 1. A bakery is hereby defined, for the purpose of enforcing these regulations, as any place used for any process of mixing, compounding, preparing, or baking for sale any bread, biscuits, buns, rolls, pretzels, crackers, crullers, doughnuts, macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, cake, pies, or any food products of which flour or meal is a principal ingredient.

Provided, That restaurants in which any of the foregoing food products are mixed and baked for consumption in such restaurants only, and kitchens or

rooms in dwellings where any of the said food products are mixed and baked for home consumption, shall not be considered bakeries.

SEC. 2. Every bakery shall be housed in a building:

(a) Offering and affording adequate protection against rain, wind, and extremes of temperature;

(b) Having whole, sound, smooth, and readily cleanable floor, walls, and ceiling;

(c) The floors of which are properly drained;

(d) Provided with window space sufficient to give necessary natural light during the daylight hours;

(e) Having at least one passageway directly from the baking or mixing room to the exterior;

(f) Of proportions and dimensions ample for the equipment and processes employed.

SEC. 3. In communities which maintain a system of public water supply and sewerage, every bakery situated within practicable reach of such water supply or sewer line shall be equipped with running water and a sewer-connected sink and with suitable water-flush toilets.

SEC. 4. In communities not maintaining a system of public water supply, a convenient source of water ample for all requirements shall be available at all times. Such a water supply shall meet the approval of the State board of health as to purity.

SEC. 5. Water-flush toilets or other approved facilities, in sufficient number and for both races and sexes employed, shall be provided for the comfort and convenience of employees, and such toilets shall be kept clean and sanitary and in good repair. Facilities for hand washing, including soap and individual towels, shall be located convenient to the toilets and a notice conspicuously pasted in the toilets or wash rooms directing all employees to cleanse their hands after using the toilet and before commencing work. The use of a common towel is prohibited.

SEC. 6. The entire establishment shall be effectively screened or free from flies at all times.

SEC. 7. When the natural light is inadequate (measured by the requirements necessary for purposes of inspection), artificial lighting facilities ample for all needs shall be installed.

SEC. 8. The premises shall be kept free from rats, mice, and other vermin, and no domestic animals shall be permitted therein.

SEC. 9. Street clothing shall not be worn by employees engaged in the process of manufacture, except when covered by aprons or other garments. Sufficient locker space for the street clothing of employees shall be provided on the premises; but such lockers shall not be located in the baking or mixing room.

SEC. 10. The boiler room of the bakery, if one is included in the equipment, shall be separated from the room or rooms in which the processes of manufacture are carried on or where raw material or the completed product is stored. Covered receptacles for ashes, garbage, or other waste materials shall be provided, and all completed products shall be removed from the baking room before the oven ash pit is cleaned or ashes are sifted.

SEC. 11. Every loaf of bread which is shipped or retailed in any place except the bakery in which it was made shall be wrapped in paraffined or similarly prepared paper. Wrapping and sealing shall be done in the bakery, and may not be done by a porter, delivery boy, or other person not regularly employed in the process of manufacture.

SEC. 12. Other bakery products than bread shall be shipped or delivered only in paper-lined, dust-proof boxes, baskets, or hampers, and when delivered or sold from wagons shall be closely covered in a way to exclude dust, flies, and other contamination.

SEC. 13. Racks and tables on which bakery products are cooled shall be clean at all times. Display cases shall be so constructed as to protect their contents from dust, flies, and other contamination. Frosted products shall be protected from dust, flies, and other contamination during the cooling and hardening of the frosting.

SEC. 14. Completed bakery products shall at no time be set on the floor for any purpose.

SEC. 15. Expectoration in any part of the bakery is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 16. No manager of any bakery shall require or permit any person infected with typhoid fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, chicken pox, whooping cough, measles, mumps, venereal disease, or any other contagious or infectious disease to work in that establishment; and no person so affected shall engage in the manufacture of any bakery products. No person who has recently recovered from any of the above-named diseases shall be employed in any bakery until, in the opinion of the county health officer or quarantine officer, it is safe to do so.

SEC. 17. No bakery shall be permitted to operate or continue in operation if any one of the following conditions exists or is permitted to exist:

- (a) A water-flush toilet opening directly into the bakery;
- (b) A surface privy in close proximity to the bakery;
- (c) The operation of any part of the baking process in a room in which another business (other than the preparation of food) is conducted, or which is used for domestic purposes, or which opens directly into a room so used;
- (d) The accumulation on the premises of unnecessary rubbish, litter, cobwebs, dirt, etc., or material not germane to the preparation of bakery products.

SEC. 18. No bakery shall be permitted to open for business until the provisions of these regulations concerning equipment have been complied with, to the satisfaction of the county health officer, the county board of health, the State health officer, or his representative. Direct violation of any provision of these regulations, after a reasonable period (not to exceed 30 days) has been allowed for compliance, shall be considered sufficient reason for closure by the county health officer, county board of health, the State health officer, or his representative. In case of closure the procedure prescribed in section 723 of the code of 1907, as amended, shall be followed.

SEC. 19. These regulations shall be in effect on and after April 1, 1920.

Places where Food is Prepared for Sale, Served, or Sold—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Effective Apr. 1, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Every restaurant, café, lunch stand, booth, or other establishment in which food is prepared for sale, served, sold, or advertised for sale, shall be housed in a building:

- (a) Offering and affording adequate protection from rain, wind, and extremes of temperature;
- (b) Having whole, sound, smooth floor, walls, and ceiling;
- (c) The floors of which are properly drained;
- (d) Provided with space sufficient to give necessary natural light during the daylight hours;
- (e) Having at least one passageway leading directly from the kitchen to the exterior;

(f) Of proportions and dimensions ample for the equipment and processes employed therein.

SEC. 2. In communities which maintain a system of public water supply and sewerage, every food-serving establishment herein named, situated within practicable reach of such water supply or sewer line, shall be equipped with running water and a standard sewer-connected sink.

SEC. 3. In communities not maintaining a system of public water supply, a convenient source of water, ample for all needs, shall be available at all times. Such a water supply must meet the approval of the State board of health as to purity.

SEC. 4. Approved facilities for heating water shall be included in the equipment of every food-serving establishment herein named.

SEC. 5. Every food-serving establishment herein named shall be effectively screened or free from flies at all times.

SEC. 6. When the natural light is inadequate (measured by the requirements necessary for purposes of inspection) artificial lighting facilities, ample for all needs, shall be installed.

SEC. 7. All garbage and other wastes shall be kept in suitable, water-tight, properly covered receptacles outside of the kitchen.

SEC. 8. All dishes, cutlery, silver, and glasses shall be washed and scalded after each use and protected from dust, soot, flies, and other soiling in warmers, cupboards, or under cover, until used again. Used and unused glasses shall be kept entirely separate.

SEC. 9. All prepared food shall be protected from dust, flies, the hands of customers, and other contamination.

SEC. 10. Bread, crackers, and similar foods shall be kept in closed, vermin-proof containers, at least 18 inches from the floor. Prepared food of any kind shall be kept at least this distance from the floor at all times.

SEC. 11. Milk shall be kept at temperature of 50° F. or less. If taken from storage with a dipper, the latter shall be equipped with a spout or with a specially shaped lip.

SEC. 12. All canned and preserved goods, if contained in metal packages, shall be entirely removed from the original container when opened.

SEC. 13. Sugar bowls shall be equipped with lids, and shall be covered at all times except when in actual use.

SEC. 14. Refrigerators, and all compartments in which raw or prepared food is kept, shall be clean at all times.

SEC. 15. Street clothing shall not be worn in the preparation or service of food, except when covered by clean aprons or other garments. Sufficient locker space for the street clothing of employees shall be provided on the premises; but such lockers shall not be located in the kitchen.

SEC. 16. All persons engaged in the preparation or service of food shall wash their hands thoroughly after contact with any soiled or inedible matter before again handling food.

SEC. 17. The use of newspaper, wrapping paper, or any such material not especially prepared and adapted to the purpose, for wrapping prepared food or as a covering for shelves, tables, etc., upon which prepared food or clean dishes, cutlery, silver, or glasses are deposited, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 18. The premises shall be kept free from rats, mice, and other vermin.

SEC. 19. The repeated use of napkins by different persons is hereby prohibited. Toothpicks, when provided, shall be kept in an uncontaminated condition.

SEC. 20. Regular passage through the kitchen of any food-handling establishment herein named, by persons not employed therein nor necessary to the delivery of supplies, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 21. Expectorating in any part of any establishment in which food is prepared or served is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 22. No manager or proprietor of any establishment above named shall require or permit any person infected with typhoid fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, chicken pox, whooping cough, measles, mumps, venereal disease, or any other contagious or infectious disease to work in that establishment; and no person so affected shall engage in the preparation or service of food. No person who has recently recovered from any of the above-named diseases shall be employed in the preparation or service of food until, in the opinion of the county health officer or quarantine officer, it is safe to do so.

SEC. 23. No restaurant or other food-serving establishment shall be permitted to continue in operation if any one of the following conditions exists or is permitted to exist:

- (a) A water-flush toilet opening directly into the kitchen;
- (b) A surface privy in close proximity to the establishment;
- (c) The operation of a kitchen or the serving of food in a room in which another business (other than the preparation of food) is conducted, or which is used for domestic purposes, or which opens directly into a room so used;
- (d) The accumulation on the premises of unnecessary rubbish, litter, cobwebs, etc., or material not germane to the preparation of food;
- (e) The keeping of live fowls, pigs, goats, or other animals in the kitchen, cellar, or any part of the building occupied by the establishment, not removed at least 20 feet therefrom.

SEC. 24. No restaurant, café, lunchstand, booth, or other establishment in which food is prepared or served shall be permitted to open for business until the provisions of these regulations concerning equipment have been complied with to the satisfaction of the county health officer, the county board of health, the State health officer, or his representative. Direct violations of any provision of these regulations, after a reasonable period (not to exceed 30 days) has been allowed for compliance, shall be considered sufficient reason for closure by the county health officer, county board of health, the State health officer, or his representative. In case of closure, the procedure prescribed in section 723 of the code of 1907, as amended, shall be followed.

SEC. 25. These regulations shall be in effect on and after April 1, 1920.

**Ice Cream—Manufacture and Sale—Sanitary Regulation of Establishments.
(Reg. Bd. of H., Effective Apr. 1, 1920.)**

SECTION 1. Ice cream is hereby defined as a frozen compound, of which milk, cream, or a substitute is the principal ingredient, other ingredients being varied as to kind and proportion, within limits established by custom and usage.

SEC. 2. The manufacture, sale, offering for sale, or advertising for sale of ice cream made from milk, cream, or other dairy products or ingredients which have not been freshly pasteurized at a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit for 25 minutes, or at 150 degrees for 20 minutes, by intermittent or holding process of pasteurization, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 3. Ice cream shall be deemed to be adulterated under either one of the following conditions:

- (a) If it contains any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients which may render it injurious to health;
- (b) If it contains any rancid or renovated or process butter fats.

SEC. 4. The manufacture, sale, offering for sale, or advertising for sale of ice cream which is adulterated, as defined in section 3 of these regulations, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 5. The sale, offering for sale, or advertising for sale of ice cream as the product of one manufacturer, when in reality it is the product of another manufacturer, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 6. No ice cream shall be manufactured except in a building—

- (a) Having whole, sound, and smooth floor, walls, and ceiling;
- (b) The floor of which is constructed of wood, concrete, or similar material which may be flushed and scrubbed, and which is well drained;
- (c) Provided with window space sufficient to give necessary natural light during the daylight hours; and
- (d) Of proportions and dimensions ample for the equipment and processes employed.

SEC. 7. The building in which the manufacture of ice cream is undertaken shall be supplied with running water and equipped with sewer-connected sinks and drains and hose connections, making the flushing of any and all parts of the premises possible. All water used in the processes employed shall be clean and unpolluted, according to standards of the State board of health.

SEC. 8. The packing, selling, or shipping of ice cream in containers which have not been washed and sterilized since last used is hereby prohibited. Sterilized containers shall not be inverted on the floor to drain.

SEC. 9. The entire portion of the establishment in which any of the processes of the manufacture of ice cream are carried on shall be effectively screened or free from flies at all times.

SEC. 10. When the natural light is inadequate (measured by the requirements necessary for purposes of inspection) artificial lighting facilities, ample for all needs, shall be installed.

SEC. 11. All equipment, such as pasteurizers, homogenizers, freezers, etc., shall be sterilized between uses.

SEC. 12. The premises shall be kept free from rats, mice, other vermin, and domestic animals.

SEC. 13. The wearing of street clothing by employees engaged in the manufacture of ice cream, except when covered by aprons or other garments, is hereby prohibited. Sufficient locker space for the street clothing of employees shall be provided on the premises; but such lockers shall not be located in the mixing or freezing rooms.

SEC. 14. The boiler room of the establishment, if a boiler is included in the equipment, shall be entirely separated from the space in which any process of the manufacture of ice cream is undertaken.

SEC. 15. Expectorating in any part of the establishment is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 16. Ice cream in the process of hardening shall be covered.

SEC. 17. No manager or proprietor of an ice cream manufacturing plant shall require or permit any person infected with typhoid fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, chicken pox, whooping cough, measles, mumps, venereal disease, or any other contagious or infectious disease to work in that establishment; and no person so affected shall take part in the manufacture of ice cream. No person who has recently recovered from any of the above-named diseases shall be employed in the manufacture of ice cream until, in the opinion of the county health officer or quarantine officer, it is safe to do so.

SEC. 18. The labeling, branding, tagging, sale, offering for sale, or advertising for sale of ice cream with any false statement concerning the sanitary conditions under which it was manufactured is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 19. No ice cream manufacturing plant shall be permitted to operate or continue in operation if any one of the following conditions exists or is permitted to exist:

(a) A water-flush toilet opening directly into a room in which any part of the process of manufacture is undertaken;

(b) A surface privy in close proximity to the establishment;

(c) The mixing or freezing of ice cream in a room in which another business (other than the preparation of food) is conducted, or which is used for storage or domestic purposes, or which opens directly into a room so used;

(d) The accumulation of unnecessary rubbish, litter, etc., or material not germane to the manufacture of ice cream.

SEC. 20. No ice cream manufacturing plant shall be permitted to open for business until equipped to fulfill the sanitary requirements of these regulations, to the satisfaction of the county health officer, the county board of health, the State health officer, or his representative. Direct violation of any provision of these regulations, after a reasonable period (not to exceed 30 days) has been allowed for compliance, shall be considered sufficient reason for closure by the county health officer, the county board of health, the State health officer, or his representative. In case of closure, the procedure prescribed in section 702 or 703 of the code of 1907, as amended, shall be followed.

SEC. 21. These regulations shall be in effect on and after April 1, 1920.

Soda Fountains—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Effective Apr. 1, 1920.)

SECTION 1. A soda fountain is hereby defined, for the purpose of enforcing these regulations, as a place where drinks are prepared and sold from storage in bulk.

Provided, That places where bottled drinks only are sold shall not come under the provisions of these regulations, except when drinks are poured from bottles before being served.

SEC. 2. Every soda fountain shall be kept in a clean condition as regards floor, counter, back bar, and sirup containers.

SEC. 3. In communities which maintain a system of public water supply and sewerage, every soda fountain situated within practicable reach of such water supply or sewer line shall be supplied with running water and connected with the sewer.

SEC. 4. In communities not having a system of public water supply, arrangements for supplying running water and discharging wastes shall be installed. The water supply used shall meet the approval of the State board of health as to purity.

SEC. 5. In communities in which regular inspection and supervision of soda fountains is not maintained, no mixed, compounded, prepared, or tapped cold drink shall be served at any soda fountain except in an individual cup. The presence of glasses on the fountain in such communities shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of their use.

SEC. 6. In communities in which the local health authorities maintain satisfactory supervision over the methods employed in soda fountains, no mixed, compounded, prepared, or tapped cold drinks shall be served in any soda fountain except in glasses which have been sterilized since last used. The presence of soiled or unsterilized glasses among those which have been sterilized shall be *prima facie* evidence of their prospective use in that condition.

SEC. 7. No patron or customer shall be supplied with a spoon for the consumption of a drink or a confection except it has been sterilized since last used, or has never been used.

SEC. 8. All straws shall be protected from dust, flies, and unnecessary handling.

SEC. 9. Sirups, preserves, whipped cream, marshmallow, or other garnishments or flavors, and ice-cream cones, etc., shall be protected from dust, flies, and other contamination.

SEC. 10. Milk, when served at the fount, shall be kept at a temperature of 50° Fahrenheit, or less. Milk, when not poured from the original container nor pumped, shall be dipped only with a dipper having a spout or a specially shaped lip. When poured from the original container, the latter shall be protected at all times from dust, flies, and other contamination.

SEC. 11. Ice cream, sherbet, and other similar confections shall be covered at all times except while being served. Utensils for serving ice cream, sherbet, and similar confections shall not be kept in the confection container between uses, but shall be kept in clean water or rinsed before each use.

SEC. 12. All sirup or flavors shall be made or mixed in clean vessels, in a building having a solid floor of wood, concrete, or similar material, and smooth walls and ceiling, which is clean, well lighted, and free from dust, mold, flies, and cobwebs. Ice for use in drinks shall be washed before crushing, and shall be crushed or chipped in a container used for that purpose only, and thoroughly cleansed before each use.

SEC. 13. Expecterating in or about a soda fountain is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 14. No manager or proprietor of a soda fountain shall require or permit any person infected with typhoid fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, chicken pox, whooping cough, measles, mumps, venereal disease, or any other contagious or infectious disease to work in that establishment; and no person so affected shall engage in the preparation of confections or drinks. No person who has recently recovered from any of the above-named diseases shall be employed in the preparation or service of confections or drinks until, in the opinion of the county health officer or quarantine officer, it is safe to do so.

SEC. 15. No soda fountain shall be permitted to open for business or continue in operation if any one of the following conditions exists or is permitted to exist:

(a) A water-flush toilet opening into the room in which sirups and flavors are prepared;

(b) A surface privy in close proximity to the establishment; or

(c) The undue prevalence of flies.

SEC. 16. No soda fountain or other establishment in which confections and drinks are prepared for sale shall be permitted to open for business until equipped to fulfill the sanitary requirements of these regulations, to the satisfaction of the county health officer, the county board of health, the State health officer, or his representative. Direct violation of any provision of these regulations, after a reasonable period (not to exceed 30 days) has been allowed for compliance, shall be considered sufficient reason for closure by the county health officer, county board of health, the State health officer, or his representative. In case of closure, the procedure prescribed in section 723 of the code of 1907, as amended, shall be followed.

SEC. 17. These regulations shall be in effect on and after April 1, 1920.

Veterinary Biologic Products and the Disposal of Dead Carcasses and Infectious and Toxic Meats and Feeds—Live Stock Sanitary Board Authorized to Make Regulations Governing. (Act 103, Oct. 5, 1920.)

That the Live Stock Sanitary Board of Alabama shall have power to make rules and regulations governing the manufacture, sale, distribution, handling, and keeping and use of all veterinary biological products and serums, and also the disposal of dead carcasses, infectious and toxic meats and feeds.

ARIZONA.

Communicable Diseases—Quarantine—Isolation—Disinfection. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 1, 1920.)

Absolute quarantine includes—

First. Absolute prohibition of entrance to or exit from a building or conveyance except by officers or attendants authorized by the health authorities, and the placing of guards, if necessary, to enforce this prohibition;

Second. The posting of warning placards stating the name of the disease in a conspicuous place or places on the outside of the building or conveyance;

Third. The prohibition of the passing out of any object or material from the quarantined house or conveyance;

Fourth. Provision for conveying the necessities of life, under certain restrictions, to those in quarantine.

Modified quarantine includes—

First. Prohibition of entrance and exit, as in absolute quarantine, except against certain members of the family authorized by the health authorities to pass in and out under certain definite restrictions;

Second. The placing of placards as under absolute quarantine;

Third. Isolation of the patients and attendants. The wage earner is allowed, under modified quarantine, to continue work, provided he at no time comes in contact with the patient, and that he has and uses facilities for thoroughly cleansing his hands immediately before leaving the premises. The privilege of continuing work is not extended to wage earners employed in the production, sale, or manufacture of sandy or food products, including milk and ice cream; nor to teachers or others whose work brings them in intimate contact with children.

Technical quarantine.—In cases of venereal diseases, includes regular reporting to a physician for treatment till discharged and refraining from acts that would tend to infect others.

Disinfection may be either complete or partial.

Complete disinfection.—Means disinfection during illness, under direction of attending physicians of patient's body, of all secretions, of all discharges of patient, and of all articles of clothing and utensils used by patient; and after recovery, death, or removal, the disinfection of walls, woodwork, furniture, bedding, etc.

Partial disinfection.—Means disinfection of discharges or excretions of patients and their clothing and the room or rooms occupied by the patient during illness.

Midwifery—Regulation of Practice of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 1, 1920.)

RULE 1. A midwife, before attending a woman in confinement, must wash her hands and arms with warm water and soap (preferably an approved antiseptic soap); and afterwards, if she has not used antiseptic soap, wash in a quart of warm water containing a teaspoonful of lysol, or carbolic acid, or other antiseptic.

RULE 2. She must keep herself clean, and also her patient, bed, clothing, and all that comes in contact with her.

RULE 3. She must not pass her fingers or any instrument into the birth canal of the woman, for the purpose of making an examination or for any other purpose.

RULE 4. A midwife must endeavor to secure the assistance of a physician if the child is not born after 24 hours of labor.

RULE 5. A midwife is not permitted to give drugs of any kind to hasten or increase labor pains, but may give castor oil or other laxative as needed.

RULE 6. She must not give an injection of any kind into the birth canal without orders from a doctor, but may use an enema of warm water into the bowels to produce a movement.

RULE 7. If the child's hand comes down, the child is lying in a cross position and can not be born alone. Send for a doctor at once, telling him what you have noticed.

RULE 8. If the child's feet or buttocks are born first, it will be smothered in a few minutes unless the head comes out immediately. In such a case, the midwife should lift the body of the child by the feet and hold it up. This will make the delivery of the head quicker. Delay will almost certainly mean the death of the child.

RULE 9. If the mother has a spasm, or bleeds either before or after the child is born, send at once for a physician. Do the same thing if the mother is very weak or her labor is slow. If the mother shows signs of fever send for the physician at once and do not wait until she is worse. Unless treated promptly she may die. Do not rely upon yourself if there is anything unusual about the case—send for the physician as quickly as you can.

RULE 10. Every midwife practicing in Arizona must report the births she attends within five days on the blanks furnished her. There is a fine for failing to report births. Use unfading black ink (writing fluid).

RULE 11. To prevent sore eyes and blindness the midwife or doctor should drop into the eyes of each child as soon as born two drops of 1 per cent nitrate silver solution. The drops will not hurt the baby's eyes but will prevent infection and possible blindness.

CALIFORNIA.

**Typhoid Fever—Quarantine—Placarding—Restrictions on Food Handling—
Control of Carriers. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 2, 1920.)**

Resolved, That the regulations for the prevention and control of typhoid fever be amended as follows:

A new rule, No. 4a, is to be added:

If the local health authority, upon making the investigation prescribed in rule 4, is satisfied that the case is one of typhoid fever, he shall establish a quarantine by fixing a placard in a conspicuous place at the principal entrance to the premises. Until removal of the placard is authorized by the local health authority, no persons shall enter or leave the premises or remove any article therefrom without the permission of the local health authority.

Note.—The local health authority may in his discretion allow members of the family or institution who are not ill to go and come at will, but he should see to it that no employee of the person ill, or of the family of the patient, or of the institution caring for the patient, shall have any part in the preparation or serving of food of persons not ill with typhoid, if any of his duties bring him in contact with the patient, or the dejecta, or soiled clothing, or utensils of the patient.

Rule 5 is amended to read as follows:

Termination of case and release from quarantine.—When a case of typhoid fever has recovered and the temperature returns to normal, the physician shall notify the local health authority that the case is ready for release. The local health authority, or his representative, shall thereupon make an investigation, and if he finds the case has made a complete clinical recovery, as reported, he shall remove all restrictions except the submission of specimens for laboratory examination. The local health authority shall require the submission of specimens of feces from the patient to the State hygienic laboratory or to any other laboratory that may be approved for this work by the State board of health. Until two successive negative results have been secured from such specimens, taken at intervals of not less than one week and not longer than one month, the health authority shall keep informed as to the whereabouts of the patient, taking such measures as may be necessary to protect the public health.

Rule 7 is amended to read as follows:

Any person who has been free from symptoms of typhoid fever for a month or longer and whose discharges contain typhoid bacilli, will be considered a carrier. Any known or suspected typhoid carrier shall be reported to the local health authority who shall investigate and report the findings to the State board of health. Carriers of typhoid bacilli shall be subject to a modified quarantine by the State board of health and the provisions of this quarantine shall be deemed to be fulfilled so long as the carrier observe the instructions here given, to refrain from engaging in any occupation having to do with the preparation or serving of food for others, and from preparing or serving food for any persons excepting the members of his or her immediate family; he must keep the local health authority informed at all times of any change of address; and submit specimens for examination by the State hygienic laboratory or any laboratory approved by the State board of health, at

such times as may be required by the local health authority or the State board of health.

In the event of any known or suspected carrier leaving the jurisdiction of a local health authority, the State board of health shall be notified by the local health authority of the name of the carrier and his destination. Violation of any of the provisions of this regulations shall be deemed the breaking of quarantine and as such punishable under section 377a of the penal code.

Public Health Nurses—Qualifications. (Res. Bd. of H., Apr. 3, 1920.)

Resolved, That the qualifications for employment as a public health nurse, under the provisions of section 3062 of the political code and of section 4225a of the political code, 1919 statutes, shall be as follows:

1. She shall be a registered nurse in California.
2. She shall present certificate of graduation from a school of public health nursing accredited by the National Organization of Public Health Nursing at the time of her graduation, and she shall pass the examination prescribed by the State Board of Health of California.

Provided, During the year following the passage of this ruling, any nurse actively engaged in public health work may register under the following conditions:

1. She shall be a registered nurse in California.
2. She must have been employed in public health nursing work for at least six months prior to the date of her application for registration as a public health nurse in California.

Slaughterhouses—Location, Construction, Maintenance, and Operation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 4, 1920.)

I. Location of slaughterhouses.—All slaughterhouses shall be located: (1) Where an adequate supply of pure water is available; (2) where proper drainage is obtainable; and (3) where proper disposal of all wastes can be accomplished without creating a nuisance.

II. General construction.—All slaughterhouses must be inclosed on all sides, and all walls, ceilings, roofs, floors, doors, fly screens, drains, sewers, etc., must be kept in good repair.

III. General cleanliness.—The whole premises, that is, the building, together with its contents, the yards, pens, etc., must be kept in clean condition at all times. Rubbish must not be allowed to accumulate, and adequate measures must be taken to prevent the harboring and breeding of rats on the premises.

IV. Light and ventilation.—All rooms must have ample light and ventilation directly to the outside air. All doorways must be fitted with tightly fitting doors, either screen or solid, which must be kept closed at all times except when in actual use. All other openings must be covered with metal fly screen of not less than 14 mesh.

V. Floors.—Floors of all rooms where killing, handling, preparing or storing is done must be impervious and must be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other nonabsorbent material. All such floors must be coved and carried up the face of the wall to a sufficient height to prevent seepage under the floor. Also all such floors must be made with a pitch or fall of not less than one-fourth inch to the foot, and be directly connected with gutters, of the same material, which discharge through properly constructed traps into drain pipes leading to the sewer.

VI. Sewage disposal.—The premises must be connected with a municipal or other public sewer system if the same is available; otherwise a proper septic

tank must be provided of such size as to hold at least two days' sewage. The effluent from this septic tank must be discharged either into properly constructed and tightly covered cesspool or cesspools or into a subsurface irrigation system. The cesspools or subsurface system must be of such capacity that no effluent is ever exposed above the ground or otherwise creates a nuisance.

VII. *Disposal of by-products.*—Tanking, cooking, preparing, and storing of material not intended for human food shall not be done in the same building where killing, preparing, handling, storing, or cooking of material for human food is carried on. Exhaust pipes from cooking tanks must be so arranged as to efficiently dispose of all odors from same.

Paunch contents shall be finally disposed of at least every other day either for fertilizer by being spread over the ground in a layer not over four inches thick as far distant from human habitation and from the slaughterhouse as possible, or by being buried or burned.

Entrails, hoofs, heads, and other waste must be disposed of within 48 hours after slaughter. If used for hog feed this material must be cooked. Otherwise, it must be disposed of within this time by being tanked and burned or buried in such manner as not to create a nuisance.

However, bones, hoofs, horns, and heads, after being cooked and cleaned, may be dried and stored not less than 50 feet away from the slaughterhouse.

Hides must be removed from the premises or salted down in the hide room within 24 hours after skinning.

VIII. *Keeping of animals.*—Animals must not be kept, fed, or permitted to roam within 100 feet of the slaughterhouse, except that animals intended for slaughter may be kept in slaughtering pens adjacent to the slaughterhouse for not exceeding 48 hours previous to being slaughtered.

IX. *Toilet and washing facilities.*—Each slaughterhouse must be provided with a toilet and with apartments for dressing and washing. All changing of clothing must be done in the apartments provided for that purpose, and under no circumstances may clothes be changed, hung, or stored elsewhere in the slaughterhouse.

Apartments, as provided in this section, shall be separate from rooms where killing, handling, cooking, preparing, or storing are carried on. Necessary plumbing therein must be provided and must be connected with the sewer.

Where a vault toilet is the only available accommodation, it must be located at least 50 feet from the slaughterhouse, and the vault and building must each be fly tight.

X. *Killing room.*—Side walls must be covered with galvanized iron, cement, or other nonabsorbent material, to a height of not less than five feet above the floor; above this height the walls and ceiling must be of smooth construction and shall be painted or lime washed.

An adequate supply of pure clean water shall be provided in this room. Paunches, entrails and their contents upon removal from each carcass must be placed in covered metal or metal-lined receptacles, and the floor shall be kept as clean as possible during slaughtering. Hides, heads, hoofs, etc., must be removed from the killing room at the end of each day's slaughtering.

Carcasses of animals and parts therefrom intended for human food must not be allowed to come in contact with the floor.

Carcasses of animals intended for human must be either removed from the premises or placed in a cooling room within one-half hour after being dressed.

Condemned parts of carcasses must be removed from the killing room at once and tanked or burned within the next 48 hours, and all tools, utensils, con-

tainers, floors, hands, etc., which may have come in contact with the diseased parts must be thoroughly washed and cleaned before the next animal is slaughtered.

All tools, utensils, blocks, containers, walls, and floors must be thoroughly washed and cleaned after each day's work.

A knocking pen must be provided, the same to have a solid door swinging inward toward the killing-room floor.

The use of the killing room for any purpose other than for the slaughtering of bees, sheep, and calves intended for human food is strictly prohibited.

XI. *Cooling room.*—The walls and ceiling of the cooling room must be of tight T. & G. construction and must be painted or oiled. This room must be entirely separated from all other rooms in the slaughterhouse except for doorways leading to a shipping platform and to the killing room. These doorways must be fitted with solid, tightly fitting doors, which must be kept closed at all times except when in actual use.

The walls, ceiling, floor, doors, hooks, etc., in this room must be kept in clean condition and the use of this room for any purpose other than for the temporary storage of dressed carcasses intended for human food is prohibited.

XII. *Hog scalding and scraping.*—The scalding and scraping of hogs must be done in a room entirely separated from the main killing room. A doorway, with a solid, tight-fitting door, which shall be kept closed at all times except when in actual use, may be installed between these two rooms. This room and all slaughtering and dressing done therein shall conform to the requirements of the main killing room. (Section X.)

Where hog-sticking platforms are used the same shall be constructed of non-absorbent material, properly drained and connected with a sewer system.

XIII. *Hide room.*—The hide room must be tightly partitioned off from the other rooms of the slaughterhouse, except there may be doorways to a shipping platform and to the killing room. These doorways must be fitted with solid, tight-fitting doors, which must be kept closed at all times except when in actual use. The floor and walls of this room up to a height of at least 6 inches above the maximum pile of hides must be solid concrete construction; the floor must be sloped and connected with the sewer.

XIV. *Corrals and hog pens.*—Water troughs in corrals must be so built or arranged as to permit of no overflow.

A tight-floored feeding platform, preferably of concrete, must be provided in the hog pens. Pens and corrals must be so drained that no accumulation of water may occur therein.

Public Camp or Picnic Grounds—Sanitary Regulation. (Res. Bd. of H., Dec. 4, 1920.)

Resolved, That the following rules shall apply to any city, county, city and county, village, community, institution, person, firm, or corporation, operating, maintaining, or offering for public use within the State of California any tract of land on which persons may camp or picnic, either free of charge or by payment of a fee.

RULE I. A water supply of sanitary quality acceptable to the California State Board of Health shall be provided in ample quantity to meet all requirements of the maximum number of persons using such a tract at any time. Said water supply shall be easily obtainable from its source or from faucets on a pipe distributing system within a distance of 300 feet of any camp or picnic spot within such tract.

RULE II. Any water of inferior sanitary quality on or in the vicinity of such tract of land, to which campers or picnickers on said tract may have access, shall be either eliminated or purified, or shall be kept posted with placards definitely warning persons against its use.

RULE III. Fly-tight privies, water-flushed toilets, or other toilet facilities acceptable to the State board of health shall be provided and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. One separate installation each for men and for women shall be provided for each 100 or fraction thereof, of the maximum number of persons occupying such tract at any time. No camp or picnic spot within such tract shall be at a greater distance than 400 feet from both a men's and a women's toilet. The locations of all toilets shall be plainly indicated by signs.

RULE IV. Supervision and equipment sufficient to prevent littering of the ground with rubbish, garbage, or other refuse shall be provided and maintained. Fly-tight depositories for such materials shall be provided and conspicuously located. Each and every camp or picnic spot on said tract shall be within a distance of not over 200 feet of such a depository. These depositories shall not be permitted to become foul smelling or unsightly or breeding places for flies.

RULE V. The method of final sewage or refuse disposal utilized in connection with the operation of any camp or picnic ground shall be subject to approval of the California State Board of Health.

RULE VI. At least one caretaker shall be employed by the management to visit said tract every day that campers or picnickers occupy said tract. Such caretaker shall do whatever may be necessary to keep said tract and its equipment in a clean and sanitary condition.

RULE VII. The management of every public camp or picnic ground shall assume responsibility for maintaining in good repair all sanitary appliances on said ground, and shall promptly bring such action as is necessary to prosecute or eject from such ground any person that willfully or maliciously damages such appliances, or any person that in any other way fails to comply with the spirit of these regulations.

RULE VIII. Each and every owner and lessor of any public camp or picnic ground shall be held responsible to the California State Board of Health for full and literal compliance with these regulations.

RULE IX. This resolution or a digest of the same shall be printed and kept posted in conspicuous places on every public camp or picnic ground by the management of such ground.

That failure on the part of the owner or management of any camping ground to comply with the foregoing rules shall be deemed sufficient cause for declaring the premises a public nuisance under the provisions of section 370 of the Penal Code of California; also sufficient cause for the State board of health to post placards on said ground or otherwise advise the public of said failure and warn campers and picnickers to go elsewhere.

COLORADO.

Communicable Diseases—Reports of Cases—Isolation—Quarantine—Placarding—Disinfection—Incubation Periods—Food Handling—Control Measures for Specific Diseases—Laboratory Examinations. Industrial Diseases and Venereal Diseases—Reports of Cases. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REGULATION 1. Unless otherwise specifically provided herein, the following words and terms used in this code are defined for the purposes thereof, as follows:

a. The term "reportable disease" shall mean any disease named in "regulation 2" of this code.

b. The term "communicable disease" shall mean any disease designated in "group 1" of "regulation 2."

c. The term "disease of unknown origin" refers to one of the diseases named in "group 2" of "regulation 2."

d. The term "carrier" shall be used to mean a person who, without definite symptoms of a communicable disease, harbors the specific microorganism with potential ability to disseminate the disease.

e. The term "contact" shall be used to mean any person or animal known to have been sufficiently near to an infected person or animal to have been exposed to the transfer of infected material directly or by articles freshly soiled with such material.

f. The term "isolation" shall be used to mean the separation of persons suffering from a communicable disease, or carriers of the infecting organism, from other persons, in such places and under such conditions as will prevent the direct or indirect conveyance of the infectious agent to susceptible persons.

g. The term "quarantine" shall be used to mean the limitation of freedom of movement of persons or animals who have been exposed to communicable disease for a period of time equal to the incubation period of the disease to which they have been exposed.

h. The term "concurrent disinfection" shall be used as indicating the application of disinfection immediately after the discharge from the body of an infected person of infectious material, or the soiling of articles with such infectious discharges.

i. The term "municipality" shall mean and include any incorporated town or city, or any county exclusive of incorporated towns and cities.

j. The term "board of health" or "local board of health" shall mean and include the local board, department, health commissioner, or other body or official, by whatever title the same may be known, having the usual powers and duties of the board of health of a municipality. When in any municipality no board of health exists then such municipality itself shall be considered a board of health.

k. The term "health officer" or "local health officer," when not applied to a State official, shall mean and include the health officer or other officer of a municipality, by whatever title he may be known, having the usual powers and duties of health officer of a municipality.

REG. 2. *Reportable diseases designated.*—GROUP 1. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Actinomycosis (lumpy jaw).
 Angina, Vincent's.
 Anthrax.
 Botulism.
 Chancroid.
 Chicken pox (varicella).
 Cholera, Asiatic.
 Dengue.
 Diphtheria.
 Dysentery: amebic, bacillary.
 Encephalitis lethargica.
 Erysipelas.
 Foot and mouth disease
 (aphthous fever).
 • German measles.
 Glanders (farcy).
 Gonorrhea.
 Hookworm disease
 (anchylostomiasis).
 Impetigo contagiosa.
 Influenza.
 Leprosy.
 Malaria.
 Measles.
 Meningitis, epidemic cerebrospinal.

Mumps.
 Ophthalmia neonatorum.
 Paratyphoid fever.
 Plague: bubonic, pneumonic,
 septicemic.
 Pneumonia.
 Poliomyelitis, acute.
 Puerperal septicemia.
 Rabies (hydrophobia).
 Relapsing fever.
 Rocky Mountain spotted or tick
 fever.
 Scarlet fever.
 Septic sore throat.
 Smallpox (variola).
 Syphilis.
 Tetanus.
 Trachoma.
 Trichinosis.
 Tuberculosis.
 Typhoid fever.
 Typhus fever (Brill's disease).
 Whooping cough (pertussis).
 Yellow fever.

GROUP 2. DISEASES OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN.

Cancer.

Pellagra.

GROUP 3. OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES.

Arsenic poisoning.
 Brass poisoning.
 Carbon bisulphide poisoning.
 Carbon dioxide poisoning.
 Carbon monoxide poisoning.
 Cyanide poisoning.
 Dinitrobenzine poisoning.
 Illuminating or fuel gas poisoning.

Lead poisoning.
 Mercury poisoning.
 Naphtha poisoning.
 Poisoning by nitric-oxide fumes.
 Silver poisoning.
 Wood alcohol poisoning.
 Any other disease or disability due to
 the nature of employment.

REG. 3. *Statutory declaration.*—Pursuant to law and for the purpose of this code, all diseases named in "regulation 2" are hereby declared to be dangerous to the public health, and must be reported at once to the local health officer. Each disease named in "group 1" of "regulation 2" is hereby declared to be a "communicable disease dangerous to the public health."

REG. 4. *Reporting cases.*—It shall be the duty of every physician in attendance upon a case of reportable disease, to report the same immediately to the local health officer, within whose jurisdiction such case occurs, giving the full name, address, age, sex, color, nationality, occupation, school attended, if any, place of employment, name of employer, number of adults, and children in the household, number of persons exposed, source of infection or probable origin and name of attending physician: *Provided*, That in cases of venereal disease,

the name and address of patients shall be omitted; then the special form required by statute for this class of diseases must be used in reporting.

Reports shall be made by telephone or telegram when practicable and shall also always be made in writing.

REG. 5. *Reporting when no physician is in attendance.*—Superintendents or persons in charge of hospitals, sanatoria, dispensaries, or other institutions, nurses, midwives, teachers, dairy managers, heads of private households, and proprietors and keepers of hotels, boarding houses or lodging houses, or other persons either treating or having knowledge of a reportable disease shall be required to report such disease coming under their observation, when no physician is in attendance.

REG. 6. *Actinomycosis (lumpy jaw).*—

1. Infective agent: *Actinomyces bovis* (ray fungus).
2. Source of infection: The nasal and bowel discharges, and the infected material from lesions in human and animal cases of the disease. Uncooked meat from infected animals may serve as a source of infection.
3. Mode of transmission: By contact with the discharges or with articles freshly soiled with the discharges from animal or human cases.
4. Incubation period: Unknown.
5. Period of communicability: As long as open lesions remain, as proved by the presence of the infective agent by microscopic or cultural tests.
6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, confirmed by microscopic examination of discharges from the lesions.
2. Isolation—None, provided the patient is under adequate medical supervision.
3. Immunization—None.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection—Of discharges from lesions and articles soiled therewith.
6. Terminal disinfection—By thorough cleansing.

(B) General measures—

1. Inspection of meat, with condemnation of carcasses, or infected parts of carcasses, of infected animals.
2. Destruction of known animal sources of infection.

REG. 7. *Angina, Vincent's.*—

1. Infective agent: A spirillum together with a fusiform bacillus.
2. Source of infection: Discharge from the pharynx, less frequently from the glans penis and vulva.
3. Mode of transmission: Directly by personal contact; indirectly by articles freshly soiled with discharges from the lesions.
4. Incubation period: Unknown.
5. Period of communicability: Until complete healing of the lesions has taken place.
6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, confirmed by bacteriological examination.
2. Isolation of the infected person, in cases when it is deemed advisable, until the lesions are healed.
3. Immunization—None.
4. Quarantine—None.

6. Methods of control—Continued.

(A) The infected individual and his environment—Continued.

5. Concurrent disinfection of discharges from lesions and of articles soiled by discharges.

6. Terminal disinfection—Thorough cleansing.

(B) General measures—Arsenic by mouth or intravenously, is curative.

REG. 8. *Anthrax (malignant pustule, wool sorter's disease)*.—

1. Infective agent: *Bacillus anthracis*.
2. Source of infection: Hair, hides, flesh, and feces of infected animals.
3. Mode of transmission: Inoculation as by accidental wound or scratch, inhalation of spores of the infective agent, and ingestion of insufficiently cooked infected meat.
4. Incubation period: Within seven days.
5. Period of communicability: During the febrile stage of the disease and until lesions have ceased discharging. Infected hair and hides of infected animals may communicate the disease for many months after slaughter of the animal, and after curing of hide, fur, or hair, unless disinfected.

6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, confirmed by bacteriological examination.
2. Isolation of the infected individual until the lesions have healed.
3. Immunization—None.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection of the discharges from lesions and of articles soiled by the discharges.
6. Terminal disinfection—Thorough cleansing.

(B) General measures—

1. Animals ill with a disease presumably anthrax should be placed immediately under the care of a veterinary surgeon. Proved animal cases of the disease should be killed promptly and the carcasses destroyed, preferably by fire.
2. Isolation of animals affected with the disease.
3. Immunization of exposed animals under direction of Federal or State department of agriculture.
4. Post-mortem examinations should be made only by a veterinary surgeon, or in the presence of one.
5. Milk from an infected animal should not be used during the febrile period.
6. Control and disinfection of effluents and trade wastes and of areas of land polluted by such effluents and wastes from factories or premises, where spore-infected hides or other infected hide and hair products are known to have been worked up into manufactured articles.
7. A physician should be constantly employed by every company handling raw hides, or such companies should operate under the direct supervision of a medical representative of the health department.
8. Every employee handling raw hides, hair, or bristles who has an abrasion of the skin should immediately report to a physician.
9. Special instruction should be given to all employees handling raw hides in regard to the necessity of personal cleanliness.

6. Methods of control—Continued.

(B) General measures—Continued.

10. Tanneries and woolen mills should be provided with proper ventilating apparatus so that dust can be promptly removed.
11. Disinfection of hair, wool, and bristles of animals originating in known infected centers before they are used or assorted.
12. Any shaving brushes found in the market which do not bear the name or the trade-mark of the manufacturer should be regarded with suspicion, and should be returned to the source from which they were secured, or should be disinfected.

For the sterilization of brushes the following procedure is believed to be effective:

The brush should be soaked for four hours in a 10 per cent solution of formalin (by formalin is meant a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde). The solution should be kept at a temperature of 110° F. and the brush so agitated as to bring the solution into contact with all hair or bristles.

13. The sale of hides from an animal infected with anthrax should be prohibited. The inspection and disinfection of imported hides are under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. In the event that infection is introduced the State veterinarian has jurisdiction over infected animals, and the local or State health authorities have jurisdiction over infected persons.

REG. 9. *Botulism*.—

1. Infective agent: *Bacillus botulinus* A and B.
2. Source of infection: Decomposed foods, such as sausage and other meats, fish, vegetables rich in protein, such as beans and peas; also in ripe olives.
3. Mode of transmission: By ingestion of infected foods.
4. Incubation period: 4 to 65 hours; usually 20 to 24 hours.
5. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—By clinical symptoms with confirmation of [by?] bacteriological examination of suspected foods and also by biological tests on animals. The clinical symptoms briefly stated are: Nausea, gastric pains, vomiting, burning thirst, difficulty in swallowing; symptoms referable to the nervous system such as dimness of vision, amounting in some cases almost to blindness, dilatation of pupils with loss of reaction to light, ptosis, extreme muscular weakness. Cases with these symptoms should be given large doses of polyvalent botulism antitoxin intravenously with promptness.
2. Isolation—None.
3. Quarantine—None.
4. Immunization in exposed cases by large doses of a polyvalent botulism antitoxin used intravenously.

(B) General measures—

1. Greater care in preserving and handling nitrogenous food-stuffs. Heat destroys the toxin, but it must be sufficient and must penetrate throughout the mass; also the cooking must be recent for the spores develop well in cooked foods.

REG. 10. *Chicken pox (varicella)*.—

1. Infective agent: Unknown.
2. Source of infection: The infectious agent is presumably in the lesions of the skin and of the mucous membranes; the latter lesions, appearing early and rupturing as soon as they appear, render the disease communicable early, that is, before the exanthem is in evidence.
3. Mode of transmission: Directly from person to person.
4. Incubation period: Two to three weeks.
5. Period of communicability: Until the primary scabs have disappeared from the mucous membranes and the skin.
6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms. The differential diagnosis of this disease from smallpox is important, especially in people over 15 years of age.
2. Isolation—Placard and isolate during period of communicability. Exclusion of patient from school, and prevention of contact with nonimmune persons. Heads of families and others who have had this disease may go and come, provided they do not come in direct contact with the patient. Children who have had chicken pox may continue in school, provided they do not come in direct contact with the patient. Children not so immune must be excluded from school for 21 days.
3. Immunization—None.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection of articles soiled by discharges from lesions.
6. Terminal disinfection—Thorough cleansing.

(B) General measures—None.

REG. 11. *Cholera, Asiatic*.—

1. Infective agent: *Vibrio cholerae*.
2. Source of infection: Bowel discharges and vomits of infected person, and feces of convalescent or healthy carriers. Ten per cent of contacts may be found to be carriers.
3. Mode of transmission: By food and water polluted by infective agent; by contact with infected persons, carriers, or articles freshly soiled by their discharges; by flies.
4. Incubation period: One to five days, usually three days, occasionally longer if the healthy carrier stage, before development of symptoms, is included.
5. Period of communicability: Usually 7 to 14 days or longer and until the infectious organism is absent from the bowel discharges.
6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, confirmed by bacteriological examination of the stools.
2. Isolation of patient in hospital or screened room. Placard.
3. Immunization—None.
4. Quarantine—Contacts for five days from last exposure, or longer if stools are found to contain the cholera vibrio.
5. Concurrent disinfection—Prompt and thorough disinfection of the stools and vomited matter, also of articles used by and in connection with the patient.
6. Terminal disinfection—The room in which a sick patient was isolated should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

6. Methods of control—Continued.

(B) General measures—

1. Rigid personal prophylaxis of attendants by scrupulous cleanliness.
2. The bacteriological examination of the stools of all contacts to determine carriers. Isolation of carriers.
3. Water should be boiled and foods carefully supervised.

REG. 12. *Diphtheria*.—

1. Infective agent: *Bacillus diphtheriae* (the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus).
2. Source of infection: Discharges from diphtheritic lesions of nose, throat, conjunctiva, vagina, and wound surfaces. Secretions from the nose and throat of chronic carriers of the bacillus.
3. Mode of transmission: Directly by personal contact; indirectly by articles freshly soiled with discharges; or through infected milk or milk products.
4. Incubation period: Usually two to five days, occasionally longer if a healthy carrier stage precedes the development of clinical symptoms.
5. Period of communicability: Until virulent bacilli have disappeared from the secretions and the lesions. The persistence of the bacilli after the lesions have healed is variable. In fully three-quarters of the cases they disappear within two weeks. In 95 per cent of cases the bacilli disappear in four weeks. In exceptional cases virulent bacilli remain in the throat and discharges for from two to six months.

6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—By clinical symptoms with confirmation by bacteriological examination of discharges. Send culture to State bacteriologist.
2. Isolation—Minimum 21 days, or until two negative cultures are secured on successive days, after the fourteenth day. Known child carriers must remain at home and apart from other children until the virulence test shows them to be noninfective for others. Adult carriers, who take reasonable precautions against transferring excretions of the nose and throat to others, may be permitted to go about their work: *Provided*, That they are forbidden to handle milk products or to engage in any occupation which brings them in intimate contact with children. Isolation may be terminated in any case if persistent diphtheria bacilli prove avirulent. Placard.
3. Immunization—Exposed persons, not known to be immune, to be promptly immunized by antitoxin.
4. Quarantine all children exposed until shown by bacteriological examination not to be carriers.
5. Concurrent disinfection of all articles which have been in contact with the patient and all articles soiled by discharges from the patient, including urine. Use method advised in typhoid.
6. Terminal disinfection—At the end of the illness, airing and sunning of the sick room, with thorough cleansing.

(B) General measures—

1. Pasteurization of milk supply.
2. Application of the Schick test to all contacts and immunization of all susceptibles.

6. Methods of control—Continued.

(B) General measures—Continued.

3. Application of the Schick test to all children, so far as possible.
4. Immunization by toxin-antitoxin inoculation of all susceptibles.
5. Determination of presence or absence of carriers among contacts, and, so far as practicable, in the community at large. Complete removal of tonsils and adenoids in case of carriers should be done, as the result is commonly satisfactory.

Explanatory note:

1. Whenever a case of diphtheria occurs in a school, factory, department store, or other place where either children or adults are closely grouped together, throat cultures should be made from all who have been in intimate association or contact with the one who is infected, and from all others who are found to have diseased tonsils, and the Schick test should be applied to determine immunity. Those found susceptible should be given temporary immunity by an appropriate dose of antitoxin, a more permanent immunity being produced later by injection of toxin-antitoxin. Schools need not be closed.
2. Children in the infected household, not ill, should be given an immunizing dose of diphtheria antitoxin, when they may be disinfected and quarantined elsewhere for 10 days, after which permission may be granted them to return to school, provided throat cultures are negative.
3. Heads of families and adult wage earners may be disinfected and be permitted to engage in their usual occupations, provided they do not come in any way in contact with the patient.
4. Remember that nearly all cases of membranous croup are in reality laryngeal diphtheria.

REG. 13. *Dysentery (bacillary)*—

1. Infective agent: *Bacillus dysenteriae* (Shiga and Flexner).
2. Source of infection: The bowel discharges of infected persons.
3. Mode of transmission: By drinking contaminated water, by eating infected foods, and by hand-to-mouth transfer of infected material; by objects soiled with discharges of an infected individual or of a carrier; by flies.
4. Incubation period: Two to seven days.
5. Period of communicability: During the febrile period of the disease and until the organism is absent from the bowel discharges.
6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, confirmed by serological and bacteriological tests. In specific case use of Flexner serum.
2. Isolation—Infected individuals during the communicable period of the disease.
3. Immunization—Vaccines give considerable immunity. Owing to severe reactions their use is not universal, nor should it be made compulsory except under extreme emergency.
4. Quarantine—None.

6. Methods of control—Continued.

(A) The infected individual and his environment—Continued.

5. Concurrent disinfection—Bowel discharges after method used in typhoid; immediate washing of diapers in case of babies.

6. Terminal disinfection—Cleansing.

(B) General measures—

1. Rigid personal prophylaxis of attendants upon infected persons.

2. No milk or food for human consumption should be sold from a place occupied by a patient unless the persons engaged therein occupy quarters separate from the house where the patient is sick and all utensils used are cleansed and kept in a separate building, and under a permit from the health officer.

3. All attendants upon persons affected with this disease should be prohibited from having anything to do with the handling of food.

4. Necessary precautions against flies.

Note.—Amebic dysentery is a disease of the Tropics, is caused by an ameba. Emetine serves a useful purpose in its treatment.

REG. 14. *Encephalitis lethargica* (*spurious sleeping sickness*).—

1. Infective agent: Believed to be a filterable virus, existing in the spinal fluid and nasopharyngeal secretions.

2. Source of infection: Nose and throat of those affected with the disease.

3. Mode of transmission: Infection probably takes place through the nasopharynx.

4. Incubation period: Probably three weeks, possibly a week or 10 days.

5. Period of communicability: Unknown.

6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms.

2. Isolation—Until termination of disease.

3. Immunization—None.

4. Quarantine—None.

(B) General measures—None.

REG. 15. *Erysipelas*.—

1. Infective agent: *Streptococcus erysipelatis*.

2. Source of infection: Bacterium found in lymph vessels at periphery of the inflamed area.

3. Mode of transmission: Directly by contact with area involved; indirectly by contact with articles freshly soiled by serum from infected area.

4. Incubation period: 3 to 10 days.

5. Period of communicability: Until the process is ended.

6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms.

2. Isolation—Until the process is ended.

3. Immunization—None.

4. Quarantine—None.

5. Concurrent disinfection—All contaminated articles must be burned or disinfected.

6. Terminal disinfection—Thorough cleansing and airing of the room and its contents.

6. Methods of control—Continued.

(B) General measures—

Physicians in attendance upon a case of erysipelas should refrain from obstetric service until the erysipelas is dismissed.

REG. 16. *Foot and mouth disease (aphthous fever)*—

1. Infective agent: An unknown filterable virus.
2. Source of infection: Saliva, milk, tears and various other secretions and excretions, also in the blood until eruption appears.
3. Mode of transmission: Contact with an infected person or animal and the ingestion of milk or milk products from an infected animal; also by contact with hay utensils, drinking troughs, etc., recently soiled with discharges from infected surface.
4. Incubation period: 2 to 6 days, rarely 15 to 18 days.
5. Period of communicability: Until the lesions have completely healed.
6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms.
2. Isolation until healing of lesions.
3. Immunization—None.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection—Discharges from all diseased surfaces and of articles freshly soiled.
6. Terminal disinfection—Thorough cleansing.

(B) General measures—

1. Attention to herds when disease is suspected to be present.
2. Avoidance of contact with surfaces with which diseased animals may have been in contact.
3. Pasteurization of milk when disease is prevalent in a community.
4. Milk from cows sick with this disease must not be used.

REG. 17. (*German measles rubella, roetheln, rubeola notha, French measles*).—

1. Infected agent: Unknown.
2. Source of infection: Secretions of the mouth and possibly of the nose.
3. Mode of transmission: By direct contact with the patient or with articles freshly soiled with the discharges from the nose or throat of patient.
4. Incubation period: From 10 to 21 days.
5. Period of communicability: Eight days from onset of the disease.
6. Method of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms.
2. Isolation—Separation of the patient from nonimmune children and exclusion of the patient from school and public places for the period of presumed infectivity. Placard.
3. Immunization—None.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection—Discharges from the nose and throat of the patient and articles soiled by discharges.
6. Terminal disinfection—Airing and cleansing.

(B) General measures—

Note.—The reason for attempting to control this disease is that it may be confused with scarlet fever during its early stages; each person having symptoms of the disease should therefore be placed under the care of a physician and the case should be reported to the local department of health.

REG. 18. *Glanders (farcy).—*

1. Infective agent: *Bacillus mallei*.
2. Source of infection: Discharges from open lesions of mucous membranes, or of skin of human or equine cases of the disease (i. e., pus and mucous from the nose, throat, and bowel discharges from infected man and horse.)
3. Mode of transmission: Contact with a case or with articles freshly soiled by discharges from a human or equine case.
4. Incubation period: Unknown.
5. Period of communicability: Until bacilli disappear from discharges or until lesions have healed.
6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—By specific biological reactions, such as the complement fixation test, the mallein test, the agglutination test, by identification of the *Bacillus mallei*, or by autopsy of doubtful cases.
2. Isolation—At home or in hospital. Placard.
3. Immunization—None of established value or generally accepted.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection—Discharges from human cases and articles soiled therewith.
6. Terminal disinfection—Thorough cleansing of room.

(B) General measures—

1. The abolition of the common drinking trough for horses.
2. Sanitary supervision of stables and blacksmith shops.
3. Semiannual testing of all horses by a specific reaction where the disease is common.
4. Testing of all horses offered for sale where the disease is common.

Note.—In this disease, as in all infectious or communicable diseases from which both animals and humans suffer, cases occurring in animals should be reported to the State veterinarian and human cases should be reported to the department of health.

REG. 19. *Hookworm disease (anchylostomiasis).—*

1. Infective agent: *Anchylostoma duodenale* or *Uncinaria Americana*.
2. Source of infection: Feces of infected persons; also soil and water infected by the *uncinariae*.
3. Mode of transmission: The larval forms pierce the skin, usually of the foot, and passing through the lymphatics to the vena cava and the right heart, thence in the blood stream to the lungs, they pierce the capillary walls and pass into the alveoli. Then they pass up the bronchi and trachea to the throat, when they are swallowed and finally lodge in the small intestine. Also by drinking water containing larvae, by eating soiled food, by hand to mouth transmission of the eggs or larvae from objects soiled with infected discharges.
4. Incubation period: 7 to 10 weeks.
5. Period of communicability: As long as parasites or ova are found in the bowel.
6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, with identification of the *uncinariae* in the stools.

6. Methods of control—Continued.

(B) General measures—

1. Education of communities concerning the value and importance of sanitary privies.
2. Personal cleanliness with insistence on the wearing of shoes.

REG. 20. *Impetigo contagiosa* (*pemphigus neonatorum*).—

1. Infective agent: A streptococcus.
2. Source of infection: Discharges from lesions or articles freshly soiled with such discharges.
3. Mode of transmission: Contact with lesions or with soiled articles.
4. Incubation period: A few hours to several days.
5. Period of communicability: Until all lesions have healed and the skin is smooth.

6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, differentiate carefully from mild type of smallpox.
2. Isolation—Separation of the patient from other children and exclusion of the patient from school and public places.
3. Quarantine—None.
4. Terminal disinfection—None.

(B) General measures—

Careful attention to itching skin affections so as to avoid pus infections of skin.

REG. 21. *Influenza*.—

1. Infective agent: Believed to be the influenza bacillus, which is frequently accompanied by the streptococcus hemolyticus, pneumococcus, or other pathogenic bacteria.
2. Source of infection: Discharges from nose, throat, and lungs of persons affected.
3. Mode of transmission: Dissemination of discharges containing infective material by act of sneezing or coughing; hands soiled by discharges from nose and throat; dishes and toilet articles used by infected persons.
4. Incubation period: Two days or less.
5. Period of communicability: Probably begins before the development of acute symptoms and continues for about 10 days.

6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms.
2. Isolation—For 10 days. Placard.
3. Immunization—Combined influenza vaccines are believed to have some value.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection—Destroy or disinfect all utensils or articles used by patient, also sputum and discharges from throat and nose.
6. Terminal disinfection—Thorough cleansing of room.

(B) General measures—

1. Prohibition of all public assemblies in communities in which influenza is epidemic.

6. Methods of control—Continued.

(B) General measures—Continued.

2. Enjoining of persons from any unnecessary visiting or contact in any manner whatever.
3. Attendants should wear masks covering nose and mouth.
4. Careful attention to all hygienic requirements.

REG. 22. *Leprosy*.—

1. Infectious agent: *Bacillus leprae*.
2. Source of infection: Discharges from lesions.
3. Mode of transmission: By close, intimate, and prolonged contact with infected individuals. Flies and other insects may be mechanical carriers.
4. Incubation period: Prolonged, undetermined.
5. Period of communicability: Infectivity exists throughout the duration of the disease. Where good standards of personal hygiene prevail this disease is but slightly communicable.

6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, confirmed by bacteriological examination.
2. Isolation in national leprosarium, when this is possible, for life or until cure may be effected.
3. Immunization—None.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection—Discharges and articles soiled with discharges.
6. Terminal disinfection—thorough cleansing of living premises of the patient.

(B) General measures—

1. Lack of information as to the determining factors in the spread and communication of the disease makes any but general advice in matters of personal hygiene of no value.
2. As a temporary expedient, lepers may be properly cared for in local hospitals, or if conditions of the patient and his environment warrant, he may be allowed to remain on his own premises under suitable regulations.

Note.—The active principles of chaulmoogra oil are reported to be curative in some cases.

REG. 23. *Malaria*.—

1. Infective agent: The several species of malarial organisms.
2. Source of infection: The blood of an infected individual.
3. Mode of transmission: By bite of the infected *Anopheles* mosquitoes. The mosquito is infected by biting an individual suffering from acute or chronic malaria. The parasite develops in the body of the mosquito for from 10 to 14 days, after which time the sporozoites appear in its salivary glands.
4. Incubation period: Varies with the type of species of infecting organism and the amount of infection; usually 14 days in the tertian variety.
5. Period of communicability: As long as the malaria organism exists in the blood.

6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, always to be confirmed by microscopic examination of the blood. Repeated examinations may be necessary.
2. Isolation—Exclusion of patient from approach of mosquitoes until his blood is rendered free from malarial parasites by thorough treatment with quinine.
3. Immunization—None. The administration of prophylactic doses of quinine should be insisted upon for those constantly exposed to infection and unable to protect themselves against *Anopheles* mosquitoes.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection—None. Destruction of *Anopheles* mosquitoes in the sick room.
6. Terminal disinfection—None.

(B) General measures—

1. Employment of known measures for destroying larvae of *Anophelines* and the eradication of breeding places of such mosquitoes.
2. Blood examination of persons living in infected centers to determine the incidence of infection.
3. Screening of sleeping and living quarters; use of mosquito nets.
4. Killing mosquitoes in living quarters.

REG. 24. *Measles*.—

1. Infective agent: A filterable virus.
2. Source of infection: Buccal and nasal secretions of an infected individual.
3. Mode of transmission: Directly from person to person; indirectly through articles freshly soiled with the buccal and nasal discharges of an infected individual. The most easily transmitted of all communicable diseases.
4. Incubation period: 7 to 18 days; usually 14 days.
5. Period of communicability. During the period of catarrhal symptoms and until the cessation of abnormal mucous membrane secretions—minimum period of seven days; from five days before to five days after the appearance of rash.

6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms. Special attention to rise of temperature. Koplik spots and catarrhal symptoms in exposed individuals.
2. Isolation—During period of communicability. Placard.
3. Immunization—None.
4. Quarantine—Exclusion of exposed susceptible school children and teachers from school until 14 days from last exposure. This applies to exposure in the household. Exclusion of exposed susceptible children from all public gatherings for the same period.
5. Concurrent disinfection—All articles soiled with the secretions from the nose and throat.
6. Terminal disinfection—Thorough cleansing.

6. Methods of control—Continued.

(B) General measures—

1. Daily examination of exposed children and of other possibly exposed persons. This examination should include record of the body temperature. A nonimmune exposed individual exhibiting a rise of temperature of 0.5° F. or more should be promptly isolated pending diagnosis.
2. Schools should not be closed or classes discontinued where daily observation of the children by a physician or nurse is provided for.
3. Education as to special danger of exposing young children to those exhibiting acute catarrhal symptoms of any kind.

REG. 25. *Meningitis, epidemic cerebrospinal.*—

1. Infective agent: *Diplococcus intracellularis* (the meningococcus).
2. Source of infection: Discharges from the nose and mouth of infected persons. Clinically recovered cases, and healthy persons who have never had the disease, but have been in contact with cases of the disease or other carriers, act as carriers and are frequently found, especially during epidemics. Such healthy carriers are not uncommonly found independent of epidemic prevalence of the disease.
3. Mode of transmission: By direct contact with infected persons and carriers; indirectly by contact with articles freshly soiled with the nasal and mouth discharges of such persons.
4. Incubation period: 2 to 10 days, commonly 7. Occasionally for a longer period when a person is a carrier for a time before developing the disease.
5. Period of communicability: During the clinical course of the disease and until the specific organism is no longer present in the nasal and mouth discharges of the patient or of the carrier.

6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, confirmed by the microscopic and bacteriological examination of the spinal fluid, and by bacteriological examination of nasal and pharyngeal secretions.
2. Isolation of infected persons and carriers until the nasopharynx is free from the infecting organism, or, at the earliest, until one week after the fever has subsided. Placard.
3. Immunization by the use of vaccines is still in the experimental stage, but may prove to be of value.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection of discharges from the nose and mouth and of articles soiled therewith.
6. Terminal disinfection—Cleansing.

(B) General measures—

1. Search for carriers among families and associates of recognized cases by bacteriological examination of posterior nares of all contacts.
2. Education as to personal cleanliness and necessity of avoiding contact and droplet infection.
3. Prevention of overcrowding, such as is common in living quarters, transportation conveyances, working places, and places of public assembly.

REG. 26. *Mumps*.—

1. Infective agent: Unknown.
2. Source of infection: Secretions of the mouth and possibly of the nose.
3. Mode of transmission: By direct contact with an infected person or with articles freshly soiled with the discharges from the nose or throat of such infected person.
4. Incubation period: From 4 to 25 days. The most common period, 18 days, accepted as usual. A period of 21 days is not uncommon.
5. Period of communicability: Unknown, but assumed to persist until the parotid gland has returned to its normal size.
6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Inflammation of Steno's duct may be of assistance in recognizing the early stage of the disease. The diagnosis is usually made on swelling of the parotid gland.
2. Isolation—Separation of the patient from nonimmune children and exclusion of the patient from school and public places for the period of presumed infectivity. (See 5.) Placard.
3. Immunization—None.
4. Quarantine—Limited to exclusion of nonimmune children from school and public gatherings for 21 days after the last exposure to a recognized case.
5. Concurrent disinfection—All articles soiled with the discharges from the nose and throat of the patient.
6. Terminal disinfection—None.

(B) General measures—None.

REG. 27. *Ophthalmia neonatorum, specific and nonspecific*.—

1. Infective agent: The gonococcus or some member of a group of pyogenic organisms, including the hemoglobinophilic bacilli.
2. Source of infection: Discharges from conjunctiva, or adnexa, or genital mucous membranes of infected persons.
3. Mode of transmission: Contact with an infected person or with articles freshly soiled with discharges of such person. The most common cause is the presence of gonorrheal infection in the mother at the time of child-birth.
4. Incubation period: Irregular, but usually 36 to 48 hours.
5. Period of communicability: During the course of the disease and until the discharges from the infected mucous membranes have ceased.
6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, confirmed where possible by bacteriological examination.
2. Isolation—None, provided the patient is under adequate medical supervision.
3. Immunization—None.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection—Disinfection of conjunctival discharges and articles soiled therewith.
6. Terminal disinfection—Thorough cleansing.

6. Methods of control—Continued.

(B) General measures—

1. Enforcement of regulations forbidding the use of common towels and toilet articles. Education as to personal cleanliness and instructions to mother and nurse, concerning methods of avoidance of transmissions of disease, with warning of grave danger of resultant blindness.
2. Use of silver nitrate or some similar solution in the eyes of the new born—one drop of a 1 per cent solution of silver nitrate.

REG. 28. *Paratyphoid fever*—

1. Infective agent: *Bacillus paratyphosus* A or B.
2. Source of infection: Bowel discharges and urine of infected persons or of healthy carriers. Healthy carriers may be numerous in an outbreak.
3. Mode of transmission: Directly by personal contact; indirectly by contact with articles freshly soiled with the discharges of infected persons or through milk, water, or food contaminated by such discharges.
4. Incubation period: 4 to 10 days; average, 7 days.
5. Period of communicability: From the appearance of prodromal symptoms, throughout the illness and relapses, during convalescence, and until disappearance of the infecting organism from both urine and feces.

6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, confirmed by specific agglutination test, and by bacteriological examination of blood, bowel discharges, or urine.
2. Isolation—In fly-proof room, preferably under hospital conditions, of such cases as can not command adequate sanitary environment and nursing care in their homes. Placard.
3. Immunization—Of exposed susceptibles by use of paratyphoid vaccine.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection—Disinfection of all bowel and urinary discharges and articles soiled with them.
6. Terminal disinfection—Cleansing.

(B) General measures—

1. Purification of public water supplies.
2. Pasteurization of public milk supplies.
3. Supervision of other food supplies and of food handlers.
4. Prevention of fly breeding.
5. Sanitary disposal of human excreta. (See typhoid fever.)
6. Extension of immunization of [by?] use of paratyphoid vaccine as far as practicable.
7. Supervision of paratyphoid carriers and their exclusion from the handling of foods.
8. Systematic examination of fecal specimens, from those who have been in contact with recognized cases, to detect carriers.
9. Exclusion of suspected milk supplies pending discovery of the person or other cause of contamination of the milk.
10. Exclusion of water supply, if contaminated, until adequately treated with hypochlorite or other efficient disinfectant, or unless all water used for toilet, cooking, and drinking purposes is boiled before use.

REG. 29. *Plague, bubonic, pneumonic, septicemic.*—

1. Infective agent: *Bacillus pestis*.
2. Source of infection: Blood of infected persons and animals, and sputum of human cases of plague pneumonia.
3. Mode of transmission: Direct in the pneumonic form; in other forms the disease is commonly transmitted by bites of fleas, by which infection is carried from rats to man, also by fleas from other rodents; accidental, by inoculation or by the bites of infected animals. Bedbugs may transmit the infection; it may possibly be conveyed by flies.
4. Incubation period: Commonly from 3 to 7 days, occasionally prolonged to 15 days.
5. Period of communicability: Until convalescence is well established. Period undetermined.
6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, confirmed by bacteriological examination of blood, pus from glandular lesions, or sputum.
2. Isolation—Patient in hospital if practicable; if not, in a screened room which is free from vermin. Placard.
3. Immunization—Passive immunization of known exposed contacts; active immunization of those who may be exposed.
4. Quarantine—Contacts for seven days.
5. Concurrent disinfection—All discharges and articles freshly soiled therewith.
6. Terminal disinfection—Thorough cleansing followed by thorough disinfection.

(B) General measures—

1. Extermination of rats and vermin by use of known methods for their destruction; examination of rats, ground squirrels, etc., in areas where the infection persists, for evidence of endemic or epidemic prevalence of the disease among them.
2. Supervision of autopsies of all deaths during epidemics.
3. Supervision of the disposal of the dead during epidemics, whether by burial, transfer, or holding in vault, whatever the cause of death.
4. Cremation, or burial in quick lime, of those dying of this disease.

Note.—Passive immunity produced by the injection of antiplague serum lasts only for three or four weeks; active immunity produced by vaccination with cultures may be depended upon for about six months.

REG. 30. *Pneumonia, broncho and lobar.*—

1. Infective agent: Various pathogenic bacteria commonly found in the nose, throat, and mouth, such as pneumococcus; the bacillus of Friedlander, influenza bacillus, also streptococcus hemolyticus, etc.
2. Source of infection: Discharges from the mouth and nose of apparently healthy carriers, as well as of recognized infected individuals; and articles freshly soiled with such discharges.
3. Mode of transmission: By direct contact with an infected person, or with articles freshly soiled with the discharges from the nose or throat of infected persons, and possibly from infected dust of rooms occupied by them.
4. Incubation period: Short; usually two or three days.

5. Period of communicability: Unknown; presumably until the mouth and nasal discharges no longer carry the infectious agent in an abundant amount or in a virulent form.

6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms. Specific infecting organisms may be determined by serological and bacteriological tests early in the course of the disease. In lobar pneumonia a determination of the type may also be made early by the same methods.
2. Isolation—Patient during clinical course of the disease. Placard.
3. Immunization—None; vaccines are worthy of further careful trial.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection—Discharges from the nose and throat of the patient, also contaminated articles.
6. Terminal disinfection—Thorough cleansing, airing, and sunning.

(B) General measures—

In institutions and camps, when practicable, people in large numbers should not be congregated closely within doors. The general resistance should be conserved by good feeding, fresh air, abstinence from the use of alcoholic beverages, and other hygienic measures.

Note.—The early reporting of pneumonia is highly desirable in view of its communicability and the possibility of effective treatment of certain types with curative sera.

REG. 31. *Poliomyelitis.*—

1. Infective agent: Not definitely determined. Believed to be a filterable virus.
2. Source of infection: Nose, throat, and bowel discharges of infected persons or articles recently soiled therewith. Healthy carriers are supposed to be common.
3. Mode of transmission: By direct contact with an infected person or with a carrier of the virus, or indirectly by contact with articles freshly soiled with the nose, throat, or bowel discharges of such persons. Infection probably enters the system through the nasopharynx.
4. Incubation period: From 3 to 10 days, commonly 6 days. May be prolonged in some cases to 30 days.
5. Period of communicability: Unknown; apparently not more than 21 days from the onset of disease, but may precede by several days the appearance of clinical symptoms.

6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, assisted by chemical and microscopical examination of the spinal fluid.
2. Isolation of all recognized cases in screened rooms. Placard.
3. Immunization—None.
4. Quarantine of exposed children of the household and of adults of the household whose vocation brings them into contact with children, or who are food handlers, for 14 days from last exposure to a recognized case.

6. Methods of control—Continued.

(A) The infected individual and his environment—Continued.

5. Concurrent disinfection—Nose, throat, and bowel discharges, and articles soiled therewith.
6. Terminal disinfection—Cleansing.

(B) General measures during epidemics—

1. Search for and examination of all sick children should be made.
2. All children with fever should be isolated pending diagnosis.
3. Education in such technique of bedside nursing as will prevent the distribution of infectious discharges to others from cases isolated at home.

REG. 32. *Rabies*.—

1. Infective agent: Unknown.

2. Source of infection: Saliva of infected animals, chiefly dogs.

3. Mode of transmission: Inoculation with saliva of infected animals through abrasion of skin or mucous membrane, almost always by bites or scratches.

4. Incubation period: Usually two to six weeks. May be prolonged to six months or even longer.

5. Period of communicability: For 15 days in the dog (not known in man) before the onset of clinical symptoms and throughout the clinical course of the disease.

6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, confirmed by the presence of Negri bodies in the brain of an infected animal, or by animal inoculations with material from the brain of such infected animal.
2. Isolation—None if patient is under adequate medical supervision, and the immediate attendants are warned of possibility of inoculation by human virus.
3. Immunization—The Pasteur preventive treatment should be administered in either actual or suspected cases, according to the indications given in the bacteriological regulation under "rabies."
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection of saliva of patient and articles soiled therewith.
6. Terminal disinfection—Thorough cleansing.

(B) General measures—

1. Muzzling of dogs when on public streets, or in places to which the public has access.
2. Detention and examination of dogs suspected of having rabies.
3. Immediate antirabic treatment of people bitten by dogs or by other animals suspected or known to have rabies, unless the animal is proved by subsequent observation or by microscopic examination of the brain and cord, not to be rabid.

REG. 33. *Relapsing fever*.—

1. Infective agent: *Spiro-Schaudinniae*.

2. Source of infection: Blood of infected persons.

3. Mode of transmission: By body lice and bedbugs.
4. Incubation period: 3 to 10 days.
5. Period of communicability: Unknown.
6. Methods of control:
 - (A) The infected individual and his environment—
 1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, confirmed by examination of the blood.
 2. Isolation in a screened, vermin-free room.
 3. Immunization—None.
 4. Quarantine—None.
 5. Concurrent disinfection—None.
 6. Terminal disinfection: Destroy all lice and bedbugs on body or clothing of patient or in the house. Thorough cleansing.

REG. 34. *Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever.*—

1. Infective agent: Unknown.
2. Source of infection: Blood of infected animals and infected ticks (*Dermacentor* species).
3. Mode of transmission—By bites of infected ticks.
4. Incubation period: 3 to 10 days, usually 7 days.
5. Period of communicability: Has not been definitely determined, probably during the febrile stage of the disease.
6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—by clinical symptoms of the disease in areas where the disease is known to be epidemic.
2. Isolation—None, other than care exercised to protect patients from tick bites when in endemic area.
3. Immunization—None.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection—None. All ticks on the patient should be destroyed.
6. Terminal disinfection—None.

(B) General measures—

1. Personal prophylaxis of persons entering the infected zones during the season of ticks by wearing tick-proof clothing, and careful daily search of the body for ticks which may have attached themselves.
2. The destruction of ticks by clearing and burning vegetation on the land in infected zones.
3. The destruction of ticks on domestic animals by dipping, and the pasturing of sheep on tick-infested areas where the disease is prevalent with the object of diminishing the number of ticks.
4. The destruction of small mammalian hosts, as ground squirrels, chipmunks, etc.

REG. 35. *Scarlet fever.*—

1. Infective agent: Unknown.
2. Source of infection: The belief at present is that the virus is contained in the secretions from the nose and throat, in the blood and in the lymph nodes, and that it is given off in the discharges from the mouth, nose, the ears, and from broken-down glands of infected persons. Infective agent is also probably contained in discharges from kidneys and bowels.

3. Mode of transmission: Directly by personal contact with an infected person; indirectly by articles freshly soiled with discharges from an infected person; or through milk, carrying the infection of scarlet fever derived from a milker who has not fully recovered from the disease.
4. Incubation period: Two to seven days, usually three or four days.
5. Period of communicability: Four weeks from the onset of the disease, or until all abnormal discharges have ceased, and all open sores have healed.
6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—By clinical symptoms.
2. Isolation—In home or hospital maintained in each case until the end of the period of infectivity. Placard.
3. Immunization—None. The use of a prophylactic polyvalent streptococcic vaccine from scarlatinal sources may be tried.
4. Quarantine—Exclusion from school of all children from the same household, except as hereinafter provided. Children who have been exposed to scarlet fever, but who are supposedly immune by reason of a previous attack of the disease, may be removed, by permission of the local health officer, to an uninfected house in which there are no children, and there isolated for one week. If within this time the disease does not develop, after thorough disinfection of person and clothing, they may be released and be permitted to return to school.

Heads of families and adult wage earners may be permitted, after disinfection, to engage in their usual occupations, provided they do not come in contact in any way with the patient. Exception to this rule must be made in the case of postal employees, teachers in public or private schools, those employed in connection with dairies and the sale of food-stuffs, and all others the nature of whose occupation would render them especially liable to convey the infection.

5. Concurrent disinfection—Of all articles which have been in contact with a patient and all articles contaminated with discharges from the patient.
6. Terminal disinfection—Thorough cleansing.

(B) General measures—

1. Daily examination of exposed children and of other possibly exposed persons for a week after last exposure.
2. Schools should not be closed where daily observation of the children by a physician or nurse can be provided for.
3. Education as to special danger of exposing young children to those exhibiting acute catarrhal symptoms of any kind.
4. Pasteurization of milk supply.

Note.—Desquamation is not to be regarded as a criterion of infectivity. In the light of present knowledge it is believed that the scales resulting from desquamation of the skin are dangerous only by becoming infected from contact with secretions and discharges mentioned above. Attention is called to the fact that some of the most extensive epidemics known have been caused by the dissemination of the infection through dairies. Many mild cases become noninfective in a much less time than four weeks, and when this condition is reached they may be released.

REG. 36. *Septic sore throat*.—

1. Infective agent: *Streptococcus* (hemolytic type).
2. Source of infection: The human naso-pharynx, usually the tonsils, any case of acute streptococcus inflammation of these structures being a potential source of infection, including the period of convalescence of such cases. The udder of a cow infected by the milker is an occasional source of infection. In such udders the physical signs of mastitis are usually absent.
3. Mode of transmission: Direct or indirect human contact; consumption of raw milk from an infected udder.
4. Incubation period: One to three days.
5. Period of communicability: In man, presumably during the continuance of clinical symptoms; in the cow, during the continuance of discharge of the streptococci in the milk, the condition in the udder tending to a spontaneous subsidence. The carrier stage may follow convalescence and persist for some time.
6. Methods of control:
 - (A) The infected individual and his environment—
 1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms. Bacteriological examination of the lesions or discharges from the tonsils and naso-pharynx may be useful.
 2. Isolation—During the clinical course of the disease and during convalescence; particularly exclusion of the patient from participation in the production or handling of milk or milk products.
 3. Immunization—None.
 4. Quarantine—None.
 5. Concurrent disinfection—Articles soiled with discharges from the nose and throat of the patient.
 6. Terminal disinfection—Cleansing.
 - (B) General measures—
 1. Exclusion of suspected milk supply from public sale or use, until pasteurized. The exclusion of the milk of an infected cow or cows in small herds is possible when based on bacteriological examination of the milk of each cow, and preferably the milk from each quarter of the udder at frequent intervals.
 2. Pasteurization of all milk.
 3. Education in the principles of personal hygiene and avoidance of the use of common towel, drinking and eating utensils.

Note.—Mastitis in the cow, due to bovine streptococci, is not a cause of septic sore throat in humans unless a secondary infection of the udder by a human type of streptococcus takes place.

REG. 37. *Smallpox (variola)*.—

1. Infective agent: Unknown.
2. Source of infection: Lesions of the skin and mucous membranes of infected persons.
3. Mode of transmission: By direct personal contact; by articles soiled with discharges from lesions. The virus may be present in all body discharges, including feces and urine. It may be carried by flies.
4. Incubation period: 12 to 14 days. (Cases with incubation period of 21 days are reported.)

5. Period of communicability: From first symptoms to disappearance of all crusts from the skin lesions.

6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms.
2. Isolation—Hospital isolation in screened wards, free from vermin, until the period of infectivity is over. Placard.
3. Immunization—Vaccination.
4. Quarantine—Segregation for 21 days of all exposed persons not protected by recent successful vaccination or attack of the disease: *Provided, however,* That such persons may choose to be vaccinated at once and be released after disinfection of the person and clothing, with the further provision that they shall report to the local health officer or to the family physician for observation for 21 days or until the vaccination has proved successful. This rule includes school children.
5. Concurrent disinfection of all discharges and articles soiled therewith.
6. Terminal disinfection—Thorough cleansing and disinfection of premises.

(B) General measures—

NOTE.—General vaccination in infancy, revaccination of children on entering school, and of entire population when the disease is prevalent.

- a. Successful vaccination will produce immunity in about 8 days.
- b. It should be borne in mind that any case presenting grippal symptoms, such as fever, headache, backache, etc., when followed in three or four days by a pustular eruption is almost invariably smallpox and should be so considered. The public is entitled to the protection which this assumption carries with it.
- c. Concerning the compulsory vaccination of school children, the following has been furnished to the State board of health by the attorney general's office:

"When smallpox is prevalent, local boards of health may make a regulation requiring all school children to be vaccinated against smallpox, or in lieu thereof remain away from school during the prevalence of smallpox: *Provided,* That a history of having had smallpox or a recent successful vaccination against smallpox will be held sufficient to permit the child to enter school."

REG. 38. *Tetanus*.—

1. Infective agent: *Bacillus tetani*.
2. Source of infection: Animal manure, and soil fertilized with animal manure, and, rarely, the discharges from wounds.
3. Mode of transmission: Inoculation, or wound infection.
4. Incubation period: Usually 9 days; extremes are 1 to 20 days.
5. Period of communicability: Patient not infectious, except in rare instances where wound discharges are infectious.

6. Method of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms; may be confirmed bacteriologically.
2. Isolation—None.
3. Immunization—By antitoxin given early in single or repeated doses.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection—None.
6. Terminal disinfection—None.

(B) General measures—

1. Educational propaganda such as "safe and sane Fourth of July" campaign.
2. Prophylactic use of tetanus antitoxin when wounds have been acquired in regions where the soil is known to be heavily contaminated, and in all cases when wounds are ragged or penetrating.
3. Removal of all foreign matters as early as possible from all wounds.

REG. 39. *Trachoma*.—

1. Infective agent: The chief, although not yet known to be the only, infective agents are the hemoglobinophilic bacilli, including the so-called Koch-Weeks bacillus.
2. Source of infection: Secretions and purulent discharges from the conjunctiva and adnexed mucous membranes of the infected persons.
3. Mode of transmission: By direct contact with infected persons and indirectly by contact with articles freshly soiled with the infective discharges of such persons.
4. Incubation period: Undetermined.
5. Period of communicability: During the persistence of lesions of the conjunctivae and of the adnexed mucous membranes and of discharges from such lesions.
6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms. Bacteriological examination of the conjunctival secretions and lesions may be useful.
2. Isolation—Exclusion of the patient from school until he is noninfectious.
3. Immunization—None.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection of discharges and articles soiled therewith.
6. Terminal disinfection—None.

(B) General measures—

1. Search for cases by examination of school children, of immigrants, and among the families and associates of recognized cases; in addition, search for acute secreting disease of conjunctivae and adnexed mucous membranes, both among school children and in their families, and treatment of such cases until cured.
2. Elimination of common towels and toilet articles from public places.

6. Methods of control—Continued.

(B) General measures—Continued.

3. Education in the principles of personal cleanliness and the necessity of avoiding direct or indirect transference of body discharges.
4. Control of public dispensaries where communicable eye diseases are treated.

REG. 40. *Trichinosis*.—

1. Infective agent: *Trichinella spiralis*.
2. Source of infection: Uncooked or insufficiently cooked meat of infected hogs.
3. Mode of transmission: Consumption of under-cooked infected pork products.
4. Incubation period: Variable; usually about one week.
5. Period of communicability: Disease is not transmitted by human host.
6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, confirmed by microscopic examination of muscle tissue containing trichinae.
2. Isolation—None.
3. Immunization—None.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection—Sanitary disposal of the feces of the patient.
6. Terminal disinfection—None.

(B) General measures—

1. Inspection of pork products for the detection of trichinosis.
2. Thorough cooking of all pork products at a temperature of 160° F. or over.

REG. 41. *Tuberculosis*.—

1. Infective agent: *Bacillus tuberculosis* (human and bovine). The bovine variety is found in a fairly large percentage of cases of intestinal glandular and bone tuberculosis.
2. Source of infection: The specific organism present in the discharges, or articles freshly soiled with the discharges, from any open tuberculous lesion, the most important discharge being sputum. Of less importance are discharges from the intestinal and genito-urinary tracts, or from lesions of the lymphatic glands, bones, and skin. Milk from tuberculous cattle and dejecta of tuberculous animals frequently contain the specific organism.
3. Mode of transmission: Direct or indirect contact with an infected person by coughing, sneezing, or other droplet infection, kissing, common use of unsterilized food utensils or contaminated foods, pipes, toys, drinking cups, etc., and possibly by contaminated flies and dust. It appears probable that in a considerable proportion of cases infection takes place in early childhood by contact with either a tuberculous mother or others affected with the disease.
4. Incubation period: Variable and dependent upon the type of the disease.
5. Period of communicability: Exists as long as the specific organism is eliminated by the host. Commences when a lesion becomes an open one, i. e., discharging tubercle bacilli, and continues until it heals or death occurs.

6. Method of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—By clinical symptoms and by thorough physical examination, confirmed by bacteriological tests.
2. Isolation of such "open" cases as do not observe the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.
3. Immunization—None.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection of sputum and articles soiled with it. Particular attention should be paid to prompt disposal or disinfection of sputum itself, of handkerchiefs, cloths, or paper soiled therewith, and of eating utensils used by the patient.
6. Terminal disinfection—Cleansing and renovation.

(B) General measures—

1. Education of the public in regard to the dangers of tuberculosis and the methods of control, with special stress upon the danger of exposure and infection in early childhood.
2. Provision of dispensaries and visiting-nurse service for discovery of early cases and supervision of home cases.
3. Provision of hospitals for isolation of advanced cases, and sanatoria for the treatment of early cases.
4. Provision of open-air schools for pretuberculous children.
5. Improvement of housing conditions and the nutrition of the poor.
6. Ventilation and elimination of dust in industrial establishments and places of public assembly.
7. Improvement of habits of personal hygiene and betterment of general living conditions.
8. Separation of babies from tuberculous mothers at birth.
9. Immediate report of any change of residence of a person affected with tuberculosis, to the local health officer by the person himself, the attendant or other person having the case in charge.
10. Prohibition of any person while affected with open tuberculosis from teaching in any college, university, seminary, or in any public, parochial, or other private school, or from being employed as janitor or otherwise in any school building; or in a dairy; or as a cook or otherwise in any hotel, restaurant, hospital, sanatorium, or other institution, where in the performance of his duties he handles, or comes in contact with, food or drink for others. Prohibition of any person affected with open tuberculosis from serving as janitor, sexton, or caretaker, in whole or in part, of any church, hall, lodge, or club rooms, auditorium or any public building; or any other place used for public assemblies or meetings of any character whatsoever.

REG. 42. *Typhoid fever*.—

1. Infective agent: *Bacillus typhosus*.
2. Source of infection: Bowel discharges and urine and less frequently vomitus and sputum, of infected individuals. Healthy carriers are common.

3. Mode of transmission: Conveyance of the specific organism by direct or indirect contact with a source of infection. Among indirect means of transmission are contaminated water, milk, shellfish, celery, lettuce, strawberries, and other foods which are eaten in an uncooked or imperfectly cooked state; contaminated flies have been common means of transmission in epidemics.
4. Incubation period: From 7 to 23 days, averaging 10 to 14 days.
5. Period of communicability: From the appearance of prodromal symptoms, throughout the illness and relapses during convalescence, and until disappearance of the infecting organism from both urine and feces.
6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms, confirmed by specific agglutination test (Widal) and bacteriological examination of blood, bowel discharges, or urine.
2. Isolation—In fly-proof room, preferably under hospital conditions, of such cases as can not command adequate sanitary environment and nursing care in their homes. Placard.
3. Immunization—Of susceptibles who are known to have been exposed or are suspected of having been exposed.
4. Quarantine—None.
5. Concurrent disinfection—Disinfection of all bowel and urinary discharges and articles soiled therewith.
6. Terminal disinfection—Cleansing.

(B) General measures—

1. Purification of public water supplies.
2. Pasteurization of public milk supplies.
3. Supervision of other food supplies and of food handlers.
4. Prevention of fly breeding.
5. Sanitary disposal of human excreta.
6. Extension of immunization by use of typhoid vaccine as universally as possible.
7. Supervision of typhoid carriers and their exclusion from the handling of foods.
8. Systematic examination of fecal specimens from those who have been in contact with recognized cases to detect carriers.
9. Exclusion of suspected milk supplies pending discovery of the person or other cause of contamination of the milk.
10. Exclusion of water supply, if contaminated, until adequately treated with hypochlorite or other efficient disinfectant, or unless all water used for toilet, cooking, and drinking purposes is boiled before use.
11. Prohibition of any person infected with or living in a family where there exists typhoid fever from engaging in any occupation in connection with a dairy; or with the handling of milk, cream, ice cream, or other food products; or from serving as cook, waiter, or otherwise in any hotel, restaurant, or boarding house; or in any hospital, sanatorium, or other institution where in the performance of his duties he either handles or comes in contact with food or drink for others.

Disinfection in typhoid fever.—The most certain means of destroying the typhoid bacilli in the excreta, including urine, stools, vomitus, and sputum, is by boiling for half an hour. This should be done in a closely covered iron pot remote from any kitchen or other place where food is prepared or stored. It is especially urged upon hospitals, sanatoria, and public institutions of whatever character that they install suitable apparatus for the sterilization by this method of typhoid excreta and unused fragments of food.

Where the former method is not possible the following may be substituted: In a large earthen container, or if this is not available, in a galvanized iron or graniteware bucket, in either case having a well-fitting cover, place the excreta or food fragments and cover entirely with boiling water. Then add about one-fourth of the entire bulk of quicklime, which should be broken into pieces and distributed over the mass. Cover and allow to stand for two hours, when it may be deposited in a water-closet or vault. Care must be taken that the water is hot and that the quicklime is fresh.

Another fairly effective method is by the use of either milk of lime (1 part freshly slaked lime to 8 parts water), chlorinated lime (6 ounces per gallon of water), carbolic acid (5 per cent), or formalin (10 per cent). The discharges should be received in a vessel containing a portion of the germicidal solution and more should be added so as to cover the mass and be equal to at least twice the volume of the material to be disinfected. The contents of the vessel should then be thoroughly stirred, especial care being taken to disintegrate all solid masses. The vessels should then be closely covered and allowed to stand for at least two hours, when the contents may be placed in the water-closet or vault. These methods are preferred in the order in which they are enumerated.

Dishes and utensils of every description, also linen and cloths of every sort used about the bed or the person of the patient, should be sterilized by boiling for at least a full half hour.

After every stool the patient should be cleansed, using a compress of cloth or cotton wet with a solution of mercuric chloride (1:2000) or carbolic acid (1:40).

When the patient leaves the sick room, the room should be cleansed by the free use of soap and water and opened freely to air and sun, after which all linen, blankets, curtains, etc., should be boiled and all surfaces wiped with carbolic acid (1:20) or formalin (1:10). For nonmetallic surfaces corrosive sublimate (1:1000) may be used.

The following is outlined for local health officers as a suggested form of—

INVESTIGATION BLANK FOR TYPHOID FEVER CASES.

- | | | | |
|--|------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Case No. | Name | Address | |
| (2) Age | Sex | Single, married, widowed | Nationality |
| (3) Date of first symptoms | | Date of onset | |
| (4) Widal reaction present? | | When? | Date of previous attack |
| (5) Residence when taken sick—from | | to | |
| (6) Residence previous two months—from | | to | |
| (7) Under treatment at | | | |
| (8) Character of residence—private house, boarding house, hotel, flat. | | | |
| (9) Kind of store or business connected with house or family. | | | |
| (10) Number of occupants of house. Names of previous typhoid patients. | | | |
| (11) Names of those employed and business. Where? | | | |
| (12) Names of those vaccinated against typhoid. | | | |
| (13) Occupation of patient. | | | |
| (14) Newcomers in family within two months, any had typhoid? | | When? | |
| (15) Servants' names, addresses. | | | |
| (16) Servants had typhoid? When? Contact with others having typhoid? | | | |
| (17) Disposal of sewage; sewer, privy, cesspool, number of feet from well. | | | |

- (18) How is house screened, flies?
- (19) Sanitary condition of house and yard?
- (20) Disposal of manure?
- (21) Absent from city within 30 days? Where?
- (22) Names and addresses of persons visited.
- (23) Known cases where visiting. Source of water.
- (24) Steamers traveled on? When?
- (25) Bathing—river, creek, pond, lake, bathhouse? Where?
- (26) Source of drinking water.
- (27) Source of ice supply. Source of raw vegetables.
- (28) Where food taken within 30 days?
- (29) Milk used as beverage? Is milk pasteurized? Source of ice cream.
- (30) Name and address of milkman.
- (31) Raw oysters, lettuce, celery, strawberries?
- (32) Has patient been associated with persons having typhoid? When?
- (33) Are stools disinfected? How?
- (34) How are stools disposed of?

REG. 43. *Typhus fever (Brill's disease).*—

1. Infective agent: *Bacillus typhi-exanthematici* is claimed to be causative agent; not yet definitely determined.
2. Source of infection: The blood of infected individuals.
3. Mode of transmission. Infective agent transmitted by lice. (*Pediculus corporis*, *P. capitis*.)
4. Incubation period: 5 to 20 days, usually 12 days.
5. Period of communicability: Until 36 hours have elapsed after the temperature reaches normal.
6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms. Confirmation by bacteriological examination of blood claimed by Plotz.
2. Isolation—In a vermin-free room. All attendants should wear vermin-proof clothing. Placard.
3. Immunization—Claimed to be practicable by use of vaccine (Plotz, Oiltsky and Baehr). Not yet generally accepted.
4. Quarantine—Exposed susceptibles for 12 days after last exposure.
5. Concurrent disinfection—None.
6. Terminal disinfection—Destroy all vermin and vermin eggs on body of patient, if not already accomplished. Destroy all vermin and eggs on clothing. Rooms to be rendered free from vermin.

(B) General measures—

Delousing of persons, clothing and premises during epidemics, or when they have come or have been brought into an uninfected place from an infected community.

REG. 44. *Whooping cough (pertussis).*—

1. Infective agent: *Bacillus pertussis* (Bordet, Gengou).
2. Source of infection: Discharges from the laryngeal and bronchial mucous membranes of infected persons (sometimes also of infected dogs and cats, which are known to be susceptible).
3. Mode of transmission: Contact with an infected person or animal or with articles freshly soiled with the discharges of such person or animal.
4. Incubation period: Within 14 days.

5. Period of communicability: Particularly communicable in the early catarrhal stages before the characteristic whoop makes the clinical diagnosis possible. Communicability probably persists not longer than four weeks after the development of the character[istic] whoop or approximately six weeks after the onset of catarrhal symptoms.

6. Methods of control:

(A) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms supported by a differential leucocyte count, and confirmed where possible by bacteriological examination of bronchial secretions.
2. Isolation—Separation of the patient from susceptible children, and exclusion of the patient from school and public places, for the period of four weeks from the beginning of acute catarrhal symptoms. Permission of the child to have the freedom of the premises, provided that one sleeve of the outer garment is encircled above the elbow by an orange colored band two inches in width, and provided further that the patient does not come in contact with other children.
3. Immunization—Use of prophylactic vaccination recommended by some observers. Very effective in many cases. Should be used early in full dosage.
4. Quarantine—Limited to the exclusion of nonimmune children from school and public gatherings for 14 days after their last exposure to a recognized case.
5. Concurrent disinfection—Discharges from the nose and throat of the patient and articles soiled with such discharges.
6. Terminal disinfection—Cleansing of the premises used by the patient.

(B) General measures—

1. Education in habits of personal cleanliness and in the dangers of association or contact with those showing catarrhal symptoms with cough.
2. Daily inspection of schools during epidemics of whooping cough with exclusion for 14 days of children with acute catarrhal symptoms.

Note.—In view of the large number of deaths of children under five years of age, great care should be taken to prevent their contact with cases of this disease and in the event of chance contact immunization should be produced at once by prophylactic vaccine.

REG. 46. * * *

DISINFECTION IN CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.

The methods for disinfection in typhoid fever are also designated for use in cholera, dysentery, and paratyphoid fever.

Sputum.—In all diseases of the respiratory tract, the simplest and best way for disposing of the sputum is to receive it in special paper containers or paper napkins. After use these paper receptacles must be burned.

Water-closets.—Disinfection of water-closet bowls and the woodwork about them may be accomplished by using dilute (1:10) formalin. Sublimate solution should not be used about plumbing fixtures.

Mattresses and heavy clothes.—Heavy clothing, mattresses, pillows, and similar articles polluted by dejecta and other infective matter should be burned or sterilized by steam. Mattresses containing cheap material may

have contents burned and the ticking disinfected by boiling. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor and afterwards beaten or steam-cleaned.

Bed linen and light clothing.—Contaminated body linen, bed linen, towels, napkins, washcloths, handkerchiefs, and similar articles should be immersed for one hour in a sublimate solution (1:1000) or a 5 per cent solution of formalin and then boiled for half an hour. Chlorinated lime will damage linens. The infected linens must be removed from the room in a closed vessel or wrapped in a sheet saturated with carbolic acid (1:20) or sublimate solution (1:1000).

Upholstered furniture.—Upholstered furniture, after fumigation in the room, should be taken outdoors, well beaten and left for a while exposed to the sunlight. If the furniture is upholstered in leather all parts of it should be well wiped with a cloth wet with sublimate solution (1:1000) or formalin (1:10).

Eating utensils.—All eating utensils used by a patient who is suffering from a communicable disease should be boiled. Remains of food must be destroyed.

Dogs and cats.—Dogs, cats, or other domestic animals should never be permitted in a house where any communicable disease exists. Any domestic animal supposedly infected by reason of being near a person suffering with a communicable disease, or by being in a room where a communicable disease exists, must be disinfected immediately in same manner as a person is disinfected.

Books.—Books belonging to public libraries or schools must not be taken into private homes where a communicable disease exists. Books already in any house in which a communicable disease develops must not be returned to the library or school, but to the local health officer. Library or school books from houses in which scarlet fever, diphtheria, or smallpox exists must be burned. When the infection is due to any other disease than those named above the books must be burned or disinfected, as determined by the health officer.

It is extremely difficult to disinfect books successfully. Books are best disinfected by formalin, the books being suspended on wire in a small closed room or box in such a manner as to expose the surfaces of as many leaves as possible.

Hands.—In nursing patients who are suffering from infectious disease, the hands unavoidably become infected. Immediately following every act by which the hands may become infected, they should be thoroughly washed with soap and water. Sometimes it is well to follow the cleansing by the immersion of the hands in a 1:1000 sublimate solution or carbolic acid (1:20).

Disinfection of person.—Wash thoroughly the entire body, including face and scalp, with hot water and soap. Following this by bathing every part with a solution of corrosive sublimate 1 to 4000.

Before beginning the disinfection every piece of clothing must be removed from the body. After the disinfection of the body dress the person with absolutely sterile clothing.

Cleanliness.—Disinfection alone does not sufficiently protect the people against communicable disease. Perfect cleanliness must be insisted upon at all times. These suggestions apply to persons, clothing, articles within the home, public places, places of business, and the private home.

REG. 47. *Division of bacteriology.*—In the advance of recent years in matters which pertain to the conservation and protection of the public health the work of the bacteriologist has been an important factor; by means of bacteriologic examinations he has been able to determine the presence of communicable disease, dangerous to the public health and impossible sometimes to diagnose

without such assistance as he can furnish. In this way his aid is extremely valuable in the identification of diseases, against the contagion of which the community should be protected so far as it is possible to afford such protection.

Except for examinations of diphtheria swabs, no such work has heretofore been undertaken by the Colorado State Board of Health, but following the practice which has obtained for a decade in some of the more progressive States and which has recently been adopted in many others, it has been decided to extend our work in this direction, thereby fulfilling to a larger degree our obligations to the people of the State.

Therefore the following bacteriologic examinations will be made for practicing physicians and health officers without expense, except the cost of transportation either by mail or express, as the nature of the specimen may require or the postal laws necessitate:

1. Examination of swabs of suspected diphtheria.
2. Examinations of sputum for tubercle bacilli in suspected tuberculosis.
3. Examinations of blood in suspected typhoid patients by Widal or cultural methods; also examination of urine and feces.
4. Application of the virulence test in case of diphtheria "carriers" to determine whether they are infective for others.
5. Examination of spinal fluid for the meningococcus.
6. Examination of the central nervous system of animals in suspected rabies.

Note.—All examinations in cases of suspected venereal diseases are done through the division of venereal disease of the State board of health.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The following rules have been drafted for the instruction of those sending specimens for examination by the State bacteriologist. Failure to comply with these rules will probably prevent the examination of the specimen.

All specimens examined must come from persons resident in the State of Colorado.

These examinations will be made only on request of a health officer or practicing physician in the State of Colorado.

No charge will be made for the examinations detailed above. It will be necessary, however, to insure attention that specimens be sent by the proper persons, with charges fully prepaid and that complete and accurate data accompany each specimen. The postal laws forbid the sending of diseased tissues, sputum, etc., by mail except in containers approved by the postal department.

All specimens sent should be securely wrapped and packed so as to guard against leakage or breakage of the container with consequent danger to those handling them.

Direct such specimens to the State bacteriologist, Denver, Colo.

Reports will be made as promptly as possible depending on the exact nature of the material to be examined. Those wishing reports made by telephone or telegraph at their own expense must so indicate when sending the specimen.

DIRECTIONS FOR COLLECTING AND FORWARDING SPECIMENS.

Fill out carefully all details of the case on the accompanying card.

1. *Diphtheria swabs.*—Swabs should be taken with care, using outfits furnished by the State board of health. These may be obtained from the local health officer or from a local outfit station under his control. Culture will not be examined unless the blank is properly filled out. The outfit should be re-

placed as when first opened and mailed, postage prepaid, to the State bacteriologist, Denver, Colo.

2. *Tuberculous sputum*.—This must be sent in bottles containing 5 per cent carbolic acid, as furnished by the State board of health and obtained from the local health officer or local outfit station under his control. The early morning expectoration is to be preferred; when this is not sufficient in amount, that expectorated later may be added. Before obtaining the specimen the mouth should be thoroughly rinsed with water to avoid the admixture of particles of food. Retain the carbolic acid solution in the specimen bottle and cork tightly to prevent leaking. The bottle should be replaced in the outfit package and mailed at once, postage prepaid, to the State bacteriologist, Denver, Colo.

3. *Typhoid blood*.—The Widal reaction, if done before the end of the first week of fever may be negative even in cases of true typhoid infection. A single negative Widal at any time does not exclude typhoid absolutely but only renders its existence doubtful. Tests within the first week should be by blood culture; this can be done only in ambulatory cases which can present themselves in person to the State bacteriologist. The blood of patients who have received prophylactic injections of typhoid vaccine within two years and in some cases longer, will show a positive Widal reaction; in all such cases blood cultures must be made to determine a typhoid infection. Since the Widal reaction is a quantitative one, using but a single drop of blood, exactness must be observed in following the directions which accompany the outfit furnished by the State board of health. This may be obtained from the local health officer or the local outfit station under his control and should be mailed without delay, postage prepaid, to the State bacteriologist, Denver, Colo.

4. *Suspected spinal fluid*.—Specimens of spinal fluid for examination for the meningococcus must be secured under strict aseptic precautions in either a sterile test tube or vial and mailed in a proper mailing case to the State bacteriologist, Denver, Colo.

5. *Suspected rabies*.—If an animal shows signs of abnormal irritability, restlessness, snappishness; or, if it be a dog, of overplayfulness; or of dullness, shyness, or loss of appetite; or if it barks very frequently in a short, abrupt manner, rabies may be suspected. In some cases an unnatural appetite with attempts at eating shoes, doormats, clothing, leaves, articles made of wood and the like may be noticed, as foreign substances of such character have been found in the stomachs of rabid animals. Drooling or "frothing at the mouth" may be seen; violence or convulsions may or may not be present. A frequent course of the disease is a gradually increasing weakness ending in paralysis and death.

When a person has been bitten, lacerated, torn, or scratched by an animal suspected of being rabid, the animal should be taken alive if possible and be kept closely and securely confined, fastened with a chain if necessary, for a period of two weeks, with good care. If the animal remains well until the end of the two weeks' period rabies may be excluded.

If the animal can not be secured alive it should be shot through the heart, and never through the head, as this may render impossible an early diagnosis by injuring those structures in which are found the Negri bodies whose presence constitutes positive evidence of the disease.

The importance of securing the animal alive is seen in the fact that if a rabid animal is killed too early in the disease it may not be possible to demonstrate the presence of the Negri bodies, in which case the biological method must be used, so delaying for weeks or months a certain diagnosis. It should also be remembered that the rabies virus may be present in a dog's mouth five or

six days before the appearance of symptoms; therefore it is possible for a dog with no evidence of the disease at the time of the biting to communicate rabies.

If a dog or other animal which has bitten a person either dies from rabies or is killed because of the disease, the head should be severed from the body close above the shoulders, care being taken by the person doing this not to become infected in the act. The head should be wrapped in strong muslin; it should then be chilled, or, better, frozen at once, and be kept as cold as possible until time of shipment. In preparing it for shipment the head, already wrapped in muslin, must be repacked in ice and sawdust in a small water-tight keg or candy pail, using sufficient ice to insure that it will be kept very cold during transit. Having marked the package "perishable" it must be sent by express, prepaid, to the State bacteriologist, Denver, Colo., at the same time sending a message by telephone or telegraph notifying him of the shipment. Do not ship so that it will arrive in Denver on a Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, but be certain to keep it well iced until it can be shipped. Be sure to place on the package also the name and address of the consignor. A letter should be mailed at once giving the following data:

- a. Name, residence, and post-office address of owner of dog (or other animal).
- b. Details of illness of the dog, noting unusual behavior as shown by change in disposition, unnatural appetite, etc.; also symptoms showing development of the disease.
- c. Date of earliest symptom and date of death of the dog.
- d. If the dog was killed, give reason for killing; manner and time of killing.
- e. Name, residence, and post-office address of other persons known to have been bitten by this same animal, with date of biting.
- f. Any other known facts concerning persons or animals in any way related to this case.

Not all persons bitten by a rabid animal die, chiefly because the clothing partially protects them from the entrance of the virus, but the danger is very grave; therefore all persons who have been scratched, bitten, or lacerated by the teeth or claws of an animal known to be rabid should be given the Pasteur preventive treatment. Also all persons having on the hands, face, or elsewhere on the body wounds which may have become infected from contact with the saliva of a rabid animal; or who have been exposed in any manner to possible infection from a known rabid animal; or who have been exposed to possible infection from an animal suspected of rabies, or from one which, being suspected, has disappeared from home, has died, or has been killed, should receive the preventive treatment. The necessity for preventive treatment exists in all persons who have been bitten or otherwise subjected to possible infection by an animal within two weeks previous to the date when it was known to have been rabid; those bitten longer than two weeks before are in no danger. It should be understood that this is a preventive treatment only; it has no curative value if used during the course of the disease.

Supplies.—There shall be established by each local health officer, either at his own office or at some other convenient location, as he may determine, a local station where all swabs and other bacteriological supplies shall be kept, and the local health officer shall make known to all other practicing physicians in his territory the location of such station. All bacteriological supplies will be sent directly to the local health officer, who shall at all times control their distribution and shall be responsible for their safe-keeping. He should be careful to report from time to time to the State board of health, so that he may not be without such supplies as are necessary.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, Maternity Homes, etc.—Licenses—Keeping of Records—Making of Reports—Sterilization of Bedding, Clothing, and Utensils—Nurses—Approval of Building Plans. Maternity Patients—Care of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 56. *Hospitals, sanatoria, lying-in hospitals, maternity homes, dispensaries, and other similar institutions.*—RULE 1. Any hospital, sanatorium, lying-in hospital, maternity home, dispensary, or other similar institution shall be considered within the purpose of this regulation if it announces in any way that it will receive and care for, or if it is to be operated for, or if it is a matter of public knowledge that it is established to receive and care for persons who are sick or injured or any woman or girl approaching or during childbirth.

RULE 2. Any corporation, association, person, or persons, before opening such institution shall apply for a license to do so to the State board of health, which will supply proper blanks for such application. A fee of \$1 must accompany each application. This will be returned if the license is not granted. Licenses are issued only by order of the board at a regular or special meeting. A license must be posted in the office or other conspicuous place where it can be seen easily at all times. Any licensee discontinuing business must surrender his license to the board without delay.

RULE 3. All applicants for licenses must be of good moral character, capable, and trustworthy; they must also have a suitable place for conducting their business. The board will determine after inspection whether the place is suitable for such business.

RULE 4. For sufficient reason licenses may be refused or revoked: *Provided*, That notice of time and place of hearing concerning same shall be given to applicants or licensees.

RULE 5. Licensees whose principal business is receiving and caring for tuberculous patients must receive tuberculous patients only.

RULE 6. Licensees who receive maternity patients are prohibited from advertising their business in any daily or weekly newspaper.

RULE 7. All maternity patients when in labor and for at least one week thereafter must be attended by a regularly licensed physician or licensed midwife and the moral and professional standing of either physician or midwife must be satisfactory to the board. When a change is to be made in the employment of a physician, regularly a member of the staff, notice of such change must be given to the board at once.

RULE 8. "No child shall be sold or otherwise disposed of for any valuable consideration by any of the persons subject to the provisions of this act," nor shall any child be given away for adoption or otherwise disposed of except by strict compliance with the statute governing such cases.

RULE 9. All applicants must give the name and address of the staff of physicians and surgeons in regular attendance upon the institution.

RULE 10. All licensees must keep a record in suitable form giving the name, address, date of admission, date of departure, and nature of sickness of each patient. In case of maternity patients the record must also show the expected date of labor, actual date of labor, name and sex of child, and what disposition has been made of the child. A record must be made immediately on admission of a patient and such record must be kept up to date by making additional entries each day as events occur. Said record shall be open at all times for inspection by officers or duly accredited inspectors of the State board of health. Said named officers and inspectors shall at all times have the right to enter any licensed institution for the purpose of inspection and investigation.

RULE 11. All institutions coming within the provision of this regulation, in addition, "shall quarterly, on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October

make a report to the State board of health of the number and names of the people in charge or employed in such institution, and if physicians," their name and address. Adequate nurses both in numbers and qualifications must be provided; noncompliance with this rule may cause the license to be revoked.

RULE 12. It is required that a general healthful and sanitary condition shall be maintained at all times about both the buildings and grounds and that a recognized average cubic-foot air space per patient be provided with adequate means for ventilation. Especial attention shall be given to the cleanly and sanitary character of all baths, toilets and water-closets, and to methods of sewage disposal.

RULE 13. Some efficient means, approved by the board, shall be provided for the disposal of garbage and refuse. All garbage and refuse from institutions receiving or caring for tuberculous cases must be burned; institutions of this sort should construct an incinerator for this purpose.

RULE 14. All hospitals and sanatoria should have two separate diet kitchens; one for the preparation of food for managers, superintendents, resident physicians, nurses, and other attendants; the other for the preparation of foods for the patients. Fragments of food should not be returned to the diet kitchen but to an incinerator for this purpose. (See also regulation 65.)

RULE 15. Sufficient provision should be made for the sterilization of soiled bedding, clothing, and utensils used in typhoid fever and other similarly communicable diseases. Nurses should be carefully instructed concerning the danger of "infection by contact."

RULE 16. All hospitals and sanatoria should have constructed for them a suitable container in which to sterilize by boiling, the excreta of all patients affected with typhoid fever, paratyphoid, cholera, dysentery, tuberculosis, or other diseases in which infection is carried in urine or stools. Such sterilizer should be remote from the kitchen or any other place where food is either prepared or stored.

RULE 17. Nurses caring for this class of cases must not be permitted to attend to any duties in the diet kitchen in connection with the preparation of food for others.

RULE 18. Since the occurrence of typhoid fever is from 10 to 20 times as frequent in those nursing typhoid as in other persons not so exposed, and since paratyphoid is also of frequent occurrence, is transmitted by the same means, and can not be clinically differentiated in most cases, it is required that probationer nurses, on entering upon their duties in a hospital or other institution where typhoid cases are received, shall be given a combined prophylactic typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine unless they have either had these two diseases or have been so vaccinated within two years previous; and this shall be repeated every two years during their stay in the institution. It is required also that in any hospital or sanatorium, if any probationer nurse has not been successfully vaccinated against smallpox within five years previous, such vaccination shall be done immediately upon her entrance upon her duties.

RULE 19. Suspected "carriers" of disease of any sort must be excluded from service in kitchens, dining rooms, or dairies belonging to or in connection with any hospital, sanatorium, or other similar institution.

RULE 20. Ample fire escapes shall be provided in all hospitals, sanatoria, and other similar institutions for the care of the sick and injured, and patients shall be given any necessary instruction concerning the manner of reaching such fire escapes.

RULE 21. Plans for the erection of hospitals, sanatoria, and similar institutions should receive the approval of the State board of health before the work of construction is begun.

State Institutions—Reports to State Board of Health—Isolation or Removal of Communicable Disease Patients—Air Space Per Person. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 58. *State institutions.*—**RULE 1.** The regular physician of every State institution where men, women, or children are kept at the expense of the State, as children of industrial schools, dependent children, inmates of institutions for the insane or feeble-minded persons and inmates of penal institutions, must report annually to the State board of health such information as may be required.

RULE 2. When any communicable disease appears in any State institution, the patient or patients must be properly isolated and if necessary removed from the institution to a place of safety where they shall have proper medical attention and care until they may be safely returned.

RULE 3. In order that the health and lives of the inmates of any and all of the State institutions may be properly protected it is required that all buildings for State institutions be supplied with fireproof stairways and fire escapes as required by law for other buildings.

RULE 4. Inmates of State institutions must at all times be supplied with a sufficient amount of fresh air. In calculating the cubic-foot air space per person, the height of the room should not be measured beyond 12 feet above the floor.

Since a child in proportion to its weight exhales about twice as much carbon dioxide as an adult, it should generally be provided with as much air space as is required by an adult.

Under ordinary conditions a complete change of air in a room can not be made more often than three times each hour without causing too much draft. Upon the rapidity with which the air is changed will depend the cubic space necessary for each person occupying a room.

On account of varying circumstances it is impossible to specify the definite cubic-foot air space required for each inmate of any institution, but a general idea of the floor area, cubic space, and fresh-air supply per inmate is given in the following table:

Class of building.	Floor area in feet per person.	Cubic capacity in feet per person.	Cubic feet of fresh air supplied and foul air extracted per person each hour.
Schools.....	9 to 10	200	1, 800
Barracks.....	70	720	1, 800
Prisons.....	90	800	1, 800
Concert halls and theaters.....	9	108	2, 000
Billiard and smoke rooms.....			2, 000
Hospitals.....	120	1, 440	2, 000 to 3, 000
Public libraries.....	20	2, 400	2, 500
Turkish baths.....	70	800	5, 000
Workshops.....	120	1, 440	5, 000

Milk and Cream—Production, Handling, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 55. *Sanitation of dairies and the sale of milk and cream.*—**RULE 1.** All buildings used for stabling cows for dairy purposes shall be properly constructed, well lighted, well ventilated, and provided with a suitable solid floor of plank, cement, or other impervious material that can be readily cleansed, and laid with proper grades and channels to carry off all drainage.

RULE 2. No water-closet, privy, cesspool, urinal, inhabited room, or workshop shall be located within any building or room for stabling cows, or for the storage of milk or milk products; nor shall any fowl, hog, horse, sheep, goat, or other animal be kept in any room used for milking or for storing milk or milk products.

RULE 3. All rooms and stables in which cows are milked shall be thoroughly cleaned and in good repair, and shall be painted or whitewashed once each year.

RULE 4. All manure shall be removed at least once daily from the room or stable in which cows are milked, and shall not be stored where odor from the same will be noticeable at the stable or milk room.

RULE 5. All persons keeping cows for the production of milk for sale shall cause each cow to be kept clean and groomed.

RULE 6. The sale of watered or adulterated milk; or milk from cows kept upon garbage, sugar-beet pulp, swill, or other substances in a state of fermentation or putrefaction; or milk from cows kept in connection with a family in which there exists any communicable disease which may be carried by milk, is prohibited.

RULE 7. Every person using any premises for keeping cows shall cause the yard or pasture in connection therewith to be provided with a proper receptacle for drinking water for such cows, and none but fresh, clean, pure water shall be stored in such receptacle: *Provided*, That this shall not apply in case of a pasture through which runs a stream of pure water.

RULE 8. Any inclosure in which cows are kept shall be graded and drained so as to keep the surface reasonably dry and to prevent the accumulation of water therein, and no garbage, urine, fecal matter, or similar substances shall be placed or allowed to remain in such inclosure, and no open drain shall be allowed to run through it.

RULE 9. All milk shall be removed, as soon as drawn, from the stable to the milk room. The milk room shall be separate from the stable in which the cows are kept and shall not be used as a living or sleeping room, but shall serve for the handling and keeping of milk and cream exclusively. It shall be sanitary in construction, properly screened, supplied with proper ventilation, light, and pure water, and suitable facilities for straining, cooling, and storing milk or milk products. Ample provision shall be made for washing and sterilizing all utensils and apparatus in which milk is removed, stored, and delivered.

RULE 10. All utensils used for the reception, storage, or delivering of milk or cream shall be made of glass, stoneware, glazed metal, or tin plate free from rust and of sanitary construction.

RULE 11. All cans, pails, strainers, coolers, dippers, separators, bottles, churns, butter workers, and other dairy utensils shall be cleansed from all remnants of milk and scalded with boiling water or live steam after each use.

RULE 12. All milk shall be strained through clean 80-mesh wire strainers, or properly sterilized cloth, and shall be cooled to 60° F. or below within one hour after it is drawn from the cow. It shall be kept at 60° F. or below until it leaves the farm, and if retailed to the consumer, until delivered. Warm milk shall not be mixed with cold, but shall be kept in separate vessels until properly cooled.

RULE 13. All milk or cream cans delivered to creameries or dealers in cities shall be covered with tight-fitting lids, and when conveyed in open wagons shall be covered with clean canvas while being so conveyed.

RULE 14. No person, firm, association, or corporation buying, storing, or receiving milk for the purpose of selling the same for consumption as such, or for manufacturing it into butter, cheese, ice cream, condensed milk, or other human food, shall keep the same in utensils, cans, vessels, or rooms that are

unclean, or have insanitary surroundings, or drainage, or under conditions favorable to unhealthfulness or disease. Milk to be sold for consumption as such, within one hour after it is received, shall be cooled to a temperature not higher than 60° F., and shall be kept at such temperature until delivered.

RULE 15. Every person engaged in the production, storage, transportation, sale, delivery, or distribution of milk, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, or any other communicable disease which may be carried by milk, either in himself or his family or among his employees or their immediate associates, or within the building or premises where milk is stored, sold, or distributed, shall notify the local health officer.

RULE 16. No person having a communicable disease which may be carried by milk, or having recently been in contact with a person having such disease, shall milk or handle cows, measures, or other vessels used for milk or milk products intended for sale until all danger of communicating such disease to other persons shall have passed, as determined by the local health officer.

RULE 17. No vessels which have been handled by persons suffering from communicable diseases which may be carried by milk shall be used to hold or convey milk until they have been thoroughly sterilized.

RULE 18. No bottle, can, or receptacle used for the reception or storage of milk shall be removed from a private house, apartment, or tenement wherein an infectious disease exists until such bottle, can, or receptacle shall have been properly sterilized under the direction of the local health officer.

Meat, Fish, Fowl, or Game—Protection of, While Being Transported. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 54. Sanitary requirements in the transportation of meats, fish, fowl, and game.—Every dealer in slaughtered fresh meats, fish, fowl, or game for human food, at wholesale or retail, at any established place or as a peddler, in the transportation of such food from place to place to customers shall protect the same from dust, flies, and other vermin or substance which may injuriously affect it by securely covering it while being so transported.

Food and Drugs—Analyses—Standards—Adulteration and Misbranding—Labeling—Organization and Duties of Division of Food and Drugs Under State Board of Health. Water Supplies—Analyses. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 48. Division of Chemistry.—The State chemist will make, free of charge, the following examinations:

1. Chemical analyses of foods and drugs.
2. Sanitary, chemical, and bacteriological analyses of samples of water from the water supply of towns or school districts.

General instructions.—The samples of foods and drugs for analysis must be collected by the food and drug inspectors appointed by the State board of health and supervised by the pure food commissioner, to whom reports of such analyses are made.

Analyses of samples of water from the water supply of towns or school districts will be made "whenever such water supplies are suspected of being contaminated," but such analyses are made only on request of the authorities of the towns or school districts in which said suspected water sources are located. Reports of such analyses will be made to municipal health officers or other authorities concerned. In sending samples of water state definitely to whom the report is to be sent. A copy of all these reports is placed on file in the office of the State board of health.

Samples of water can be sent only in bottle and container supplied with ice, such as are specified by the State chemist. Early attention to the condition of any water would be favored by the purchase by each board of county commissioners in the State of such specified bottle and container, information concerning the cost of which may be had from the State chemist or the State board of health.

Directions accompanying the bottle for water samples.—This bottle has been sterilized. Rinse it in some of the water to be analyzed. Then fill it. Do not let anything touch that part of the stopper that fits into the neck of the bottle. Tie a clean piece of cloth over the stopper. Put ice around the bottle in the container and ship, express prepaid, to the State chemist, Boulder, Colo.

P. S. Do not ship so that the container will arrive in Boulder on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday.

REG. 49. *Division of food and drugs.*—RULE 1. *Articles subject to Federal jurisdiction; original packages.*—The provisions of the Colorado Food and Drugs Act do not apply in the case of articles of food and drugs remaining in original packages and the subject of interstate commerce under the Federal jurisdiction. The term "original package" as used in section 1 of the act is the original package, carton, case, can, box, barrel, bottle, vial, or other receptacle put up by the manufacturer or dealer, to which the label is attached, or which may be suitable for the attachment of a label, making one complete package of the food or drug article. The original package contemplated includes both the wholesale and the retail package.

When for any reason an adulterated or misbranded article of food or drug passes beyond the Federal control of interstate commerce within the State, it immediately becomes subject to all the provisions of the Colorado Food and Drug Act, and the shipper or dealer liable to all the penalties imposed thereby.

RULE 2. *Collection and identification of official samples.*—Food and drug inspectors are hereby authorized to collect samples of food and drug products for analysis, as are also the health officers of cities, towns, and counties of the State.

An official sample is one upon which prosecution may be based. The following rules governing the collection and preparation of official samples must be observed:

- a. Samples may be purchased in the open market.
- b. Collectors shall collect representative samples.
- c. If in bulk, the marks, brands or tags, or accompanying printed or written matter shall be noted.
- d. Samples taken from food and drug products sold in bulk shall be immediately inclosed in suitable containers and sealed by the inspector collecting such samples.
- e. The inspector shall write upon the seal, in ink or indelible pencil, the date of taking sample, his serial number and his name in full, for the purpose of identifying said sample.
- f. Inspectors' seals shall be so attached that the sample may be opened by the analyst without destroying the identification marks.
- g. Samples sold in sealed packages or other containers shall, for the purpose of identification, be sealed and marked by the collector in the manner above described.
- h. In all cases where samples are taken for analysis a like sample sealed and marked for identification, as in the case of the original sample, shall, upon request, be left with the vendor or his agent. In the case of samples taken from bulk, the sample left with the vendor shall be a part or division of the original sample taken for analysis.

i. Whenever a sample is taken for bacteriological examination such sample and a duplicate thereof shall be placed in properly sterilized receptacles furnished by the division of food and drugs.

j. Inspectors shall keep a permanent record of all samples collected, which record shall include identification marks and dates noted upon the seal, together with the name of the person or persons from whom purchased, all material statements appearing upon the label, such as indicate the nature or composition of the drug or food product, and the date and manner of delivery of such sample to the food and drug commissioner.

k. Samples collected for analysis shall be delivered without unnecessary delay to the food and drug commissioner.

RULE 3. *Methods of analysis.*—Unless otherwise directed by the State board of health, the methods of analysis employed shall be those prescribed by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and the United States Pharmacopœia.

In cases where the food sample under investigation is of a perishable nature, or where the adulteration is due to decomposition or to the presence of filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance, which may readily be disclosed by physical examination, such examination may be made by the food commissioner or food inspectors, and action based thereon.

RULE 4. *Hearings.*—When the analysis or examination of an official sample shows that an article of food or drug is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, the food and drug commissioner shall give notice to the party or parties against whom prosecution lies under this act for the manufacture, sale, or shipment of the adulterated or misbranded product, and fix a time and place at which such party or parties may be heard.

Unless otherwise ordered by the State board of health, the food and drug commissioner shall conduct all such hearings, and in all cases wherein it shall appear that the provisions of this act have been violated, shall give notice to the district attorney of the proper judicial district. Said notice to the district attorney shall include all material facts in connection with the case, together with an authenticated copy of the report of the analyst or other officer making the examination, and a transcript of all evidence submitted and all matters considered at such hearing.

Hearings shall be private and confined to questions of fact. The parties interested therein may appear either in person or by attorney, and may submit proper interrogatories to be propounded by the officer conducting the hearing. Such hearing shall not include the right of cross-examination.

The purpose of the hearing herein required is to discover all material facts in connection with each case wherein a violation of the food and drugs act is alleged, and to this end the food and drug commissioner shall permit the widest possible latitude as to the scope of the inquiry and the nature of the evidence submitted.

Employees of this department are not permitted to disclose any of the evidence submitted or matters considered at hearings, except as such may be certified to the district attorney for action.

RULE 5. *Publication.*—When a judgment of the court shall have been rendered there may be a publication of the findings of the analyst or examiner, together with the decision of the court. These publications may be in the form of circulars, notices of judgment, or bulletins, as the food and drug commissioner may direct, and shall not be made prior to 30 days after judgment. If an appeal be taken from the judgment of the court, notice of appeal must be included in the notice of judgment or other publication.

Nothing in this regulation shall be construed as prohibiting the publication of the annual or biennial report of the division of food and drugs, containing the records of condemnation of food and drug products.

RULE 6. *Standards for drugs.*—A drug bearing a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, without any further statement respecting its character, shall be required to conform in strength, quality, and purity to the standards prescribed or indicated for a drug of the same name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, official at the time.

RULE 7. *Standards for foods.*—Except as specific standards for foods may be established by the laws of the State of Colorado, or by the Colorado State Board of Health, the division of food and drugs will recognize as official the standards which have been or may hereafter be adopted by the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government. In the enforcement of this regulation reasonable tolerance will be allowed for variations in chemical composition, due to differing climatic and soil conditions.

Standards officially adopted will from time to time be published in bulletins issued by the department.

RULE 8. *Guaranty.*—Section 8 of the food and drugs act transfers from the dealers criminal liability for sale or shipment within the State of adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs provided such dealer is able to establish a guaranty from the jobber or manufacturer from whom the goods were purchased.

In such cases the guarantor is subject to the penalties prescribed by the act.

Such adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs are not thereby exempt from action for seizure and confiscation.

The form of guaranty to be used is immaterial except in that it must be dated, must identify the particular goods covered, and must be signed by a responsible person residing within the jurisdiction of the State courts.

It is preferable that a guaranty attach to the bill of lading or other invoice of goods covered.

The division of food and drugs will recognize, as fulfilling the requirements of the State act, a general or blanket guaranty, complying with the provisions as to form set forth herein, by which all goods bearing a manufacturer's name or sold under his brands are guaranteed to comply with the requirements of the State food and drugs act, provided such general guaranty has been accepted and relied upon in good faith by the dealer.

The use of any legend or design upon the label of a package of food or drug, which in any manner indicates that the said food or drug product has been examined and approved or guaranteed by the division of food and drugs of the State board of health, will be deemed a misbranding.

Rules relating to adulterations.—**RULE 9. *Coloring matter in foods and confectionery.***—Harmful or poisonous dyes, whether of mineral or vegetable origin, which may render a food injurious to health, may not be added to a food product.

The use of any dye, harmless or otherwise, to color or stain a food in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed is specifically prohibited by law.

No objection will be made to the use in food products and confectionery of the following named dyes and blends thereof, when certified to the United States Secretary of Agriculture in the manner provided by the Federal rules and regulations, provided such dyes are not used in a manner contrary to the food and drugs act and to these regulations.

Dyes listed in A. C. Green's 1904 Edition of the Schultz Julius Systematic Survey of the Organic Coloring Matters:

Red shades—

107 Amaranth.

56 Ponceau 3R.

517 Erythrosin.

Green shade—

435 Light green S. F. yellowish.

Orange shade—

85 Orange 1.

Yellow shades—

94 Tartrazine.

4 Naphthol yellow shade.

Blue shade—

692 Indigo disulfoacid.

RULE 10. Adulteration of confectionery.—Terra alba, barytes, talc, and chrome yellow are specifically prohibited in confectionery, as are harmful or poisonous colors and flavors or mineral substances, or other ingredient deleterious to health. Vinous, malt, or spirituous liquors or narcotic drugs are not permitted.

The term "narcotic drugs" includes all drugs mentioned in section 7 of the food and drugs act relating to foods, their derivatives and preparations, and other drugs of a narcotic nature.

No objection will be offered to the use of certified colors, when such colors are used for coloring purposes only.

No objection will be offered to the use for flavoring purposes of extracts, etc., containing alcohol.

RULE 11. Substances mixed and packed with foods; nonfood substances; substitutions.—No substance may be mixed or packed with a food product which will reduce or lower its quality or strength. Not excluded under this provision are substances properly used in the preparation of food products for clarification or refining, and eliminated in the further process of manufacture. Under this regulation it is forbidden to add nonfood substances to a food product for the purpose of increasing its weight or bulk or of reducing the cost of such product.

RULE 12. Coloring, powdering, coating, and staining.—*a.* The use of harmful coloring matter in food products is prohibited. Coloring matter may properly be used in compounds, imitations, and blends. Its use in natural food products will be regarded as evidence of concealment of damage or inferiority.

b. The reduction of a substance to a powder to conceal inferiority in character is prohibited.

c. The term "powdered" means the application of any powdered substance to the exterior portion of articles of food, or the reduction of a substance to a powder.

d. The term "coated" means the application of any substance to the exterior portion of a food product.

e. The term "stain" includes any change produced by the addition of any substance to the exterior portion of foods which in any way alters their natural tint.

RULE 13. Natural poisonous or deleterious ingredients.—Any food product which contains naturally a poisonous or deleterious ingredient does not come within the provisions of the food and drugs act, except when the presence of such ingredient is due to filth, putrescence, or decomposition.

RULE 14. Preservatives.—The division of food and drugs of the State board of health will regard as adulterated under section 6, paragraph 5 of the act, any food article which contains formaldehyde in any quantity whatever, or which contains other harmful preservative, or other added poisonous or deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health.

Prohibited substances.—Formaldehyde, salicylic acid or sodium salicylate, boric acid or borax are prohibited.

Sulphur compounds.—The Federal ruling with regard to sulphur dioxide is hereby adopted, to wit: No prosecution will be instituted in the case of the application for bleaching purposes of the fumes of burning sulphur to those food products which contain acetaldehydes, sugars, etc., with which sulphurous acid may combine, if the total amount of sulphur dioxide in the finished product does not exceed 350 milligrams per liter in wines or 350 milligrams per kilogram in other food products, of which not over 70 milligrams is in a free state.

Sodium benzoate.—No objection will be offered to the use of sodium benzoate in foods provided the containers of such foods are plainly labeled to show the presence and amount of such preservative used.

Copper salts.—Food products colored with copper salts will hereafter be regarded as adulterated.

Saccharin.—The use of saccharin in foods will hereafter be regarded as an adulteration.

Preservatives in meat products.—There may be added to meat or meat food products common salt, sugar, woodsmoke, vinegar, pure spices, and saltpeter. Benzoate of soda may be added to meat or meat food products which are placed in containers or packages with proper labels, plainly showing the presence and amount of such preservative. The use of all other preservatives in meat or meat food products is prohibited.

Rules relating to misbranding.—**RULE 15. General rules and definitions; label.**—*a.* The term "label" as used in section 7 of the food and drugs act refers to any printed, pictorial, or other matter upon or attached to any package of food or drug product, or any container thereof, subject to the provisions of this act.

b. The principal label shall contain all information specifically required by the food and drugs act, without intervening descriptive or explanatory matter. All required information shall be in the English language, and where printed, in not smaller than 8-point (brevier) capitals, except that smaller type will be permitted in case the size of the package will not permit the use of 8-point type.

Statements of weight, measure, or numerical count or of artificial coloring, or of imitation flavoring, or of the use of chemical preservatives, where required, shall also appear upon the principal label.

c. Descriptive matter upon the label shall be free from any statement, design, or device regarding the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, or quality thereof, or place of origin, which is false or misleading in any particular.

The term "design" or "device" applies to pictorial matter of every description and to abbreviations, characters, or signs for weights, measures, or names of substances.

RULE 16. Articles without a label.—Except where specific information is required by the law to appear upon the label, the sale or transportation of food and drug articles in unlabeled packages is not prohibited.

A food or drug product which is an imitation of, or offered for sale under the name of, another article must be labeled in such a manner as to distinguish it clearly from the article simulated.

A food or drug article which is incompletely labeled as to the names and quantities of ingredients required to be declared, or in any other particular, will be deemed misbranded.

The law of misbranding applies equally in the case of foods sold from bulk quantities in retail or counter packages, or in restaurants, hotels, or in mercantile establishments, for immediate consumption, as in the case of foods sold in package form.

It shall be the duty of the food and drug commissioner, by such means as may be found practical and efficacious, to prevent deception and fraud in the sale of food and drugs, and to require that the most complete information as to the nature and composition of food and drug articles be given to the consumer, in all particulars wherein specific information is required by the food and drugs act.

RULE 17. Character of name.—No food or drug product shall be sold or offered for sale under a false or deceptive name.

A simple or unmixed food product shall be designated by its common name in the English language.

In case of drugs, whether simple, mixed, or compound, the nomenclature employed by the official editions of the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary shall obtain.

An article containing more than one food product or active medicinal agent is misbranded if named after a single constituent, or if the name be fashioned in such a manner as to mislead or deceive the purchaser as to the true nature or composition of the article.

The use of a geographical name in connection with a food or drug article not actually produced or manufactured in that place will be deemed a misbranding, except when by reason of long usage such geographical name has come to represent a generic term and is used to indicate a style, type, or brand. In all cases where such generic term is used, the name of the place of manufacture or production of the article must appear upon the principal label.

RULE 18. Name and address of manufacturer.—The name of the manufacturer or producer is not required to appear upon the label. If any name be given, it must be the true name. The words "Packed for" or "Distributed by" shall be added in case the name which appears upon the label be not that of the actual manufacturer or producer. All statements with regard to the name of the manufacturer or producer must be true and correct in every particular.

The name of the place where manufactured or produced need not be given except in case of mixtures or compounds sold under distinctive names, or of food or drug articles sold under generic names of geographical significance.

RULE 19. Distinctive names.—A distinctive name is a trade, arbitrary, or fancy name which clearly distinguishes a food product, mixture, or compound from any other food product, mixture, or compound. •

A food mixture or compound which contains no added poisonous ingredient or ingredient deleterious to health will not be deemed misbranded if sold under its own distinctive name: *Provided, however,* That it be labeled to indicate the name of the place where such article was manufactured or produced.

Such distinctive name must not represent any one simple constituent of the mixture or compound, nor give false indication of character, origin, or place of manufacture, nor lead the purchaser to suppose that it is any other food product.

Food mixtures or compounds sold under distinctive names shall not be imitations of other articles, whether simple, mixed, or compound, nor be offered for sale under the name of other articles.

The terms "mixture" and "compound" are interchangeable and indicate the result of putting together two or more food products.

RULE 20. *Compounds, imitations, or blends without distinctive names.*—The term "blend" applies to mixtures of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring matter.

The term "imitation" applies to any counterfeit or fraudulent simulation of an article of food or drug.

A food compound or mixture which does not contain added poisonous or deleterious ingredient will not be deemed misbranded if plainly labeled to show that it is a compound, imitation, or blend, with the word "compound," "imitation," or "blend," as the case may be, plainly stated upon the principal label of the package in which it is sold.

RULE 21. *Labeling of compounds, imitations, or blends.*—Food compounds, or mixtures, whether sold under distinctive names or labeled to indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, are not exempt from the general provisions of the food and drugs act, and of these regulations, relating to the labeling of food products.

All statements required to appear upon the label, and all things prohibited, apply equally in the case of such food mixtures or compounds as in the case of other food products.

RULE 22. *Trade formulae.*—Manufacturers of proprietary foods are not required to disclose trade formulae except as may be compelled by special acts of legislation relating to food products, or in so far as it may be found necessary to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding. If any statement with regard to ingredients or the proportion thereof be made, it must be a true and correct statement.

RULE 23. *Waste materials.*—An article made up wholly or in part from refuse materials, fragments, or trimmings shall be deemed misbranded if using the name of the material from which such substances are derived without such qualification as will clearly show the nature of the raw material used in the preparation of the article.

RULE 24. *Substitution.*—*a.* When a substance of a recognized quality commonly used in the preparation of a food or drug product is replaced by another substance not injurious or deleterious to health, the name of the substituted substance shall appear upon the label.

b. When any substance which does not reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength is added to a food or drug product, other than that necessary to its manufacture or refining, the label shall bear a statement to that effect.

RULE 25. *Substances named in drugs or food.*—*a.* The term "alcohol" is defined to mean common or ethyl alcohol. No other kind of alcohol is permissible in the manufacture of drugs, except as specified in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

b. The words alcohol, morphine, opium, etc., and the quantities and proportions thereof, shall be printed in letters corresponding in size with those prescribed in rule 15, paragraph *b.*

c. A drug product, or a food product, except in respect to alcohol, is misbranded in case it fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, heroin, cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilide, or any harm-

ful coal-tar product, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

d. A statement of the maximum quantity or proportion of any such substances present will meet the requirements, provided the maximum stated does not vary materially from the average quantity or proportion.

e. In case the actual quantity or proportion is stated it shall be the average quantity or proportion.

f. The following are the principal derivatives and preparations made from the articles which are required to be named upon the label:

Alcohol, ethyl (cologne spirits, grain alcohol, rectified spirits, spirits, and spirits of wine):

Derivatives: Aldehyde, ether, ethyl acetate, ethyl nitrite, and paraldehyde.

Preparations containing alcohol: Bitters, brandies, cordials, elixirs, essences, fluid extracts, spirits, sirups, tinctures, tonics, whiskies, and wines.

Morphine, alkaloid:

Derivatives: Apomorphine, dionine, peronine, morphine acetate, hydrochloride, sulphate, and other salts of morphine.

Preparations containing morphine or derivatives of morphine: Boughird, catarrh snuff, chlorodyne, compound powder of morphine, crayons, elixirs, granules, pills, solutions, sirups, suppositories, tablets, triturations, and troches.

Opium gum:

Preparations of opium: Extracts, denarcotized opium, granulated opium and powdered opium, boughies, brown mixture, carminative mixtures, crayons, Dover's powder, elixirs, liniments, ointment, paregoric, pills, plasters, sirups, suppositories, tablets, tinctures, troches, vinegars, and wines.

Derivatives: Codeine, alkaloid, hydrochloride, phosphate, sulphate, and other salts of codeine.

Preparations containing codeine or its salts: Elixirs, pills, sirups, and tablets.

Cocaine, alkaloid:

Derivatives: Cocaine, hydrochloride, oleate, and other salts.

Preparations containing cocaine or salts of cocaine: Coca leaves, catarrh powders, elixirs, extracts, infusion of coca, ointments, paste, pencils, pills, solutions, sirups, tablets, tinctures, troches, and wines.

Heroin:

Preparations containing heroin: Sirups, elixirs, pills, and tablets.

Alpha and beta eucaine:

Preparations containing alpha and beta eucaine: Mixtures, ointments, powders, and solutions.

Chloroform:

Preparations containing chloroform: Chloranodyne, elixirs, emulsions, liniments, mixtures, spirits, and sirups.

Cannabis indica:

Preparations containing cannabis indica: Corn remedies, extracts, mixtures, pills, powders, tablets, and tinctures.

Chloral hydrate (Chloral U. S. Pharmacopœia, 1890):

Derivatives: Chloral acetophenonoxium, chloral alcoholate, chloralamide, chloralimide, chloral orthoform, chloralose, dermio, hypnal, and uraline.

Preparations containing chloral hydrate or its derivatives: Chloral camphorate, elixirs, liniments, mixtures, ointments, suppositories, sirups, and tablets.

Acetanilide (antifebrine, phenylacetamide) :

Derivatives: Acetyhenetidine, citrophen, diacetanilide, lactophenin, methoxy-acetanilide, methylacetanilide, para-iodacetanilide, and phenacetine.

Preparations containing acetanilide or derivatives: Analgesics, antineuralgics, antirheumatics, cachets, capsules, cold remedies, elixirs, granular effervescing salts, headache powders, mixtures, pain remedies, pills, and tablets.

g. In declaring the quantity or proportion of any of the specified substances the names by which they are designated in the act shall be used, and in declaring the quantity or proportion of derivatives of any of the specified substances, in addition to the trade name of the derivative, the name of the specified substance shall also be stated, so as to indicate clearly that the product is a derivative of the particular specified substance.

h. In the case of alcohol the expression "quantity" or "proportion" shall mean the average percentage by volume in the finished product. In the case of the other ingredients required to be named upon the label the expression "quantity" or "proportion" shall mean grains or minims per ounce or fluid ounce, and also, if desired, the metric equivalents thereof, as milligrams per gram or per cubic centimeter, or grams or cubic centimeters per kilogram or per liter: *Provided*, That these articles shall not be deemed misbranded if the maximum quantity or proportion be stated.

RULE 26. Premises subject to inspection.—All buildings or premises occupied, used, or maintained for the manufacture, storage, sale, or distribution of food or drug products shall be open at all reasonable times to inspection by the State board of health or authorized employees, agents, inspectors, or other officials thereof.

All cars, trucks, or vehicles used by common carriers in intrastate commerce shall in like manner be open to inspection.

Authorized agents, inspectors, or other officials of the State board of health shall at all reasonable times have access to the records of express, freight, and transportation companies or others engaged in the business of common carriers in all matters relating to the sale or transportation within the State of foods or drugs.

RULE 27. Organization of the division of food and drugs.—The division of food and drugs shall consist of a food and drug commissioner and such food and drug inspectors, clerks, stenographers, and other employees as may be required to carry out the purposes of the food and drugs act.

All such employees shall be appointed by the State board of health under the provisions of existing laws.

All official orders shall be issued in the name of the State board of health.

All actions at law instituted by the division of food and drugs shall be maintained under the authority of the State board of health.

The division of food and drugs shall enforce the food and drugs act of 1907, the pure food and sanitary inspection law of 1913, the State narcotic drugs act, and all other acts or parts of acts remaining unrepealed upon the statute books which relate to the adulteration or misbranding of foods or drugs, except where statutory provision has been made for the enforcement of such acts by other departments.

The food and drug commissioner shall be the official head of the division, and, under the authority of the State board of health, shall do and perform all acts and things necessary to the enforcement of the laws hereinbefore mentioned. He shall provide for the adequate inspection, supervision, and control of the production, manufacture, sale, and distribution of food and drug prod-

ucts within the State, and shall cause to be kept full and complete records of such inspection.

RULE 28. Articles intended for technical or scientific purposes or to be used in the mechanical arts.—Wherever goods ordinarily used as food articles for human consumption are manufactured, transported, or sold within the State the presumption will arise that such goods are so manufactured, transported, or sold for food purposes unless they are labeled in a manner which will clearly indicate that they are for technical or scientific purposes or for use in the mechanical arts.

Whenever necessary to the protection of the public health, the food and drug commissioner shall require that such products be denatured in such a manner as to preclude their use for food purposes.

RULE 29. Foods prepared for export and for interstate commerce.—Food and drug articles prepared for export to foreign countries do not come within the provisions of the State food and drugs act, provided such articles are not prepared or packed in violation of the laws of such foreign country.

Food and drug products intended for export shall be fully labeled to indicate that they are to be exported.

If such products shall at any time be sold or offered for sale, or given away, within the State, they immediately become subject to the provisions of the State food and drugs act.

Food and drug products intended for interstate commerce are not exempt from the provisions of the State act until such time as they have actually entered interstate commerce.

RULE 30. Statement of weight or measure.—If any statement of weight or measure appears upon the label of a package of food, it must be a true and correct statement in terms of minimum weight or minimum measure, and is required to appear upon the principal label. Reasonable tolerance for discrepancies due to different atmospheric conditions will be allowed.

Habit-Forming Drugs—Sale and Dispensing. (Reg. Bd of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 50. Narcotic drugs.—Pursuant to the authority vested in the Colorado State Board of Health under sections 18 and 21 of an act¹ entitled "An act to regulate the sale, barter, exchange, distribution, dealing in, giving away, dispensing or the disposition in any manner of opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives or preparation, to regulate the treatment and to provide for the committal of the habitual users of such drugs, and for other purposes," approved April 9, 1915, which said act will hereinafter be referred to under the title of the "Colorado Narcotic Drugs Act," the following rules are hereby adopted for the enforcement of said act:

RULE 1. Sale and disposition of drugs at wholesale.—Where any of the drugs mentioned in section 1 of the Colorado Narcotic Drugs Act are to be sold or otherwise disposed of at wholesale, the purchaser or receiver (unless specifically exempt, under section 2 of the act) will, prior to such purchase or receipt, issue an order therefor in the form as required in section 6 of said act.

Sales at wholesale relate to the sale or disposition of any of the drugs coming within the scope of the law to a druggist for use, sale, or distribution in the lawful conduct of his business or to a physician, surgeon, dentist, or veterinarian for use in the legitimate practice of his profession.

A complete observance of the requirements as set forth in articles 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Federal regulations with regard to forms used in ordering drugs at wholesale and to the preservation of such forms for the use of inspectors and

¹ Public Health Reports Reprint 338, p. 101.

other authorized officials, will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the provisions of section 6 of the Colorado Narcotic Drugs Act.

RULE 2. Sales at retail; upon written prescription.—Sales of the narcotic drugs enumerated in section 1 of the act, at retail, or to the consumer, are limited to such sales as may be made pursuant to the original written prescription of a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon.

All such prescriptions must be:

First. Signed in full by a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon issuing the same.

Second. Dated as of the date on which so signed.

Third. Must indicate the office address, office hours, registry number, and telephone number of such duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon.

Fourth. Must indicate the name and address of the person to whom such written prescription is issued.

Fifth. When issued by a veterinary surgeon must indicate the kind of animal upon which such narcotic drug is to be used.

Druggists and apothecaries must refuse to fill any such prescription unless signed as herein required; nor must a prescription for such drugs be filled by any druggist or apothecary, if he has reason to suspect that the same was fraudulently issued or obtained.

The dispensing of such drugs at retail or to the consumer by druggists or apothecaries, except upon the original written prescription of physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons, will be in violation of the act. Refilling of prescriptions is therefore prohibited.

No written prescription calling for more than 4 grains of morphine, 16 grains of opium, 2 grains of heroin, 8 grains of codeine, or 2 grains of cocaine shall be filled without verification by the physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon issuing the same. Such verification may be by telephone or other sufficient method.

Prescriptions must be exactly filled as soon after receipt as practicable, not later in any case than 10 days subsequent to the issuance thereof. And the druggist shall record upon the prescription the date when filled and the name of person to whom delivered.

Prescriptions must be preserved for a period of two years from the time when filled and must be readily accessible to authorized inspectors or officials. A separate file of all such prescriptions should therefore be kept by the druggist or apothecary filling the same, but such prescriptions may be numbered consecutively with other prescriptions received. Unless so filed a record must be kept showing:

First. The file number given to each prescription filled.

Second. The name of the physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon signing the same.

Third. The name of the person for whom such prescription is filled.

It will not be necessary to keep two sets of records or files of prescriptions, one for the Federal authorities and one to meet the requirements of the State narcotic drugs act. The records now kept in compliance with the regulations for the enforcement of the Harrison (Federal) Act will be regarded as a complete observance of the State act and of these regulations in this particular.

In writing prescriptions for narcotic drugs, coming within the scope of the law, physicians are cautioned to include all information required by both the Federal and the State acts. While these requirements are not essential in carrying out the purposes of the law, they are necessary to the protection of both physicians and druggists from imposition by means of fraudulent prescriptions and orders.

Prescriptions for narcotic drugs mentioned in section 1 of the act may be issued only in good faith for medicinal purposes in the course of professional practice.

RULE 3. Dispensing of drugs by physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons.—Section 5 of the Colorado narcotic drugs act authorizes any duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon to dispense, distribute, or in any manner give, within the State, any of the drugs mentioned in section 1 of the act, to his patients, providing such dispensing is done in good faith for medicinal purposes and in the course of his professional practice. A record, however, is required to be kept of all such drugs so dispensed or distributed (except such as may be dispensed or distributed to a patient, upon whom such physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon may personally attend, i. e., personally visit), and must show:

First. The date when any such drug is dispensed or distributed.

Second. The kind and quantity dispensed or distributed in each case.

Third. The name and residence of the patient to whom such drug was dispensed or distributed.

The record so kept must be preserved for a period of two years from the date of dispensing or distributing and held subject to inspection by officers of the State board of health.

A veterinary surgeon is not permitted to dispense drugs nor to prescribe drugs for consumption by a human being.

No exemptions apply in the case of drugs dispensed to an habitual user. A record must be kept in all such cases in the manner heretofore described.

With the exception of the records required by the State law to be kept in the case of drugs dispensed to habitual users, the records now kept by physicians, dentists, and veterinary surgeons in compliance with the Federal act will be regarded as a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the State narcotic drugs act and of these regulations.

RULE 4. Sworn statements of receipts.—Under the authority of section 7 of the act, the State board of health will require sworn statements of receipts in all cases where there is reason to suspect that any of the drugs coming within the scope of this act are being procured, compounded, or disposed of illegally, and in all such other cases as it may deem advisable.

Inspectors are instructed to promptly report any suspicious circumstances, attending the sale, dispensing, or other use of the drugs enumerated in the act.

Statements of receipts will be made in the form and manner as set forth in article 15 of the Federal regulations.

RULE 5. Revocation of licenses after conviction.—The State board of health will report to the appropriate State board or other licensing officers of the State all cases wherein any duly licensed physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, pharmacist or nurse has been convicted of a substantial violation of this act, for action as provided in section 12 of the act.

RULE 6. Inventories.—It will not be necessary for any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of dispensing drugs to the consumer or in the practice of any of the professions in the act enumerated to prepare any inventory of the drugs or preparations or remedies coming within the scope of the law, on hand at the time the Colorado narcotic drugs act becomes effective, other than the inventory as required by article 13 of the Federal rules and regulations. The inventory therein described will be kept open to inspection at all reasonable times by authorized inspectors or officers of the State board of health.

RULE 7. Duties of officers.—It will be the duty of the pure food and drug commissioner to perform each and every act necessary to carry out the purposes of the Colorado narcotic drugs act and of these regulations, to keep all records therein required, and to provide for adequate inspection of all places of business coming within the purview of the law, and to see that all of the requirements of the law and these regulations are strictly observed.

The drug inspectors will make inspections at irregular intervals of the premises of all persons, firms, or corporations engaged in the business of dispensing in any manner any of the narcotic drugs enumerated in the section 1 of the act. They will under the authority of the State board of health, inspect, and if necessary, verify all records, orders, prescriptions, statements, or returns made or received and at once report any violation of the law by them discovered.

Samples of suspected drugs which are held in violation of the law will be collected and forwarded to the laboratory of the State chemist for analysis.

It is hereby declared to be the purpose of this board to enforce the provisions of this act in the letter and the spirit of the law without unnecessary interference with the business of persons engaged in selling or otherwise dispensing the drugs coming within the scope of the act. This purpose must be kept clearly in mind by all employees or officers of this board.

Inspectors will work in conjunction with health officers of the different municipalities and counties of the State, with district attorneys and other peace officers in the various districts of the State, and with the officers of the United States Internal Revenue Department in carrying out the provisions of the Colorado narcotic drugs act.

The food and drug commissioner will report each month in the regular monthly report and at such other times as may be required by this board all things done by the food and drug department in connection with the enforcement of this act.

The right of search and seizure as contemplated in section 17 of the act shall be exercised with the greatest discretion. Except in cases of gravest emergency, inspectors employed by this board, in putting the search and seizure provision into effect, are instructed to proceed only upon search warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, and in no case without the direct authorization of the food and drug commissioner.

RULE 8. Rules of the Federal department adopted.—Each and every ruling heretofore made by the commissioner of internal revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of an act of Congress, approved December 17, 1914, and known as the Harrison narcotic law, is hereby adopted and made a part of these regulations in so far as it is applicable by reasonable construction to the State narcotic drugs law. Each and every ruling which may hereafter be promulgated by these officials, in so far as applicable, is declared to be the ruling of the Colorado State Board of Health and in full force and effect as of the date of its adoption.

Places Where Foods, Drugs, or Beverages Are Prepared, Manufactured, or Sold — Construction — Sanitary Regulation — Employees — Protection of Foodstuffs from Contamination. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 51.—Sanitation of foods and drugs.—**RULE 1.** The floors, side walls, ceilings, furniture, receptacles, implements, and machinery of every establishment or place where foods, drugs, or beverages are manufactured, stored, sold, offered for sale, or distributed, and all cars, trucks, and vehicles used in the transportation of food products, shall at no time be kept in an unclean,

unhealthful, and insanitary condition. For the purpose of this regulation, unclean, unhealthful, and insanitary conditions shall be decreed to exist if foods or drugs in the process of manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, sale, distribution, or transportation are not securely protected from the flies, dust, dirt, and as far as may be necessary, by all reasonable means from all other foreign or injurious contamination; and if the refuse, dirt, and the waste products subject to decomposition and fermentation incident to the manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, selling, distributing, and transporting of food are not removed daily; and if all trucks, trays, boxes, baskets, and all knives, saws, cleavers, and other utensils and machinery used in moving, handling, cutting, chopping, mixing, canning, and all other processes are not thoroughly cleaned daily; and if the clothing or hands of operatives, employees, clerks, or other persons therein are unclean.

RULE 2. The side walls and ceilings of every bakery, confectionery, hotel, and restaurant kitchen shall be well plastered, wainscoted, or ceiled with metal or lumber, and shall be oil-painted or kept well lime-washed; and all interior woodwork in every bakery, confectionery, hotel, and restaurant kitchen shall be kept well oiled or painted with oil paints and be kept washed clean with soap and water. Every building, room, basement, or cellar occupied or used for the preparation, manufacture, packing, storage, sale, or distribution of food susceptible to contamination or damage shall have an impermeable floor made of cement or tile laid in cement, brick, oiled wood, or other suitable material, which can be flushed and washed clean with water.

RULE 3. The doors, windows, and other openings of every food or drug producing or distributing establishment shall be fitted during the fly season with self-closing screen doors and wire window screens not coarser than 12-mesh wire gauze.

RULE 4. Every building, room, basement, or cellar occupied or used for the preparation, manufacture, packing, canning, sale, or distribution of foods, drugs, or beverages, where the process of production, manufacture, packing, canning, selling, or distribution is conducted, shall have convenient toilet room or rooms. The floor of such toilet rooms shall be of cement, tile, oiled wood, brick, or other suitable materials, and shall be washed and scoured daily. Such toilets shall be furnished with ventilating flue or pipe, and with discharge into soil pipes leading from the building in which they are situated. Each toilet room shall be properly ventilated by a window or ventilating flue. Lavatories or wash rooms shall be provided adjacent to toilet rooms, and shall be supplied with soap, running water, and clean towels—excluding roller towels—and shall be maintained in a sanitary condition. Operatives, employees, clerks and all persons who handle the materials from which foods or drugs are prepared, or the finished product, before beginning work or after visiting toilet, shall wash their hands and arms thoroughly in clean water.

RULE 5. Cuspidors for the use of operatives, employees, clerks, or other persons shall be provided whenever necessary, and each cuspidor shall be thoroughly emptied and washed out daily with a disinfectant solution, and about 5 ounces of such a solution shall be left in each cuspidor while it is in use. No operative, employee, or other person shall expectorate on the floor or side walls of any building, room, basement, or cellar where the production, manufacture, packing, storing, preparation, or sale of any food or drug is conducted.

RULE 6. No person or persons shall be allowed to occupy as a sleeping or dwelling place any room used for a bakeshop, kitchen, dining room, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, or place where food is prepared, served, or sold.

RULE 7. No employer shall require or permit any person who is affected with open tuberculosis, venereal or other communicable disease to work; nor

shall any person who has any of these diseases work in a building, room, basement, cellar, or vehicle occupied or used for the production, preparation, manufacture, packing, storage, sale, distribution, or transportation of foods, drugs, or beverages.

RULE 8. Every person or corporation in charge of, or in control of, or in authority over any of the places mentioned by and described in these regulations, shall be responsible for the condition thereof, and it shall be his or its duty to see that the provisions of these regulations with reference to the condition, arrangement, and conduct of such places are carried out.

RULE 9. The sidewalk display of food products is prohibited unless such products are inclosed in a show case or similar device which will protect them from flies, dust, or other contamination. Food products that necessarily have to be peeled, pared, or cooked before they are fit for consumption may be displayed on the sidewalk without cover: *Provided*, That in such display the bottom of the container be at least eighteen inches above the surface of the sidewalk. The sidewalk display of meat or meat products is prohibited.

RULE 10. Confectionery, dates, figs, dried fruits, berries, butter, cheese, and bakery products while on sale or display are required to be properly covered to protect them effectively from contamination or damage by flies, dust, or vermin.

Bakeries—Sanitary Regulation—Employees. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 52. *Bakeshops.*—RULE 1. Rooms in which the dough is mixed and the pastry prepared for baking must be well ventilated and lighted. Walls, ceilings, floors, proof boxes, pans, kneading troughs and machines must be kept clean. Toilets and lavatories must not be directly connected with the working rooms, and sewerage pipes must not be led through them.

RULE 2. Before beginning the work and before preparing and mixing the ingredients, the persons engaged in the work must wash their hands and arms thoroughly in clean water. For this purpose sufficient wash basins, together with soap and clean towels, excluding roller towels, must be provided.

RULE 3. Persons having open tuberculosis, venereal, or other communicable disease must not be employed in bakeries.

RULE 4. All windows and doors must be properly screened during the fly season.

RULE 5. The supply of flour must be stored in dry places, where it is protected from all contamination. Water used to coat the bread must be pure, unpolluted, and provided fresh every day. The bread and pastry must not be laid on the bare floor.

RULE 6. It is strictly forbidden to sit or lie on any of the tables or shelves which are intended for use for the dough or baked articles. Chairs and benches in sufficient number must be provided.

RULE 7. The working rooms must be furnished with cuspidors, at least one in each room, which must be emptied and washed out daily with a disinfectant solution, and about 5 ounces of such a solution shall be left in each cuspidor while it is in use. Spitting on the floor is forbidden. Smoking, snuffing, chewing of tobacco or gum is forbidden in the working rooms while work is in progress or while dough or baked articles are exposed.

RULE 8. The working rooms must not be used for any purpose other than strictly connected with the preparing and baking of foods; especially must they not be used as washing, sleeping, or living rooms.

RULE 9. Domestic animals must not be kept in nor be permitted to enter bakeshops.

RULE 10. All barrels, boxes, tubs, pails, casks, kneading troughs, machines, or other receptacles containing food preparations must be kept covered.

RULE 11. Before bread is taken from the bakeshop each loaf or double loaf should be placed in a suitable paper bag or be securely wrapped with clean glazed paper. The public is warned against using bread which has been taken from the bakeshop unwrapped.

Slaughterhouses and Markets—Sanitary Regulation. Hogs and Poultry—Feeding. Meat of Diseased Animals—Sale Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 53. *Slaughterhouses.*—RULE 1. Every person owning, leasing, or occupying any place, room, or building wherein cattle, sheep, swine, or poultry are killed or dressed, or any market, public or private, shall cause such place, room, building, or market to be kept at all times thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, manure, or other unwholesome or offensive refuse shall be removed therefrom at least once every 24 [hours], if used continuously, or, if only used occasionally, within 24 hours after using, and such building, place, or premises shall have a suitable floor, made of cement or tile laid in cement, brick, or other material, which can be flushed and washed clean with water, and which shall be approved by the State board of health. No cesspool or pit for refuse or offensive matter of any kind shall be permitted in the room, or building; nor shall swine be kept or fed within 150 feet of the slaughterhouse. Doors and windows must be screened to exclude flies and side walls and woodwork must be painted or whitewashed. When all meats and poultry within slaughterhouses are kept in screened rooms or refrigerated rooms, from which all flies are excluded, screen doors and windows may not be necessary.

RULE 2. Slaughterhouses are required to be kept in a sanitary condition, and they are declared to be insanitary when the slaughterhouse is dilapidated and in a state of decay; when the floors or side walls are soaked with decaying blood or other animal matter; when cobwebs or other evidence of filth or neglect are present; when the drainage of the slaughterhouse or yard is not efficient; when filthy pools or hog wallows exist in the slaughterhouse yard or under the slaughterhouse; when storage hides kept in slaughterhouse lie in pools of filth, or are infested with maggots, or give out vile odors; when the water supply used in connection with the cleansing or preparing is not pure and unpolluted; when the bones or refuse are not burned or buried; when carcasses are transported from place to place without being covered with clean, white cloths, or if kept in unclean, bad-smelling ice boxes, refrigerators, or storage rooms.

RULE 3. Hogs and poultry shall not be fed any uncooked slaughterhouse offal or the uncooked flesh of animals.

RULE 4. Sale of meat of diseased animals or poultry or veal of calves less than 4 weeks old is prohibited.

Hotels and Rooming Houses—Sewage Disposal—Towels and Bedding. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 57. *Hotels and rooming houses.*—RULE 1. *Sewers and drainage.*—Every hotel and rooming house connected with a cesspool or located in any city or town having a sewerage system shall be well ventilated, drained, and connected according to sanitary principles with such cesspool or sewerage system, and shall be kept free from effluvia arising from sewer, drain, water-closet or

other source within the control of the owner, manager, agent, or other person in charge.

RULE 2. *Bedding, sheets, and towels.*—The proprietor or manager of every hotel and rooming house in this State shall furnish each guest with clean individual towels. All public lavatories and wash rooms of any hotel or rooming house must also be supplied with clean individual towels. All beds, bunks, or cots, to be occupied by guests, must be supplied with clean comforts, pillow slips, and sheets. Sheets must be of sufficient length and width to cover completely the mattresses and springs. Sheets and pillow slips, after being used by one guest, must be washed, ironed, or mangled and dried before being furnished to another. All beds must be kept free from vermin.

RULE 3. Owners, keepers, and managers of hotels and rooming houses must provide fire escapes and fireproof stairways for persons occupying rooms above the second story, as required by law.

Human Excreta—Sanitary Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 63. *The protection of watercourses, water sheds, streams, springs, reservoirs, and water supplies of every sort.*—**RULE 1.** Each town and city health officer where there is no sewerage system should take up immediately with the city or town council the proposition of the installation of a proper sewerage system, and the same should be completed at as early a date as possible.

RULE 2. Pending the installation of such sewerage system, the health officer of each town or city should advise that there be constructed sanitary privies at each and every household, building, store, and every other place where human excreta are discharged, such privy to be constructed in accordance with the plans as herein suggested. These should be constructed and ready for use at as early a date as possible.

RULE 3. Each county health officer, with the cooperation of the county commissioners, is hereby urged to advise that there be constructed in each residence in his respective county a sanitary privy for the use of persons occupying such residence, whether temporary or permanent. These should be constructed at as early a date as possible.

RULE 4. The park department of the city of Denver should either construct or cause to be constructed sanitary privies on all highways or public roads throughout the Mountain Park system controlled by the city; proper signs should be placed in a conspicuous manner designating these as "public comfort stations." These should be constructed, one for women and one for men, and be so designated. The distance between these stations should not be greater than 10 miles.

RULE 5. All county health officers throughout the State should advise the construction of sanitary privies, one for men and one for women, along all public highways passing through such county or counties, to be designated in the same manner as in paragraph 4.

RULE 6. The health officer of each city or town should see that the excreta from these privies are disposed of as provided for in paragraph 7. The health officer of the city of Denver shall have charge of all privies constructed on public highways controlled by the city, and the county health officers throughout the State shall have charge of the proper disposition of all excreta deposited in privies constructed upon the public highways of each respective county or counties, not provided for in the foregoing paragraphs.

RULE 7. This subject is of so great importance to town and rural sanitation that Doctor Stiles's description and specifications which represent the best solution of the problem yet devised are reprinted, both for single privies for

dwelling and larger ones for hotels and schools. The points, then, to be considered in the construction of a sanitary privy are:

1. The provision of a proper receptacle for the protection of the excreta from all agencies which may spread the contained germs.

2. To make the outhouse so comfortable that it will be sought in preference to any other place.

3. To make it in such a way that the poorest citizen can afford it.

- a. The receptacle consists practically of a box, with a top represented by the seat, with a floor which is a continuation of the floor of the room, with a front extending from the seat to the floor, with a hinged back which should close tightly, and with two sides continuous with the sides of the room and provided with wire-screened ventilators, the upper margin of which is just under the level of the seat. The seat should have one or more holes, according to the size of the privy desired, and each hole should have a hinged lid which lifts up toward the back of the room; there should be a piece of wood nailed across the back, on the inside of the room, so as to prevent lids from being lifted sufficiently to fall backward and so as to make them fall forward of their own accord as soon as the person rises. In this box there should be one or more water-tight tubs, half barrels, pails, or galvanized cans, corresponding to the number of holes in the seat. This receptacle should be high enough to reach nearly to the seat, or better still, so as to fit snugly against the seat, in order to protect the floor against soiling, and sufficiently deep to prevent splashing the person on the seat; it should be held in place by cleats nailed to the floor in such a way that the tub will always be properly centered. The back should be kept closed.

- b. The room should be water-tight and should be provided in front with a good, tightly fitted door. The darker this room can be made, the fewer flies will enter. The roof may have a single slant, or a double slant, but while the double slant is somewhat more sightly, the single slant is less expensive on first cost. The room should be provided with two or three wire-screened ventilators, as near the roof as possible.

- c. The ventilators are very important additions to the privy, as they permit a free circulation of air and thus not only reduce the odor but make the outhouse cooler. These ventilators should be copper wire-screened in order to keep out the flies and other insects. There should be at least four ventilators, arranged as follows: One on each side of the box; one on each side of the room near the roof; and a fifth ventilator over the door, in front, is advisable.

Disinfectant.—It is only in comparatively recent years that the privy has been thought worthy of scientific study, and not unnaturally there is some difference of opinion at present as to the best plan to follow in regard to disinfectants.

- a. *Topsoil.*—Some persons prefer to keep a box or a barrel of topsoil sand or ashes in the room and to recommend that each time the privy is used the excreta be covered with a shovelful of the dirt. While this has the advantage of simplicity, it has the disadvantage of favoring carelessness, as people so commonly fail to cover the excreta; further, in order to have the best results, it is necessary to cover the discharge very completely; finally, at best, our knowledge as to how long certain germs and spores will live under these conditions is very unsatisfactory.

- b. *Lime.*—Some persons prefer to have a box of lime in the room and to cover the excreta with this material. Against this system there is the objection that the lime is not used with sufficient frequency or liberality to keep insects away, as is shown by the fact that flies carry the lime to the house and deposit it on the food.

Cleaning the receptacle.—The frequency of cleaning the receptacle depends upon the size of the tub, the number of persons using the privy, and the weather. In general, it is best to clean it about once a week in the winter and twice a week in summer. Each time that the receptacle is emptied it is best to sprinkle into it a layer of topsoil about a quarter to half an inch deep before putting it back into the box.

Disposal of the excreta.—For the present, until certain very thorough investigations are made in regard to the length of time that the eggs of parasites and the spores of certain bacteria may live under various plans, it is undoubtedly best to burn or boil all excreta; where this is not feasible, it is best to bury all human excreta at least 300 feet away and downhill from any water supply.

Many farmers insist upon using the fresh night soil as fertilizer. In warm climates this is attended with considerable danger, and if it is so utilized, it should never be used upon any field in which are grown vegetables that are to be eaten uncooked; further, it should be promptly plowed over.

In view of our present lack of knowledge as to the length of time various bacteria may live, the use of fresh, unboiled night soil as a fertilizer is false economy which may result in loss of human life; this is especially true in warm climates.

Sewage Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 64. *Sewage disposal.*—RULE 1. For each river and waterway at any given point there shall be a minimum standard of purity, and this minimum is dependent upon the amount of sewage effluent discharged. The reasons for this limit are not the same in all cases, but vary according to the use that is made of the water of the river, or stream, and according to the character of the territory through which it flows. No universal standard of purity can be wisely established or maintained.

RULE 2. Sewage and waste matter before being discharged into any river or waterway shall be purified to such a degree as not to affect health in any way by a reasonable use of the water; nor to cause sensible offense to public decency; nor to cause material injury to the fish industry; nor to cause silting.

RULE 3. Though the demands of public health, decency, and protection to the fish industry are such as to require a high standard of purity, the economic aspects of the case should be considered, the fundamental principle being that the results accomplished shall be reasonably commensurate with the cost of prevention of pollution.

RULE 4. Inasmuch as the safety of public water supplies is the most important element in the problem of stream pollution at the present time, the following general principles should govern the discharge of sewage, effluent and waste matters into rivers and waterways:

a. Streams from which water supplies are taken without purification should not receive any sewage effluent or waste that will render the water a menace to health or otherwise impair its natural quality.

b. Streams from which water supplies are taken and used for purification should not receive a sewage effluent or waste of such character as to put an unreasonable burden upon the purification works at any waterworks system.

c. Streams, reservoirs, or lakes not used for water supplies may receive sewage effluent of such character that its entrance will not sensibly offend decency in the reasonable public use of the same, or cause interference to fish industries.

RULE 5. The board will designate, for each case separately, the general character of sewage treatment that will be required, ranging from simple

and direct discharge into stream (with or without sterilization) to the passage of sewage through grit chambers, screen chambers and house, primary Imhoff settling tanks, dosing house and tank, sprinkling filters or contact beds, secondary Imhoff settling tanks, sand filters, sludge drying beds, etc.

RULE 6. Applications for the board's advice and directions regarding the discharge of sewage directly into a stream or as to the construction of sewage treatment works, must state the ultimate number of persons who will use the sewer, and be accompanied by a certificate of the State engineer, giving the rate of discharge of the stream, in cubic feet per second, at time of minimum flow in the stream.

RULE 7. Should the board require the construction of a sewage treatment plant, full detailed working plans and specifications must be prepared by an expert in designing and in construction of sewage treatment works; said plans and specifications must be presented to the board for inspection, consideration, and approval. Plans and specifications approved by the board must be closely followed in building the treatment works, and any failure to so follow the plans, etc., will subject the works to condemnation by the board.

Schools—Location, Construction, and Cleanliness—Toilets and Wash Rooms—Water Supply—Ventilation, Heating, and Lighting—Seats—Employment of Teachers or Janitors Infected with Communicable Diseases Prohibited—Physical Examination of Pupils—Cleaning or Disinfection of School Rooms.
(Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 59. School hygiene.—The attention of all physicians, and especially of health officers, is called to the importance of physical examination of every child before entering school and also of medical inspection at short intervals during the entire school year. These examinations may be made either by their private physicians, by the health officers, or school inspectors, as may seem desirable. In this work the State must count on the cooperation of the medical profession, as well as of health officers.

School buildings.—The site of a school building should be well drained, either by nature or artificially; it should not be near enough to railroads or noisy factories to interfere with work; it should have ample playground space; it should have some shade; the surface should be graveled or turfed.

Foundation.—The foundation must be impervious to soil water in order that capillarity must not dampen the walls.

Basement.—If there is a basement, it should rise sufficiently high above the ground for light and air to penetrate to every part of it, and should never be allowed to become a dump for refuse of any kind. If no basement is provided, the foundation walls should be pierced in appropriate places and guarded with gratings in order to allow a circulation of air below the floors.

Cloakrooms.—These should always be provided in order to avoid the stuffy and disagreeable odor of clothing in damp weather. In the country shelves for dinner pails should also be provided.

Toilets.—These must be separate for the sexes, well screened, well painted or whitewashed, and kept clean. If privies are used, they should be constructed under regulation 63. If water-closets are used, a type should be selected which can easily be scrubbed, and an automatic flush is desirable. Urinals must be placed in the toilets allotted to boys.

Wash rooms.—It is patent that children should be afforded an opportunity for cleansing the hands and face after play or visits to the toilet and be taught its importance. For this, if pipe water is available, the ordinary porcelain

basins with a run-off to the sewer connection should be installed. In case it is not available, ordinary granite or enameled basins, with a water supply in buckets or tanks, should be possible to any school. Paper towels or individual towels must be used. The use of a roller or common towel is prohibited by law.

Water supply.—All water used in schools must be from deep wells or city or town water supplies. No surface water or water from shallow wells should be tolerated. Complying with the antidrinking cup law, wherever it is possible, drinking fountains, at least two in number for the different sexes, should be erected, either in the building or [at] some point on the grounds where freezing will not be possible. The use of the common drinking cup is prohibited by law. At the beginning of each year, and at intervals of three months thereafter, water should be examined by the State chemist.

Schoolrooms; space.—Not less than 225 cubic feet of space should be allowed to each person in the schoolroom, including the teacher. Rooms not affording this amount of space are overcrowded and transfers should be made until the condition is relieved. Twelve-foot ceilings are best for all purposes.

Ventilation.—Whatever means are used should provide for a complete change of air in about 20 minutes.

Heating.—Whatever system of heating is employed should maintain the temperature of every part of the schoolroom between 60° and 70° F., with a relative humidity of at least 40 per cent. School can not safely be continued in a room where the temperature falls below 60°.

Humidity.—Some means, even if only the placing of pans of water on stoves or radiators, should be provided for adding to the moisture in the air; since air that is too dry is unpleasant and unhealthful to breathe.

Light.—The room should be lighted from one side only, or by properly softened skylights, and the lighting area should not be less than one-sixth of the floor area. Prismatic glass in the upper sash is an advantage, since it diffuses the light to the opposite side of the room.

Seating.—Seats must be adjustable to the bodies of the children. It is nothing short of criminal to compel the child to adjust itself to the seat. Good work can not be done by an uncomfortable child, and lasting eye trouble or bodily deformity, such as spinal curvature, may come from this practice.

Blackboards.—These should be always dull finished. A glossy blackboard is hard on the eyes. Erasers should be dusted outside. The chalk racks should be cleaned each evening by the janitor.

Care of the building.—Floors may be oiled with a small amount of floor dressing. Dry sweeping and dusting should not be permitted while school is in session. Oiled sawdust is a good allayer of dust and is prepared by dissolving a teacupful of floor oil in a quart of gasoline and thoroughly and quickly mixing it with as much sawdust as will absorb it cleanly. Oiled dustcloths are made by adding an ounce of floor oil to a quart of gasoline, out of which cloths are wrung. These are allowed to dry and may be washed when necessary. On account of the inflammability of the gasoline, it is necessary that these operations be conducted out of doors. The floors of buildings should be scrubbed at least weekly, on Friday evenings, and before the beginning of the school year should have a thorough cleaning.

Teachers and janitors.—No teacher or janitor shall be employed who is infected with any disease which would debar a child from the school. This is especially true of open tuberculosis and syphilis, and school medical inspectors and health officers should instantly require the resignation of any person employed in the schools who is suffering from one of these diseases.

Rules.—Each school board, together with the health officer of each town or city, should formulate rules and regulations for the examination, both

physical and mental, of all children who may apply for admission to either public or parochial schools.

a. Such regulations should embrace an examination and report of the condition of the eyes, ears, nose and throat, teeth and gums, physical or mental defects, for evidence of communicable diseases, such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, mumps, trachoma, also skin diseases and pyorrhea. Such report must be presented to the superintendent, principal, or teacher in charge of such school.

b. If such report shows evidence of communicable disease, the child must immediately be refused admission to school and a statement of facts furnished parents. If defects in hearing or vision be present or other conditions requiring correction or operation, parents should be notified by superintendent, principal, or teacher of school, and the same should receive proper attention. The child should present certificate from a licensed physician showing proper corrections before he is admitted to school. Any superintendent, principal, or teacher shall not permit any child who has been affected by communicable disease to return to school without proper certificate from the attending physician or the local health officer.

c. A schoolroom in which a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or smallpox has occurred must be thoroughly cleaned or disinfected according to the method designated in regulation 46.

Public Conveyances and Stations—Sanitary Regulations Governing. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 67. *Public conveyances.*—RULE 1. No person having reason to believe that he is suffering from cholera, diphtheria, plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, erysipelas, measles, leprosy, or chicken pox shall enter, nor shall any person permit anyone under his care so affected to enter, any public conveyance or common carrier, except a hack, wagon, carriage, or automobile, and then only after having notified the person in charge of such infection or exposure. Any conveyance so used must be thoroughly fumigated.

RULE 2. All conductors of railroad trains and street cars, if they have any reason to suspect any passenger to be suffering from any disease enumerated in rule 1, shall immediately notify the nearest health officer located on their route, by the most direct and speedy means possible, of their belief, and the health officer must meet such railroad trains at the station or such street car at the nearest possible point to determine, if possible, whether the disease exists.

RULE 3. When the health officer notified as provided in rule 2 shall find any person in a car or other public conveyance to be affected with any disease named in rule 1 the public conveyance shall be turned over to the health officer, who shall treat such conveyance as infected premises. When in the judgment of the health officer the case is in such early stage of development that other passengers are not endangered, the patient shall be removed from the conveyance and it shall be allowed to proceed. If the health officer shall deem that the exposure is such as to have infected other passengers he shall call upon the person in charge to remove the infected conveyance from service at the first place where suitable accommodations can be secured, and such health officer shall notify the health officer in whose jurisdiction the infected conveyance is left.

RULE 4. The drinking water and ice supply used in stations and on public conveyances shall be free from anything deleterious to health. In the construction of new equipment all receptacles for drinking water should be so con-

structed that they can not be opened readily by anyone except those having charge of them. Nothing but ice and water shall be placed in receptacles used for the storage of drinking water. The receptacle for drinking water shall be kept thoroughly clean at all times and shall be drained and flushed at car cleaning terminals.

Persons employed to place ice and water in the receptacles must have clean hands and must rinse the ice immediately before depositing it in the vessel.

When a water-borne disease has developed in epidemic form in a municipality, water from such place for car tanks shall not be used without the approval of the State board of health.

RULE 5. The use of the common or public drinking cup is prohibited on all public conveyances and in waiting rooms.

RULE 6. All public conveyances, including toilet rooms therein, shall be kept in a reasonably clean condition at all times. Dry sweeping and dusting of occupied conveyances is strictly prohibited.

RULE 7. At cleaning terminals all passenger equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned and aired, and after such cleaning the hoppers, urinals, and toilet floors shall be mopped with a 14 per cent solution of formalin.

RULE 8. Upon arrival at cleaning terminals, sleeping cars shall be cleaned as follows:

The windows, doors, and ventilators shall be opened; the upper births let down; the seat bottoms and backs lifted out; the mattresses, blankets, pillows, curtains, etc., loosely arranged for airing. If the weather permits, the removable articles mentioned above shall be taken out of the car, dusted and aired in the open, and exposed to the sunlight for a time. The rest of the cleaning of the car shall be carried out as directed for day coaches under rule 7.

RULE 9. Thorough cleansing and renovation takes the place of fumigation.

RULE 10. In all public conveyances the food boxes, refrigerators, lockers, drawers, and cupboards shall be kept thoroughly clean at all times.

RULE 11. The use of the common roller towel on common carriers and in waiting rooms is prohibited.

RULE 12. All toilet rooms, water-closets, urinals, and toilet appliances in stations shall be cleaned daily, and when vaults or surface receptacles are used in connection with closets at stations, such vaults or surface receptacles shall receive at least weekly treatment with fresh lime or some other agent approved by the local health officer.

Births and Deaths—Registration—Burial and Removal Permits. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 69. *Division of vital statistics.*—RULE 1. The State board of health is authorized by law to make such rules as are necessary "to insure the faithful registration" of all births and deaths in the incorporated towns, cities, and counties, and in the central bureau of vital statistics.

RULE 2. The secretary of the State board of health is ex officio State registrar of vital statistics and has general supervision over all local registrars and the central bureau of vital statistics. The State board of capitol managers is required by law to provide suitable apartments for the said bureau, including a properly equipped fireproof vault and filing cases.

RULE 3. Each city, each incorporated town, and each county exclusive of such cities and towns constitutes a registration district.

RULE 4. Any local registrar who fails or neglects to discharge efficiently the duties of his office or who fails to make prompt and complete returns of births and deaths to the State registrar will be promptly removed from his office.

Each local registrar must appoint a deputy who shall serve in case of absence, serious illness, or other disability of the registrar. In case of removal or disability of the deputy, the registrar must immediately name a new deputy and report the name to the State registrar. Registrars must likewise send to the State registrar name and address of every subregistrar appointed. (See section 238.)

RULE 5. A burial or removal permit must be obtained from the local registrar of the registration district where the death occurred before the body of such person shall be interred, deposited in a vault or tomb, cremated, or removed into any other registration district. The local registrar must not issue a permit for the burial, cremation, removal, or shipment of the dead body until there has been filed with him a complete and satisfactory death certificate: *Provided*, That a lawful transit permit issued at the place where the death occurred, whether in this or in another State, may be accepted by the local registrar in lieu of a death certificate as a basis upon which to issue a local permit. The local registrar shall not at any time sign in blank a permit of any character whatsoever. When a transit permit is the basis upon which a burial permit is issued that fact and place of death must be written on the face of the permit and a copy forwarded to the State registrar. When a dead body is removed from one registration district to an adjacent or near-by district for burial, not requiring a common carrier or issuance of a transit permit, then the removal permit of the registrar where the death occurred may be accepted as authority for burial.

RULE 6. Stillbirths must be reported and registered in usual manner as births and also as deaths. The word "stillbirth" shall be used in the birth certificate instead of the name of the child and the same word should be used in the death certificate as the cause of death. If the stillbirth is premature, the period of uterogestation, if known, must be stated in months. The cause of death as stillbirth must be stated, if known, in the death certificate. In case of a stillbirth a burial or removal permit is required as in other cases. The attending physician may sign a death certificate for a stillborn child. If there has been no attending physician, the case must be managed as provided in rule 8 for deaths without medical attendance. Midwives must not sign death certificates for stillborn children.

RULE 7. All death certificates must be made on blank forms furnished by the State registrar, clearly indicating the numerous points of information to be furnished as required by law. Valuable instructions are printed on the back of each blank for death certificate. When death is caused by accident, the nature of the accident must be stated. If there is a contributory cause, it must be stated in addition to the immediate cause of death. The duration of the disease and where contracted, whether direct or contributory cause, must be stated. It is also important that each certificate contain the registration or district number as well as the registered number, beginning a new series always with the 1st day of January. Reasonable effort must be made to have every item of information supplied in the certificate, and all incomplete certificates will be returned by the State registrar to the local registrar unless it is clearly shown that the omitted information could not be obtained.

RULE 8. When any death occurs without medical attendance, the undertaker must immediately notify the local registrar of the registration district in which the death occurred. The local registrar must immediately notify the local health officer and the coroner. The body should not be removed from the place where it is found without permission of the coroner. The body of a person who has died without medical attendance must not be embalmed without consent of the coroner. The coroner must immediately make an investigation and must

hold an inquest when necessary to determine the facts required by law. A certificate of death occurring without medical attendance must be signed by the coroner, who shall furnish such information as may be required by the State registrar properly to classify the death.

When a death results from an injury or accident within three months following date of such injury or accident, the coroner of the county where the death occurs must be notified before the body of the deceased is moved or prepared for burial.

RULE 9. The undertaker, or person acting as undertaker, or person or firm furnishing the box, coffin, or casket in which to bury a human body shall be held responsible for obtaining and filing the certificate of death with the local registrar and securing a burial or removal permit prior to any disposition of the body. In case of death of any person whose identity is uncertain or whose name can not be learned prior to burial or other disposition of the body the undertaker must file with the death certificate a detailed description of the deceased, including approximate weight, height, age, sex, race, color of hair and eyes, clothing, and any scars, deformity, or other distinguishing marks which might aid in a later identification. If possible the undertaker must also file with the death certificate of an unidentified person a photograph, preferably taken of the deceased before death.

The local registrar shall refuse to issue a burial or removal permit when the death certificate does not contain the essential information required by law or when he believes the case should be investigated by the coroner.

The undertaker must deliver the burial permit to the sexton or person in charge of the place of burial before interring the body, or shall attach the transit permit containing the removal permit to the box containing the corpse when shipped by a transportation company. If the destination is within the State of Colorado, the local registrar where interment is to be made shall take up the transit and removal permit and issue a burial permit.

RULE 10. If the interment or other disposition of the body is to be made within this State, the wording of the burial permit may be limited to a very brief statement by the local registrar as detailed upon the form prescribed by the State registrar.

RULE 11. No person in charge where interments are made shall permit burial or other disposition of any body unless accompanied by a burial, removal, or transit permit.

The person in charge of the burial ground shall write upon the permit the date of burial, and within 10 days forward it to the local registrar. The sexton must keep a record showing name of the deceased person, place of death, date of burial, and name and address of the undertaker. Violation of the provisions of this provision is a misdemeanor under the law.

RULE 12. All births must be immediately registered in the district where they occur.

RULE 13. Within 10 days after date of birth the attending physician or midwife must file with the local registrar for the registration district in which the birth occurred a birth certificate completely filled out as required by the State registrar.

If there was no attending physician or midwife, then the father, mother, nurse, owner of premises, superintendent of the institution in which the birth occurred or other person knowing that a birth has occurred and believing that it may not have been reported, must report the birth to the local registrar, who shall immediately secure the necessary information and signatures to make a proper certificate of birth.

RULE 14. All birth certificates must be completely filled out in detail as indicated by the blank forms furnished by the State registrar to all local registrars. When the birth did not occur in a city or town, the direction and distance from the nearest post office must be stated.

It shall be the duty of all local registrars to require all physicians, midwives, coroners, and undertakers to write legibly and with pen and ink when filling out or signing birth and death certificates.

A certificate illegibly written or written with any kind of a pencil is in violation of the law and will not be approved by the State registrar.

RULE 15. When the "given name" of a living child does not appear in the birth certificate, the local registrar must deliver to the proper person a blank upon which a supplemental report may later be made, giving the full name of the child.

RULE 16. Every practicing physician, midwife, and undertaker must register his name, address, and occupation in the registration district in which he lives, with the local registrar, who shall supply each with a copy of the law relating to registration of vital statistics, together with the rules prepared by the State registrar relative to its enforcement.

Within 30 days after the close of each calendar year each local registrar is required by law to report to the State registrar the name and address of every practicing physician and midwife registered and resident in his registration district during all or any part of the preceding calendar year.

RULE 17. All superintendents, managers, or other persons in charge of State, county, city, public, or private hospitals, sanitariums, almshouses, lying-in institutions, places for care of the insane, or any institutions to which persons resort for treatment of disease or injury or confinement, or to which persons are committed by process of law, must keep a record of "personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates of their institutions" in a form as directed by the State registrar.

RULE 18. All physicians, midwives, informants, undertakers, and all other persons having knowledge of the facts are "required to furnish such information as they may possess regarding any birth or death upon demand of the State registrar in person, by mail, or through the local registrar." (See sec. 252.)

RULE 19. In case of death from a communicable disease or when death has occurred without medical attendance, the local registrar must not issue a burial or removal permit until he is satisfied that there has been strict compliance with all laws and regulations covering such matters.

Each birth and death certificate must show the date of filing with the local registrar and its registered number, beginning with the first day of each calendar year. Birth and death certificates must be kept in two separate series. Each registrar must make a complete copy of every birth and death certificate upon a form identical with the original certificate to be preserved as a permanent local record.

On the 5th of each month the local registrar must forward to the State registrar the original birth and death certificates for the preceding month, along with a monthly report card showing the number of birth and death certificates recorded. Should no births or deaths occur during any month, the local registrar must forward to the State registrar the regular monthly report card showing that fact.

RULE 20. The attending physician at time of death of any person must deliver to the proper person the required death certificate or be guilty of a misdemeanor.

RULE 21. Any physician or midwife in attendance upon a case of confinement or any person charged with responsibility for reporting births who shall neglect or refuse to report as explained in rule 13, will be guilty of a misdemeanor.

RULE 22. Any undertaker, person, or firm furnishing a box, casket, or coffin in which to bury a human body, or any person in any manner acting as an undertaker, who violates the requirements as stated in rule 9, will be guilty of a misdemeanor.

RULE 23. Any registrar, deputy registrar, or subregistrar who shall refuse, fail, or neglect to enforce the registration law and rules in his district, "or who shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties required by the law" or by the instructions and directions of the State registrar, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

RULE 24. "Any person who shall willfully alter any certificate of birth or death on file in the office of the local registrar shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

RULE 25. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the registration law, or shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform any duties imposed upon him by the registration law, or who shall furnish false information to a physician, midwife, undertaker, or informant, for the purpose of making incorrect certification of births or deaths, will be guilty of a misdemeanor.

RULE 26. Any transportation company or common carrier transporting or accepting through its agents or employees for transportation the body of a deceased person without an accompanying permit is guilty of a misdemeanor: *Provided*, That in case the death occurred outside of this State and the body is accompanied by a certificate of death or a burial or removal or transit permit issued according to law where the death occurred, such certificate or permit will authorize the transportation of the body into or through this State.

In case of the death of any person while upon a railway train within this State, the transportation company, without special permission from the State registrar, must deliver the body of the deceased to an undertaker in the first town or city where an undertaker is available, and if there be no physician in attendance upon the train at the time of the death notify immediately the coroner of the county in which the death occurred."

RULE 27. Local registrars must make immediate report of any violations of the law and rules. All registrars, when requested by the State registrar, are required by law to aid in the investigation of any irregularities.

The attorney general and all district attorneys on request of the State registrar are required under the law to aid in enforcing the law by whatever legal means may be necessary.

Dead Bodies—Transportation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 68. *Transportation of the dead.*—RULE 1. The documentary authority required by the Colorado State Board of Health for transportation of a dead body by a common carrier shall include a duplicate copy of the original death certificate, a removal permit by the local registrar, a certificate by the shipping undertaker, and a paster to be filled out by the transportation company.

The blank form prepared by the State registrar shall be used and must be completely filled out. Each body for transportation must be embalmed by an embalmer holding a license by authority of the Colorado State Board of Embalming Examiners: *Provided*, That embalming may not be required when destination is within this State and will be reached within 30 hours after death.

RULE 2. The transportation of bodies dead of smallpox, plague, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or leprosy shall be permitted only under the following conditions: The body shall be thoroughly embalmed with an approved disinfectant fluid; all orifices shall be closed with absorbent cotton; the body shall be washed with the disinfectant fluid, enveloped in a sheet saturated with the same, and placed at once in the coffin or casket; and the outside case containing the same shall be metal or metal lined and hermetically and permanently sealed.

RULE 3. The transportation of bodies dead of any disease other than those mentioned in rule 2 shall be permitted under the following conditions:

a. When the destination is within this State and can be reached within 30 hours after death embalming is not required, but the coffin or casket shall be encased in a strong outer box made of good sound lumber not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick; all joints must be tongued and grooved, top and bottom put on with cleats or crosspieces, and all put securely together.

b. When the destination is not within this State or can not be reached within 30 hours after death the body shall be thoroughly embalmed and the coffin or casket placed in an outside case constructed as provided in paragraph (a).

RULE 4. a. No disinterred body, dead from any disease or cause, shall be transported by common carrier unless approved by the health authorities having jurisdiction at the place of disinterment, and the same documentary authority shall be issued as required in rule 1.

b. Disinterred bodies of persons, dead of either smallpox, anthrax, plague, Asiatic cholera, leprosy, diphtheria, or scarlet fever, must immediately after disinterment be wrapped in a strong sheet or heavy canvas saturated with a 1:500 solution of corrosive sublimate and then be inclosed in metal-lined boxes and be hermetically sealed.

c. Other disinterred bodies which have been buried for a period of two years or less must also be inclosed, without antiseptic wrapping, in metal-lined boxes and be hermetically sealed. Bodies which have been buried for longer than two years and which are not dead of either smallpox, anthrax, plague, Asiatic cholera, leprosy, diphtheria, or scarlet fever will demand no special treatment, either in respect to antiseptic wrapping or special box for their inclosure: *Provided*, That disinterred bodies which have about them either a disagreeable odor or such a degree of moisture as to constitute a possible nuisance shall be subject to all the provisions of (b) of this rule.

d. Bodies which have been buried for two years or less shall not be disinterred from May 15 to September 15; bodies in a receiving vault when prepared by a licensed embalmer shall not be regarded as disinterred bodies.

RULE 5. The outside case may be omitted in all instances when the coffin or casket is transported in hearse or undertaker's wagon.

RULE 6. The term "approved disinfectant fluid" as used in these rules means an embalming fluid that has been approved by the board of embalming examiners of the State of Colorado, or a fluid that contains not less than 14 per cent of formalin; the term "embalming" as employed in these rules shall require the injection by licensed embalmers of not less than 10 per cent of the body weight injected arterially in addition to cavity injection, and 12 hours shall elapse between the time of embalming and the shipment of the body. A 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid, a 1:500 solution of corrosive sublimate, or 14 per cent solution of formalin are approved as disinfectants for external washing of bodies when required by these rules.

Barbers, Barber Shops, and Barber Schools—Sanitary Regulations Governing.
(Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 60. *Sanitary rules concerning barbers and barber trade.*—RULE 1. The proprietor or manager of every barber shop, barber school, or barber college must file immediately with the secretary of the Colorado State Board of Examiners of Barbers the name and residence of each and every apprentice therein, stating age and date of admission.

RULE 2. Every barber shop, barber school, or barber college must be provided with one or more licensed barbers to give instruction when needed.

RULE 3. All barber shops, barber schools, or barber colleges, when situated so that they can obtain running water from the city water mains, must have running water, hot and cold, in their place of business. Waste water must be drained through pipes into a sewer or cesspool, as provided by ordinance of the city or town.

RULE 4. All shaving mugs and lather brushes must be thoroughly cleansed with hot water before using. Hair brushes, combs, aprons, neck dusters, and strops must be kept clean at all times. The use of powder puffs, finger bowls, sponges, styptic pencils, or alum in lump is prohibited. All astringents used for controlling bleeding, or for other purposes, must be used in powdered or liquid form.

RULE 5. Any person conducting a barber business must supply each and every patron with a fresh, clean towel, both hot and cold, where hot towels are used. No towels shall be used the second time without being boiled and laundered. All cuspidors must be cleansed with boiling water, at least once in 24 hours, and a small quantity of fresh water left in them.

RULE 6. Any barber who is affected with open tuberculosis, venereal, or other communicable disease must not practice the barber trade. Habitual drunkenness or the use of intoxicating liquor during business hours is strictly forbidden.

RULE 7. Every person conducting a barber business must provide for each workstand a vessel containing a proper solution of formaldehyde or grain alcohol for sterilizing massage bulbs, razors, tweezers, and all other instruments before using.

RULE 8. The floor, furniture, and fixtures of every barber shop, barber school, or barber college must be kept clean, and the place must be supplied with a sufficient quantity of hot water for all cleansing and sanitary purposes.

RULE 9. Every barber or apprentice when working at his trade must keep his person and his wearing apparel clean and in a sanitary condition; he must keep his finger nails short and clean and must wash his hands with soap and water immediately before attending each customer. Every place where the barber trade is being practiced or taught must be open to inspection during business hours by any member of the board of examiners.

RULE 10. Soaps, bay rum, face lotions, hair tonics, and other toilet articles, and all solutions must be pure and unadulterated.

RULE 11. Every person conducting a barber business of any kind as proprietor, manager, or foreman is prohibited by law from employing any person to work at the barber trade who is not registered with the State board of examiners of barbers.

Laundries and Cleaning Establishments—Sanitary Regulation—Employees.
(Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 61. *Laundries and cleaning establishments.*—RULE 1. Any building or premises used as a public laundry or as a cleaning establishment of any sort

must be kept clean and sanitary as to its floors, side walls, ceilings, woodwork, fixtures, and utensils. The floors should be of cement or of well-laid flooring, which is kept oiled as frequently as is necessary to lay the dust.

RULE 2. There must be proper provisions for drainage to convey the water of wash rooms quickly to drains and gutters; these must be connected with the sewerage system of the city or town where the establishment is located, if such sewerage system exists.

RULE 3. A certain recognized cubic-foot air space per person must be provided, with proper ventilation by means of air shafts, windows, air ducts, or mechanical apparatus for such purpose.

RULE 4. No person shall be permitted to sleep or eat in the working rooms of any public laundry nor to sleep in any room in connection with such laundry. Special rooms apart from the working rooms must be provided for lunch rooms or rest rooms.

RULE 5. Toilet rooms, separate for both sexes, must be provided with lavatories which are supplied with hot and cold water and with individual towels. Both toilet rooms and lavatories must be kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition.

RULE 6. No person affected with open tuberculosis, syphilis, or any other communicable disease shall be permitted to work in any capacity in any public laundry. Proprietors or persons in charge of such laundries shall not be permitted to employ in their laundries in any capacity persons known to be affected with such diseases.

RULE 7. The sprinkling of clothing by means of ejecting water or any liquid substance from the mouth upon the clothing is strictly prohibited.

RULE 8. Public laundries, dry-cleaning or similar cleaning establishments of whatever character shall be prohibited from receiving for the purpose of laundering or cleaning, from a residence, a flat, or an apartment placarded for a communicable disease, any clothing, bedding, or other article whatsoever of similar texture or character: *Provided*, That in any case if the article in question has been sterilized either by boiling for a half hour in water, or by immersion for two hours in a solution of carbolic acid (1-20) or formalin (1-10), or by disinfection with formaldehyde by methods designated in regulation 46, it may be received for the purposes named.

Swimming Pools—Construction, Use, and Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 45. *Swimming pools.*—If the bacterial count is greater than is permitted in drinking water, the pool contents must be disinfected by the use of chlorine. The water must remain sufficiently clear to permit a submerged person to be seen in any part of the pool. The water must be regularly or continuously changed, and when discharged should be disposed of as sewage. The lining of the pool must be white or nearly so. The stairs and stair supports should be of metal, stone, or cement. The water from the floor surrounding the pool must not be drained back into the pool. The pool should be shallow at one end and deep enough at the other end to make diving a safety.

No common towels, combs, brushes, or drinking cups shall be permitted, and signs cautioning against indiscriminate spitting should be conspicuously posted. Signs in large letters should be posted in dressing compartments directing all bathers, men and women, to take a preliminary cleansing shower in the nude with warm water and soap, which must be rinsed off before entering the pool.

No person suffering from skin disease or from any venereal disease shall be permitted to use any public swimming pool, and a conspicuous sign to this effect must be posted about every pool of this character.

Rags and Secondhand Goods—Disinfection—Sale. Mattresses and Bedding—Manufacture, Labeling, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 8, 1920.)

REG. 62. *Mattresses and secondhand goods.*—RULE 1. Rags or other dangerous material shall not be sold or manufactured into articles to be sold for personal use without first having been thoroughly disinfected.

RULE 2. Rags or secondhand clothing suspected of being infected, if imported into this State, shall be kept closely baled and not be opened until they can be submitted to thorough disinfection: *Provided*, That the State board of health reserves the right at any time for the protection of the public health to prohibit the importation of such rags or clothing into this State.

RULE 3. Rugs and secondhand clothing collected within this State shall not be transported by any common carrier until they have been properly disinfected under the supervision of the local health officer: *Provided*, That the executive officer of the State board of health, after learning all the facts in a particular case, may issue a special permit for transportation of such rags and clothing to a more convenient place for disinfection.

RULE 4. All secondhand goods composed of wool, silk or cotton, including also all secondhand clothing, suit cases, traveling bags, boots and shoes, must be disinfected by the use of formaldehyde in form and manner explained in regulations 59 and 60, before being sold or offered for sale by any dealer and before being offered at a "rummage sale."

The sale of rags, clothing, or other articles believed to be infected by reason of having been in contact with persons suffering with any communicable disease is positively prohibited.

The sale of any mattresses or other article of bedding which has been used in or about a public or private hospital or sanatorium or about any person having a communicable disease is prohibited.

RULE 5. Mattresses made from rags or other secondhand material shall not be imported into this State unless each mattress is securely and distinctly labeled, showing fully the nature of the material used in the manufacture of the mattress and accompanied by a statement from the proper health officer certifying that the material used was properly disinfected.

RULE 6. Mattresses made of rags or other secondhand material and manufactured within this State must be accompanied by a statement from the proper health officer certifying that the material used was properly disinfected; otherwise the mattresses must not be sold or offered for sale.

RULE 7. All rules regulating the manufacture, transportation, and sale of mattresses shall apply in like manner to pillows, cushions, muff beds, comforts, quilted pads, down quilts, bags containing hair, cotton, down, wool, shoddy wool, cotton linters, or feathers, or any other bedding material.

RULE 8. All mattresses and other articles for bedding, whether made from new or secondhand material, must be carefully labeled as required by law.

CONNECTICUT.

Milk—Pasteurization. Pasteurization Plants—Sanitary Regulation—Employees Required to Furnish Health Certificates. (Reg. Milk Regulation Board, Mar. 3, 1920.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall engage in the process known as "pasteurization of milk" for public sale until a permit has been issued by the dairy and food commissioner. Such permits shall be issued for a period of one year, and may be revoked at any time for cause by the dairy and food commissioner. No milk shall be sold in this State as "pasteurized milk" unless produced according to the following specifications.

SEC. 2. Pasteurization is hereby defined as a process by which milk is rapidly heated to a temperature of not less than 142° F., and not more than 145° F., then maintained between the temperature of 142° and 145° F. for not less than 30 minutes, and then cooled immediately to a temperature of not more than 50° F.

SEC. 3. No permit to operate a pasteurization plant shall be granted by the dairy and food commissioner unless the applicant's pasteurizing apparatus is such that it will properly perform the pasteurizing process prescribed in section 2, and unless the plant conforms to the regulations set forth in the following sections.

SEC. 4. Each pasteurization plant shall be equipped with an automatic recording thermometer and controller which shall regulate and register on a chart and temperature of the milk as it is pasteurized. A duplicate automatic recording thermometer and controller shall be kept in reserve in good repair at all times. Each chart for recording shall be certified to by the dairy and food commissioner before being used, and while in use shall be kept in a locked chamber, and after use shall be preserved for at least six months subject to inspection by the dairy and food commissioner.

SEC. 5. All pasteurization plants shall be so constructed that all rooms in which milk is handled, or in which milk apparatus and milk utensils are washed, shall have dust-proof walls and ceilings. Unless constructed of concrete, smooth brick, or tile, walls and ceilings shall be kept sufficiently painted a light color. The floors shall be water-tight and so graded that all drainage will flow to one or more points of drainage.

SEC. 6. All drains in the pasteurization plant shall be trapped and drained to the satisfaction of the dairy and food commissioner. When not discharged into city sewers, drainage must be drained into cesspools or septic tanks at least 50 feet from the building.

SEC. 7. All rooms in which milk is handled and in which milk apparatus and utensils are washed shall be lighted and ventilated to the satisfaction of the dairy and food commissioner.

SEC. 8. Doors, windows, and ventilators must be screened from May 1 to November 1. Screen doors shall be provided with self-closing devices, and all screens must be maintained in good working condition.

SEC. 9. Toilet and washing facilities to the satisfaction of the dairy and food commissioner, must be provided for the use of employees. Locker rooms

or toilets shall not open directly into any room in which milk or milk utensils are handled.

SEC. 10. No cats, dogs, or other animals shall be permitted in rooms where milk is handled or stored.

SEC. 11. Rooms for pasteurization, cooling, bottling, and storing milk shall not be used for other than dairy purposes.

SEC. 12. An adequate supply of pure water shall be provided.

SEC. 13. All weigh cans, storage vats, mixing vats, and other apparatus shall be constructed of tinned copper, or other material approved by the dairy and food commissioner, and all angle joints shall be smoothly soldered. They shall be provided with smooth-fitting metal covers.

SEC. 14. All milk pipes and pumps shall be of sanitary construction and so arranged that they may be easily opened or taken apart for cleaning. The use of tightly closed elbow joints is prohibited. Water and steam pipes shall be kept clean and free from dirt and rust.

SEC. 15. Surface coolers unless located in a room used only for cooling milk shall be protected by suitable metal or glass covers.

SEC. 16. Caps for bottles shall be secured in sterilized containers, and be protected from contamination until used, unless milk is pasteurized in bottles.

SEC. 17. The apparatus or device used in bottling milk or capping milk bottles must be so constructed that the milk and caps used in the process will not come in contact with human hands. The apparatus or device shall be subject to the approval of the dairy and food commissioner.

SEC. 18. The building in which milk is handled and the surrounding premises shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

SEC. 19. Suitable facilities shall be provided for washing, sterilizing, and the storage of all apparatus, bottles, cans, and utensils, and they shall be cleaned and sterilized immediately after use. All pasteurizing apparatus shall be resterilized immediately before the pasteurizing process is begun.

SEC. 20. All persons while handling milk shall wear clean washable outer garments. The use of tobacco and spitting are prohibited in any part of the pasteurizing plant.

SEC. 21. Before employment and at least once a year thereafter the proprietor or manager of a pasteurization plant shall require every person employed in the plant who handles milk or milk utensils to secure from a physician, approved by the State commissioner of health, a certificate stating that he is not afflicted with nor suffering from any communicable disease, and a copy of such certificate shall be forwarded to the dairy and food commissioner on blanks provided for the purpose by the dairy and food commissioner. In case of an outbreak of any communicable disease among employees of any pasteurization plant, the person in charge shall immediately notify the local health officer.

SEC. 22. Wherever there is an organized health department with a competent milk inspector the duty and power of enforcing these regulations may be concurrent with the dairy and food commissioner.

DELAWARE.

Prostitution, Lewdness, and Assignment—Examination and Treatment for Venereal Diseases of Persons Convicted of. (Ch. 65, Act June 21, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That chapter 233, volume 30, Laws of Delaware, be, and the same is hereby, amended by repealing sections 4, 5, and 6 and substituting in lieu thereof the following sections to be known and styled as the respective numbers appear at the beginning of each of said section[s]:

* * * * *
SEC. 5. * * *

(b) That probation or parole shall be granted or ordered in the case of a person infected with venereal disease only on such terms and conditions as shall insure medical treatment therefor and prevent the spread thereof, and the court may order any convicted defendant to be examined for venereal disease.

School Buildings—Construction or Alteration—Rules Governing, to be Prescribed by State Board of Education. Pupils—Health, Physical Welfare, and Physical Inspection—Rules Governing, to be Prescribed by State Board of Education. School Medical Inspectors and School Nurses—Employment. (Ch. 48, Act June 24, 1920.)

SEC. 9. The State board of education shall prescribe rules and regulations for the hygienic, sanitary, and protective construction of school buildings. It is empowered and shall in its discretion condemn for school purposes public-school buildings that violate these rules and regulations. No contract for erection of a new public-school building or for a material alteration of an old public-school building, costing \$300 or more, shall be valid unless the plans and specifications for the same shall have been approved by the State board of education: *Provided*, That should the city of Wilmington accept the provisions of this act as provided in article 5, section 119 of this chapter, the board of education of said city of Wilmington may make a valid contract for the alteration of an old public-school building or the erection of a new public-school building costing not more than \$5,000, without the plans and specifications receiving the approval of the State board of education.

SEC. 10. The State board of education shall prescribe rules and regulations for the protection of the health, physical welfare, and physical inspection of public-school children of the State.

* * * * *

SEC. 35. The State commissioner of education shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, and submit for approval and adoption by the State board of education, rules and regulations for the hygienic, sanitary, and protective construction of school buildings. He is empowered and directed to recommend for condemnation for school use by the State board of education all buildings used for public-school purposes that violate these rules and regulations.

* * * * *

SEC. 37. The State commissioner of education shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, and submit for approval and adoption by the State board of education, rules and regulations for the protection of the health, physical welfare, and physical inspection of the public-school children of the State.

* * * * *

SEC. 121. The special school districts herein created and designated and special school districts hereafter created by the State board of education to continue to exercise the privilege of a special school district and of operating its schools according to the provisions of this article shall meet and continue to fulfill the following conditions:

* * * * *

(5) * * * Boards of education of special school districts may also employ medical inspectors and school nurses, subject to the provisions of article 8 of this chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Dogs—Muzzling Required. (Reg. Commissioners, June 22, 1920.)

That under the provisions of section 7 of the act of Congress approved June 19, 1878, entitled "An act to create a revenue in the District of Columbia by levying a tax upon all dogs therein, to make such dogs personal property, and for other purposes," the commissioners hereby give notice that every dog in said District shall, for a period of one year from and after July 9, wear a good, substantial muzzle, securely put on, so as to prevent it from biting or snapping; and any dog going at large during said period without such muzzle shall be taken up by the poundmaster and impounded.

Offensive Trades—Location—Conduct. (Reg. Commissioners, July 6, 1920.)

That the police regulations of the District of Columbia are hereby amended by adopting a new article to be known as Article XXa, to read as follows:

ARTICLE XXa. No abattoir or slaughterhouse, no soap or candle factory, no bone-boiling or other establishment whereby offensive or unhealthy odors or gases are generated shall be established or conducted within the fire limits of the District of Columbia, nor outside the fire limits of said District if located within 250 yards of a dwelling, unless there shall have been filed with the health officer of said District the written consents of the owners of three-fourths of the real property within 250 yards of said premises and permit therefor shall have been issued by said health officer.

A butcher shop in which animals are killed or butchered solely for disposal at retail on the premises may be established when, in the opinion of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the location or conduct of such establishment will not prove detrimental to health, depreciative of surrounding property, or constitute a nuisance to the neighborhood in which located, and permit therefor shall have been issued by the health officer of the District.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished for the first offense by a fine of not more than \$100 and for a second or any subsequent offense by a fine of not more than \$300, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Buildings to Be Used in Conduct of Offensive Trades—Erection or Alteration. (Reg. Commissioners, July 6, 1920.)

That the building regulations of the District of Columbia are hereby amended by striking out the first paragraph of section 168a and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 168a. No building to be used as an abattoir, slaughterhouse, butcher shop, soap or candle factory, or bone-boiling or other establishment whereby offensive or unhealthy odors or gases are generated shall be erected or altered until there shall have first been obtained from the health officer of the District of Columbia a permit for the location or conduct of such establishment, as provided in Article XXa of the police regulations.

FLORIDA.

Railway Sanitary Code. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 10, 1920.)

I. TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS HAVING COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

SECTION 1. *Persons not allowed to travel.*—No person knowing or suspecting himself to be afflicted with plague, cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, or yellow fever shall apply for, procure, or accept transportation in any railway train, car, or other conveyance of a common carrier, nor shall any person apply for, procure, or accept such transportation for any minor, ward, patient, or other person under his charge, if known or suspected to be so afflicted.

SEC. 2. *Persons not accepted for travel.*—Common carriers shall not accept for transportation in any railway train, car, or other conveyance any person known by them to be afflicted with any of the diseases enumerated in section 1.

SEC. 3. *Restricted travel.*—Common carriers shall not accept for transportation on any railway train, car, or other conveyance any person known by them to be afflicted with diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, anterior poliomyelitis, mumps, whooping cough, influenza, pneumonia, epidemic encephalitis, septic sore throat, rubella, chicken pox, or erysipelas, or any person known to be a carrier of the disease, unless such a person is placed in a compartment separate from the other passengers, is accompanied by a properly qualified nurse or other attendant, and unless such nurse or attendant shall agree to comply and does comply with the following regulations:

(a) Communication with the compartment within which the patient is traveling shall be restricted to the minimum consistent with the proper care and safety of the patient.

(b) All dishes and utensils used by the patient shall be placed in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or other fluid of equivalent disinfecting value for at least one hour after they have been used and before being allowed to leave the compartment.

(c) All sputum and nasal discharges from the patient shall be received in gauze or paper, which shall be deposited in a paper bag or in a closed vessel and shall be destroyed by burning.

(d) Said nurse or attendant shall, after performing any service to the patient, at once cleanse the hands by washing them in a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid or other fluid of equivalent disinfecting value.

SEC. 4. *Typhoid and dysentery.*—Common carriers shall not accept for transportation on any railway train, car, or other conveyance any person known by them to be afflicted with typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, or dysentery, unless said person is placed in a compartment separate from the other passengers, is accompanied by a properly qualified nurse or other attendant, and unless said nurse or attendant shall agree to comply and does comply with the following regulations:

(a) Communication with the compartment in which the patient is traveling shall be limited to the minimum consistent with the proper care and safety of the patient.

(b) All dishes and utensils used by the patient shall be placed in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or other fluid of equivalent disinfecting value

for at least one hour after they have been used and before being allowed to leave the compartment.

(c) All urine and feces of the patient shall be received into a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or other fluid of equivalent disinfecting value, placed in a covered vessel and allowed to stand for at least two hours after the last addition thereto before being emptied.

(d) A sheet of rubber or other impervious material shall be carried and shall be spread between the sheet and the mattress of any bed that may be used by the patient while in transit.

(e) Said nurse or attendant shall use all necessary precautions to prevent the access of flies to the patient or his discharges, and after performing any service to the patient shall at once cleanse the hands by washing them in a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid or other fluid of equivalent [disinfecting] value.

(f) *Provided*, That if a person with typhoid or dysentery is presented at a railway station in ignorance of these regulations, and his transportation is necessary as a life saving or safeguarding measure, an emergency may be declared and the patient may be carried a reasonable distance in a baggage car if accompanied by an attendant responsible for his care and removal: *Provided, also*, That regulations (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of this section shall be complied with in so far as the circumstances will allow, and that all bedding, clothing, rags, or cloths used by the patient shall be removed with him: *And provided further*, That any parts of the car which have become contaminated by any discharges of the patient shall be disinfected at the end of the run by washing with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or other fluid of equivalent disinfecting value.

SEC. 5. *Restricted application for transportation*.—No person knowing or suspecting himself to be afflicted with any of the diseases mentioned in section 3 and 4 shall apply for, procure, or accept transportation in any railway train, car, or other conveyance of a common carrier, nor shall any person apply for, procure, or accept such transportation for any minor, ward, patient, or other person under his charge, if known to be suspected or so afflicted, unless he shall have agreed to and made all necessary arrangements for complying and does so comply with the regulations set forth in said sections 3 and 4.

SEC. 6. *Suspected cases*.—If a conductor or other person in charge of a railway train, car, or other conveyance of a common carrier, or an agent or other person in charge of a railway station, shall have any reason to suspect that a passenger or a person contemplating passage is afflicted with any of the diseases enumerated in sections 1, 3, and 4, he shall notify the nearest health officer or company physician, if the health officer is not available, by the quickest and most practicable means possible, of his suspicion; and said health officer or physician shall immediately proceed to the train, car, or other conveyance at the nearest possible point, or to the railway station, to determine whether such disease exists.

SEC. 7. *Disposition*.—If the health officer or physician, as provided for in section 6, shall find any such person to be afflicted with any of the diseases enumerated in sections 1, 3, and 4 he shall remove such person from the station or conveyance, or shall isolate him and arrange for his removal at the nearest convenient point; shall treat the car or other conveyance as infected premises, allowing it to proceed to a convenient place for proper treatment if in his judgment consistent with the public welfare, in such case notifying the health officer in whose jurisdiction the place is located; and shall take such other measures as will protect the public health: *Provided*, That if not prohibited in sections 1 and 2 of these regulations the afflicted person so found may be allowed to

continue his travel if arrangements are made to comply and he does so comply with the requirements of the section of these regulations pertaining to the disease with which he is afflicted.

SEC. 8. *Leprosy.*—Common carriers shall not accept for transportation or transport in any railway train, car, or other conveyance any person known by them to be afflicted with leprosy, unless such person presents permits from the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service or his accredited representative and from the State department or board of health of the States from which and to which he is traveling, stating that such person may be received under [such] restrictions as will prevent the spread of the disease, and said restrictions shall be specified in each instance, and no person knowing or suspecting himself to be afflicted with leprosy, or any person acting for him, shall apply for, procure, or accept transportation from any common carrier unless such permits have been received and are presented, and unless the person so afflicted agrees to comply and does so comply with the restrictions ordered. If any agent of a common carrier shall suspect that any person in a train, car, or other conveyance, or at a railway station, is afflicted with leprosy, he shall proceed as directed in the case of other suspected diseases in sections 6 and 7 of these regulations.

SEC. 9. *Pulmonary tuberculosis.*—Common carriers shall not accept for transportation any person known by them to be afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis in a communicable stage unless said person is provided with (a) a sputum cup made of impervious material and so constructed as to admit of being tightly closed when not in use, (b) a sufficient supply of gauze, papers, or similar articles of the proper size to cover the mouth and nose while coughing or sneezing, (c) a heavy paper bag or other tight container for receiving the soiled gauze, paper, or similar articles; and unless such person shall obligate himself to use the articles provided for in the manner intended and to destroy said articles by burning or to disinfect them by immersing for at least one hour in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or other solution of equivalent disinfecting value; nor shall any person knowing himself to be so afflicted apply for, procure, or accept transportation unless he shall have agreed to and made all necessary arrangements for complying and does so comply with the regulations as set forth in this section.

SEC. 10. *Conveyances vacated by infected persons.*—Immediately after vacation by a person having any of the diseases mentioned in sections 1, 3, 4, and 8, or at the end of the trip on which such person was carried, the car or other conveyance shall be thoroughly cleaned and the blankets and linen used by such person shall be laundered.

II. WATER AND ICE SUPPLIES.

SEC. 11. *Water to be certified.*—Water provided by common carriers for drinking or culinary purposes in railway trains, cars, or other conveyances, or in railway stations, shall not be taken from a supply which is not certified as meeting the required standards of purity and safety from contamination prescribed by the interstate quarantine regulations of the United States. Common carriers are required to forward semiannually a list of water supplies so used to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., and to the respective State department or board of health having direct jurisdiction, requesting the issuance of certificates of examination permitting the use of the supplies enumerated. Such certificates when issued shall be kept in the files of the common carrier during the current period in force. The issuance of a certificate unfavorable to the use of a supply forbids

its further use for drinking and culinary purposes until favorably certified. A favorable certificate must also be secured permitting the use of any supplies substituted for such condemned supplies.

Melted natural ice used as water supply for drinking and culinary purposes must be from sources of known safety and covered by certificates of examination similar to those required for water supply for drinking and culinary purposes used in interstate traffic, and such ice must be so melted as to prevent subsequent contamination.

SEC. 12. *Ice*.—Ice used for cooling water provided as in section 11 shall be clear natural ice, ice made from distilled water, or ice made from water certified as aforesaid; and before the ice is put into the water it shall be washed with water of known safety and handled in such manner as to prevent its becoming contaminated by the organisms of infectious diseases: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not apply to ice that does not come in contact with the water to be cooled.

SEC. 13. *Water containers*.—Water containers in newly constructed cars, and those newly installed in stations, shall be so constructed that ice for cooling does not come in contact with the water to be cooled: *Provided*, That after July 1, 1922, all water containers in cars and stations shall be so constructed that ice does not come in contact with the water.

SEC. 14. *Care of water containers*.—All water containers where water and ice are put into the same compartment shall be thoroughly cleansed at least once in each week that they are in use. All water containers and water-storage tanks shall be thoroughly drained and flushed at intervals of not more than one month. All water containers shall, whenever practicable, be disinfected at intervals of not more than one month; and similar disinfection shall, whenever practicable, be made of water-storage tanks.

SEC. 15. *Filling water containers*.—Portable hose or tubing that is used for filling drinking-water containers, or car storage tanks from which such containers are filled, shall have smooth metal nozzles which shall be protected from dirt and contamination, and before the free end or nozzle of said hose or tubing is put into the water container or car storage tank it shall be flushed and washed by a plentiful stream of water.

III. CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF CARS.

SEC. 16. *General*.—All railway passenger cars or other public conveyances shall be kept in a reasonably clean and sanitary condition at all times when they are in service, to be insured by mechanical cleaning at terminals and lay-over points.

SEC. 17. *Cleaning*.—All day coaches, parlor cars, buffet cars, dining cars, and sleeping cars shall be brushed, swept, and dusted at the end of each round trip, or at least once in each day they are in service, and shall be thoroughly cleaned at intervals of not more than seven days.

SEC. 18. *Thorough cleaning*.—Thorough cleaning shall consist of scrubbing the exposed floors with soap and water; similarly scrubbing the toilet and toilet-room floors; wiping down the woodwork with moist or oiled cloths; thorough dusting of upholstery and carpets by beating and brushing or by means of the vacuum process or compressed air; washing or otherwise cleaning windows; and the thorough airing of the car and its contents.

SEC. 19. *Odors in cars*.—When offensive odors appear in toilets or other parts of the car which are not obliterated and removed by cleaning as in section 18 said toilets or other parts of the car shall be treated with a 1 per cent solution of formaldehyde or other odor-destroying substance.

SEC. 20. *Vermin in cars.*—Whenever a car is known to have become infested with bedbugs, lice, fleas, or mosquitoes such a car shall be so treated as to effectively destroy such insects, and it shall not be used in service until such treatment has been given.

IV. CARS IN SERVICE.

SEC. 21. *Cleaning.*—The cleaning of cars while occupied shall be limited to the minimum consistent with the maintenance of cleanly conditions and shall be carried out so as to cause the least possible raising of dust or other annoyance to passengers.

SEC. 22. *Sweeping.*—Dry sweeping of the interior of a car in transit with an ordinary broom is prohibited.

SEC. 23. *Dusting.*—Dry dusting of the interior of a car in transit is prohibited.

SEC. 24. *Brushing.*—The brushing of passengers' clothing in the body of the car in transit is prohibited.

SEC. 25. *Drinking cups.*—Individual drinking cups in sufficient number shall be supplied in all cars, and the use of common drinking cups is prohibited.

SEC. 26. *Towels.*—The supplying of roller towels or other towels for common use in cars is prohibited.

SEC. 27. *Comb and brush.*—The supplying of combs and brushes for common use in cars is prohibited.

SEC. 28. *Spitting.*—Spitting on the floors, carpets, walls, or other parts of cars by passengers or other occupants of them is prohibited.

SEC. 29. *Cuspidors.*—An adequate supply of cuspidors shall be provided in all sleeping cars, smoking cars, and smoking compartments of cars while in service. Said cuspidors shall be cleansed at the end of each trip, and oftener if their condition requires.

SEC. 30. *Brushing of teeth.*—Spitting into or brushing the teeth over wash basins in cars is prohibited. Separate basins for brushing the teeth shall be provided in the wash rooms of sleeping cars.

SEC. 31. *Drinking water and ice.*—Drinking water and ice in railway cars shall be supplied in accordance with the conditions set forth in sections 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of these regulations.

SEC. 32. *Ventilation and heating.*—All cars when in service shall be provided with an adequate supply of fresh air, and in cold weather shall be heated so as to maintain comfort. When artificial heat is necessary the temperature should not exceed 70° Fahrenheit, and in sleeping cars at night after passengers have retired it should not exceed 60° Fahrenheit.

SEC. 33. *Toilets in dining cars.*—A proper toilet room and lavatory shall be provided in all dining cars for the use of dining-car employees, and the same shall be supplied with toilet paper, soap, and clean towels, and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. Such toilet room shall have no direct connection with the kitchen, pantry, or other place where food is prepared.

SEC. 34. *Toilets in other cars.*—A proper toilet room and lavatory shall be provided in all railway passenger cars, express cars, mail cars, and baggage cars for the use of their occupants. Such toilets shall be supplied with toilet paper, soap, and free or pay clean towels, and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

SEC. 35. *Toilets to be locked.*—The toilet rooms in all railway cars shall be locked or otherwise protected from use while trains are standing at stations, passing through cities, or passing over watersheds draining into reservoirs furnishing domestic water supplies unless adequate water-tight containers are securely placed under the discharge pipe.

SEC. 36. *Dining cars to be screened.*—Dining cars shall be screened against the entrance of flies and other insects, and it shall be the duty of dining-car employees to destroy flies or other insects that may gain entrance.

SEC. 37. *Dining-car employees to cleanse hands.*—Dining-car employees shall thoroughly cleanse their hands by washing with soap and water after using a toilet or urinal, and immediately before beginning service.

SEC. 38. *Care of tableware.*—All cooking, table, and kitchen utensils, drinking glasses, and crockery used in the preparation or serving of food or drink in dining cars shall be thoroughly washed in boiling water and suitable cleansing material after each time they are used.

SEC. 39. *Food containers.*—Refrigerators, food boxes, or other receptacles for the storing of fresh food in dining and buffet cars shall be emptied and thoroughly washed with soap and hot water and treated with a 1 to 3,000 solution of permanganate of potash or other approved deodorant at least once in each seven days that they are in use.

SEC. 40. *Food and milk.*—No spoiled or tainted food, whether cooked or uncooked, shall be served in any dining car; and no milk or milk products shall be served unless the milk has been pasteurized or boiled.

SEC. 41. *Garbage.*—Garbage cans in sufficient number and with suitable tight-fitting covers shall be provided in dining cars to care for all refuse food and other wastes, and such wastes shall not be thrown from the car along the right of way.

SEC. 42. *Dining-car inspection.*—The chief of the dining car shall be responsible for compliance with all dining-car regulations, and he shall make an inspection of the car each day for the purpose of maintaining a rigorous cleanliness in all portions thereof.

SEC. 43. *Examination of food handlers.*—No person shall be employed as a cook, waiter, or in any other capacity in the preparation or serving of food in a dining car who is known or suspected to have any dangerous communicable disease; and all persons so employed shall undergo a physical examination by a competent physician before being assigned to service and before returning to work after any disabling illness to determine their freedom from such diseases, and shall be immediately relieved from service if found to be so afflicted. There shall be a monthly medical inspection for dangerous communicable diseases. To determine persons afflicted with, or carriers of, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, dysentery, diphtheria, streptococcal sore throat, scarlet fever, gonorrhea, syphilis, etc., a laboratory examination shall be made if necessary.

V. RAILWAY STATIONS.

SEC. 44. *General.*—All railway stations, including their waiting rooms, lunch rooms, restaurants, wash rooms, and toilets, shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times, to be insured by mechanical cleaning at regular intervals.

SEC. 45. *Cleaning.*—All waiting rooms and other rooms used by the public shall be swept and dusted daily; and at intervals of not more than seven days the floors shall be scrubbed with soap and water, and the seats, benches, counters, and other woodwork shall be similarly scrubbed or shall be rubbed down with a cloth moistened with oil.

SEC. 46. *Sweeping.*—If sweeping is done while rooms are occupied or open to occupancy by patrons, the floor shall be first sprinkled with wet sawdust or other dust-absorbing material.

SEC. 47. *Dusting*.—If dusting is done while rooms are occupied or open to occupancy by patrons, it shall be done only with cloths moistened with water, oil, or other dust-absorbing material.

SEC. 48. *Spitting*.—Spitting on the floors, walls, seats, or platforms of railway stations is prohibited.

SEC. 49. *Cuspidors*.—In all waiting rooms where smoking is permitted an adequate supply of cuspidors shall be provided; such cuspidors shall be cleaned daily and oftener if their condition requires.

SEC. 50. *Common cups*.—Individual cups in sufficient number shall be supplied in all stations, and the use of common drinking cups is prohibited.

SEC. 51. *Common towels*.—The supplying of roller towels or other towels for common use in railway stations is prohibited.

SEC. 52. *Combs and brushes*.—The supplying of combs and brushes for common use in railway stations is prohibited.

SEC. 53. *Toilet facilities*.—All railway stations where tickets are sold shall provide adequate toilet facilities, of a design approved by the State board of health, for the use of patrons and employees and there shall be separate toilets for each of the two sexes.

SEC. 54. *Station toilets*.—If a railway station is located within 300 feet of a public sewer, water flushing toilets shall be installed and permanently connected with such sewer, and a wash basin or basins shall be located near the toilet and similarly connected; and such toilets and lavatories shall be kept in repair and in good working order at all times.

SEC. 55. *Care of toilets*.—All toilets installed, as set forth in section 54, shall be cleaned daily by scrubbing the floors, bowls, and seats with soap and water.

SEC. 56. *Odors in toilets*.—When offensive odors appear in toilets which are not obliterated and removed by cleaning, as in section 55, said toilets shall be treated with a 1 per cent solution of formaldehyde or other odor-destroying substance.

SEC. 57. *Toilet supplies*.—Toilets and wash rooms installed, as set forth in section 54, shall be constantly furnished with an adequate supply of toilet paper, soap, and free or pay clean towels.

SEC. 58. *Privies*.—If no sewer connection is available, as set forth in section 54, a sanitary privy of a design approved by the State board of health shall be maintained within a reasonable distance from the station. Such privy shall be adequately protected against the entrance of flies, shall be kept supplied with toilet paper, the seats shall be kept clean, and the vaults shall be treated with sodium hydrate or other approved disinfectant at least once in each week, and shall be cleaned out and emptied at such intervals as will avoid the development of a nuisance.

SEC. 59. *Drinking water and ice*.—Drinking water and ice in railway stations shall be supplied in accordance with sections 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of these regulations.

SEC. 60. *Water not usable for drinking*.—If water which does not conform to the standards set forth in section 11 of these regulations is available at any tap or hydrant or in a railway station, a notice shall be maintained on each such tap or hydrant which shall state in prominent letters, "Not fit for drinking."

SEC. 61. *Drinking fountains*.—If drinking fountains of the bubbling type are provided in any railway station, they shall be so made that the drinking is from a free jet projected at an angle to the vertical and not from a jet that is projected vertically or that flows through a filled cup or bowl.

SEC. 62. *Refuse cans*.—At all railway stations where there is an agent there shall be provided and maintained an adequate supply of open or automatically

closing receptacles for the deposition of refuse and rubbish, and such receptacles shall be emptied daily and kept reasonably clean and free from odor.

SEC. 63. *Cisterns, cesspools, etc.*—All cisterns, water storage tanks, and cesspools in or about railway stations shall be adequately screened against the entrance of mosquitoes, and all collections of surface water on station property shall be drained or oiled during the season of mosquito flight to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

SEC. 64. *Restaurants to be screened.*—All restaurants and lunch rooms or other places where food is prepared or served in a railway station shall have doors and windows adequately screened against the entrance of flies during the season of flight of these insects, and all food on display or storage racks shall be adequately covered.

SEC. 65. *Lavatories for restaurants.*—A lavatory of easy and convenient access shall be provided for the use of employees in every restaurant or lunch room in any railway station, and it shall be provided with an adequate supply of water, soap, and clean towels.

SEC. 66. *Restaurant employees.*—Restaurant employees who are engaged in the preparing or serving of food shall thoroughly cleanse their hands by washing with soap and water after using a toilet or urinal and immediately before beginning to serve.

SEC. 67. *Kitchen and table utensils.*—All cooking, table, and kitchen utensils, drinking glasses, and crockery used in the preparation or serving of food or drink in railway restaurants or lunch rooms shall be thoroughly washed in boiling water and suitable cleansing material after each time they are used.

SEC. 68. *Food containers.*—Refrigerators, food boxes, or other receptacles for the storing of fresh food in railway restaurants or lunch rooms shall be emptied and thoroughly washed with soap and hot water and treated with a 1 to 3,000 solution of permanganate of potash or other approved deodorant at least once in each seven days that they are in use.

SEC. 69. *Garbage.*—Garbage cans in sufficient number, and with suitable tight-fitting covers, shall be provided in all restaurants and lunch rooms to care for all refuse food and other wastes, and such cans shall be emptied daily in an approved place and kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

SEC. 70. *Restaurant inspection.*—The manager, chief, or other person in charge of any railway restaurant or lunch room shall be responsible for compliance with all regulations pertaining thereto, and he shall make an inspection of the premises daily for the purpose of maintaining a rigorous cleanliness in all parts thereof.

SEC. 71. *Station inspection.*—The agent, manager, or other person in charge of any railway station shall be responsible for compliance with all regulations pertaining thereto, and he shall make, or have made by a responsible person reporting to him, frequent inspections of the premises for the purpose of maintaining a rigorous compliance with all such regulations.

SEC. 72. *Examination of food handlers.*—No person shall be employed as a cook, waiter, or in any other capacity in the preparation or serving of food in a railway restaurant or lunch room who is known or suspected to have any dangerous communicable disease; and all persons so employed shall undergo a physical examination by a competent physician before being assigned to service, and before returning to work after any disabling illness, to determine their freedom from such diseases, and shall be immediately relieved from service if found to be so afflicted. There shall be a monthly medical inspection for dangerous communicable diseases. To determine persons afflicted with, or carriers of, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, dysentery, diphtheria, streptococcal sore

throat, scarlet fever, gonorrhea, syphilis, etc., a laboratory examination shall be made, if necessary.

VI. CONSTRUCTION CAMPS.

SEC. 73. *Definition.*—For the purposes of these regulations railway construction camps shall be considered to include all camps and similar places of temporary abode, including those on wheels, established by or for the care of working forces engaged in the construction, repair, or alteration of railway properties or parts thereof: *Provided*, That camps which are occupied by less than five people, or camps which are established to meet emergency conditions and are not occupied longer than five days, shall not be included, except that section 90 of these regulations shall apply to them.

SEC. 74. *General.*—All camps shall be so located and so maintained as to be conducive to the health of their occupants and not endanger the health of the public; and all tents, houses, stables, or other structures therein shall be kept in a reasonably clean and sanitary condition at all times.

SEC. 75. *Location.*—Camps, except those on wheels, shall be located on high, well-drained ground; any natural sink holes, pools, or other surface collections of water in the immediate vicinity should be drained and filled when the camp is first established; and all such water not subject to complete drainage should have the surface oiled at intervals of not more than 7 days during the season of mosquito flight.

SEC. 76. *Arrangement.*—The general scheme of relations of the structures of a camp should be as follows: The kitchen should be located at one end of the camp, next to this should be the eating quarters, then the sleeping quarters, then the toilets for the men, then the stable; thus bringing the kitchen and the stable at the opposite ends of the camp, which should be as far apart as is consistent with the natural topography and the necessity for convenient access.

SEC. 77. *Water supplies.*—All water supplies for camps shall be properly chlorinated, unless obtained from a source which has been approved by the State board of health.

SEC. 78. *Water containers.*—All drinking-water containers in camps shall be securely closed and so arranged that water can be drawn only from a tap, and said containers shall be kept clean and free from contamination.

SEC. 79. *Garbage and refuse.*—All garbage, kitchen wastes, and other rubbish in camps shall be deposited in suitable covered receptacles, the contents of which shall be emptied and burned each day; and manure from the stables shall be likewise collected and burned each day, or disposed of in some other manner approved by the State board of health.

SEC. 80. *Scavenger.*—In all camps where there are 100 men or more there shall be one employee whose duty shall be to act as scavenger and garbage collector.

SEC. 81. *Toilets.*—Every camp shall have an adequate number of latrines and urinals so constructed and maintained as to prevent fly breeding and the pollution of water, and the use of such latrines and urinals by the inhabitants of the camp shall be made obligatory. Latrines and urinals may consist of deep trenches covered with houses adequately screened against flies, or of any other type approved by the State board of health. They shall not be located within less than 200 feet of any spring, stream, lake, or reservoir forming part of a public or private water supply.

SEC. 82. *Bathing facilities.*—There shall be provided in all camps adequate bathing facilities for the use of the occupants thereof.

SEC. 83. *Screening.*—The kitchen, eating houses, and bunk houses of all camps shall be effectively screened against the entrance of flies and mosquitoes during the seasons of flight of these insects.

SEC. 84. *Care of tableware.*—All cooking, table, and kitchen utensils, drinking glasses, and crockery used in the preparation or serving of food or drink in camps shall be thoroughly washed in boiling water and suitable cleansing material after each time they are used.

SEC. 85. *Food containers.*—Refrigerators, food boxes, or other receptacles for the storing of fresh food in camps shall be emptied and thoroughly washed with soap and hot water and treated with a 1 to 3,000 solution of permanganate of potash or other approved deodorant at least once in each seven days that they are in use.

SEC. 86. *Food and milk.*—No spoiled or tainted food, whether cooked or uncooked, shall be served in any camp, and no milk or milk products shall be served unless the milk has been pasteurized or boiled.

SEC. 87. *Examination of food handlers.*—No person shall be employed as a cook, waiter, or in any other capacity in the preparation or serving of food in any camp who is known or suspected to have any dangerous communicable disease, and all persons so employed shall undergo a physical examination by a competent physician before being assigned to service and before returning to work after any disabling illness to determine their freedom from such diseases, and shall be immediately relieved from service if found to be so afflicted. There shall be a monthly medical inspection for dangerous communicable diseases. To determine persons afflicted with or carriers of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, dysentery, diphtheria, streptococcic sore throat, scarlet fever, gonorrhea, syphilis, etc., a laboratory examination shall be made if necessary.

SEC. 88. *Sick persons.*—When an occupant of a camp becomes sick with a dangerous communicable disease, he should be isolated and not released until declared by a proper health authority to be free from dangerous infection.

SEC. 89. *Vermin.*—It shall be the duty of some one appointed as a caretaker of the camp to make regular weekly inspections of the occupants and premises in order to ascertain the presence of lice or other vermin. Persons found to be infested shall be required to bathe and their clothing shall be boiled, and premises found to be infested shall be fumigated with sulphur or treated by some other effective vermin-destroying method.

SEC. 90. *Abandoned camps.*—When any camp is to be abandoned all garbage, rubbish, and manure shall be collected and burned, and the latrine trenches filled, and the grounds and buildings shall be left in a clean and sanitary condition.

SEC. 91. *Duty to enforce regulations.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent, foreman, or other person in charge of a camp to see that all regulations pertaining thereto are faithfully complied with.

VII. OFFICES.

SEC. 92. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of these regulations offices shall be considered to include all buildings or parts of buildings occupied or used as the offices, headquarters, or working spaces of the clerical, administrative, or executive forces of railways or other common carriers.

SEC. 93. *Space.*—All offices shall contain not less than 400 cubic feet of space for each occupant.

SEC. 94. *Ventilation, heat, and light.*—All offices when occupied shall be provided with an adequate supply of fresh air, heat, and light for the maintenance of healthful and comfortable working conditions. Any measures taken to

assure continuous ventilation during working hours should be supplemented by the opening of doors and windows for at least five minutes before the beginning of morning and afternoon work periods and once during each of such periods. When artificial heat is necessary the temperature should not exceed 70° F.

Window space should be sufficient to allow of the use of natural skylight in all parts of the offices during the brighter parts of the day, and when artificial lights are used they should be so arranged and shaded as to prevent direct glare.

SEC. 95. *Cleaning*.—All offices, together with the corridors, stairs, or passages leading to them, shall be swept and dusted daily, and at intervals of not more than seven days the floors shall be scrubbed with soap and water and the woodwork and furniture rubbed clean with a cloth moistened with water or oil. Cleaning shall not be carried out while offices are occupied by employees, except in offices which are occupied continuously; and in such case sweeping may be done only after the floor has been sprinkled with wet sawdust or other dust-absorbing material, and dusting only with a cloth moistened with water or oil.

SEC. 96. *Window cleaning*.—Office windows shall be washed or otherwise cleaned at such intervals as will assure a free and uninterrupted flow of light to office interiors, and in no case shall such cleaning be less frequent than once in each month.

SEC. 97. *Telephones*.—Telephone earpieces and mouthpieces should be cleaned with soap and water at least once in each week.

SEC. 98. *Spitting*.—Spitting on the floors, walls, stairways, or other parts of offices or office buildings is prohibited.

SEC. 99. *Cuspidors*.—If cuspidors are provided in offices or office buildings, they shall be cleaned daily, and oftener if their condition requires.

SEC. 100. *Toilets*.—All offices and office buildings shall be provided with adequate toilet and lavatory facilities of an approved sanitary type, conveniently located for the use of employees, and where members of both sexes are employed separate toilets shall be maintained for each sex. Where a sewer is available toilets shall be of the water-flushing type and permanently connected thereto.

SEC. 101. *Care of toilets*.—All toilets installed as set forth in section 100 shall be kept in repair and in good working order and shall be cleaned daily by scrubbing the floors, bowls, and seats with soap and water. When offensive odors appear in toilets which are not obliterated and removed by cleaning as above set forth said toilets shall be treated with a 1 per cent solution of formaldehyde or other odor-destroying substance.

SEC. 102. *Toilet supplies*.—Toilets and lavatories installed as set forth in section 100 shall be furnished with an adequate supply of toilet paper, soap, and clean towels.

SEC. 103. *Common towels*.—The supplying of roller towels or other towels for common use in offices or office buildings of common carriers is prohibited.

SEC. 104. *Combs and brushes*.—The supplying of combs and brushes for common use in offices or office buildings of common carriers is prohibited.

SEC. 105. *Common cups*.—Individual drinking cups in sufficient number shall be supplied in the offices of common carriers, and the use of common drinking cups is prohibited.

SEC. 106. *Drinking water and ice*.—If the drinking water provided in offices or office buildings of common carriers is not obtained from an approved municipal supply, or is not distilled or otherwise sterilized before being used, it shall be subject to the conditions set forth in section 11 of these regulations.

Ice used for cooling drinking water shall be subject to the conditions set forth in section 12 of these regulations; and drinking-water containers shall be subject to the conditions set forth in sections 13, 14, and 15 of these regulations.

SEC. 107. *Drinking fountains.*—If drinking fountains of the bubbling type are provided in the offices or office buildings of common carriers, they shall be so made that the drinking is from a jet which is free, projecting at an angle to the vertical, and not from a jet that is projected vertically or that flows through a filled cup or bowl.

SEC. 108. *Lockers.*—If Lockers are supplied for the use of employees, they shall be kept clean and free from discarded clothing.

SEC. 109. *Rest rooms.*—A rest room shall be provided in all offices or office buildings of common carriers where 100 or more women are employed; and such room is desirable where any smaller number of women are employed.

SEC. 110. *Communicable diseases.*—When an employee who is convalescent from a communicable disease reports for duty, such employee shall not be allowed to resume work until a satisfactory certificate or release from the health officer having jurisdiction has been secured stating that there is no remaining danger of his communicating disease to other people.

VIII. SHOPS.

SEC. 111. *Toilet facilities.*—All repair, constructing, or other shops of common carriers shall be provided with adequate toilet facilities for the use of the employees; and if both men and women are employed, such facilities shall be separate for the two sexes. Where running water and sewers are available all toilet fixtures shall be permanently connected thereto.

SEC. 112. *Type of water-closets.*—Water-closets should be of the individual bowl type with individual water seal; flush range closets shall not be used. The seats should be of wood or other poor conducting material, and should be rendered impervious to water by coating with varnish or other means. The seats should be of the cut-out-front type, or if closed in front the openings should be at least 7 inches wide by 11 inches long.

SEC. 113. *Closet inclosures.*—The separate seats of water-closets shall be so inclosed as to secure privacy for the users. Between the seats there should be partitions about 6 feet high and 12 inches off the floor, and each inclosure should have a swinging door of proper height. Each inclosure should have not less than 10 square feet of floor space and not less than 100 cubic feet of air space, and the walls and partitions should be of light color to increase illumination and facilitate cleaning. The floors should be of tile or concrete, with a smooth surface, and should be nonabsorbent.

SEC. 114. *Windows in toilet rooms.*—All toilet rooms containing water-closets should be open to outside light and air. The minimum window space for a room containing one closet fixture should be 4 square feet, and for each additional fixture there should be an addition of 2 square feet of window space. Windows should be so arranged that they can be opened for affording free ventilation.

SEC. 115. *Equipment of closets.*—All closet inclosures shall be equipped with clothes hooks and with a plentiful supply of toilet paper with proper holder.

SEC. 116. *Type of urinals.*—Urinals should be of the vertical slab or the porcelain stall type with proper flushing; troughs and basins shall not be used for this purpose. There should be protection around urinals to secure privacy. The floor in front of urinal should be impervious and nonabsorbent and should slope to drain.

SEC. 117. *Care of closets and urinals.*—All water-closets and urinals, together with the floors, bowls, and seats, shall be kept in a reasonably clean and sani-

tary condition at all times. They should be cleaned by scrubbing with soap and water daily, and when offensive odors develop which are not removed by such cleaning they should be treated with a 1 per cent formaldehyde solution or other odor-destroying substance.

SEC. 118. *Number of closets and urinals.*—Closets should be installed in the proportion of 1 to each 25 employees on any one shift, and urinals should be installed in the proportion of 1 to each 50 male employees on any one shift.

SEC. 119. *Location of closets and urinals.*—Closets and urinals should be located as conveniently as possible to work. There should be a number of small installations rather than a few larger ones.

SEC. 120. *Privies.*—Where water and sewer connections are not available sanitary privies of a type approved by the State board of health shall be provided, with a ratio of not less than 1 seat to each 25 employees on any one shift. They shall be adequately protected against the entrance of flies, and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times. The vaults shall be treated with caustic soda or other approved disinfectant at intervals of not more than seven days, and shall be emptied at such intervals as will avoid the development of a nuisance.

SEC. 121. *Wash rooms and lockers.*—Ample washing facilities and locker space shall be provided for employees. If possible, wash rooms and locker rooms should be along the routes of employees when going from work, and so located as to avoid undue hazard or exposure to the weather when reaching them. They should be separated from toilet rooms by partitions or otherwise, and should be open to outside light and air. Sufficient window space should be provided to afford adequate light and ventilation.

SEC. 122. *Type of wash-room fixtures.*—Facilities for washing should be either so constructed that the users must necessarily wash from a flowing stream or individual basins; no large basins or troughs for common use should be installed. Both hot and cold water, delivered through a common discharge pipe, should be supplied to each fixture. Soap should be provided, and fixtures should be so spaced that a man can wash without splashing his neighbor.

SEC. 123. *Finish of wash rooms.*—The floors of wash rooms should be of concrete or other nonabsorbent material and should slope toward central drains. The walls, ceilings, and partitions should be light in color to increase illumination and to facilitate cleaning, and the rooms should be adequately lighted artificially so that no dark corners will exist.

SEC. 124. *Lockers.*—A locker or other provision for caring for a change of clothing shall be supplied for each employee who has a fixed place of work. Lockers should be elevated at least 4 inches off the floor, and should be not less than 12 by 15 inches in floor dimensions, and should be ventilated by perforated doors or otherwise.

SEC. 125. *Bathing facilities.*—Shower baths shall be provided in the proportion of 1 to each 25 employees for all employees who work with lead, paint, or in very dusty or dirty places. They should be located adjoining locker rooms, should be inclosed so as to afford privacy, and should be supplied with hot and cold water delivered through a common discharge pipe. The floors should be of concrete or other nonabsorbent material and should slope to a central drain.

SEC. 126. *Caretakers.*—There shall be caretakers in sufficient number responsible for the cleaning, supplying, and upkeep of toilets, wash rooms, and locker rooms.

SEC. 127. *Lighting.*—In all shops and parts of shops there shall be an adequate amount of light for the occupation or process being carried on therein, and the glare of direct light passing from unshaded sources directly to the

eyes of workers should be avoided. Wherever shops are dependent upon window lighting the glass shall be kept clean.

SEC. 128. *Water supplies.*—An adequate supply of drinking water, conveniently located for the use of employees, shall be supplied in all shops. If the drinking water provided is not obtained from an approved municipal supply, or is not distilled or otherwise sterilized before being used, it shall be subject to the conditions set forth in section 11 of these regulations. Ice used for cooling drinking water shall be subject to the conditions set forth in section 12 of these regulations; and drinking water containers shall be subject to sections 13, 14, and 15 of these regulations.

SEC. 129. *Drinking fountains.*—If drinking fountains of the bubbling type are provided they shall be so made that the drinking is from a free jet projected at an angle to the vertical, and not from a jet that is projected vertically or that flows through a filled cup or bowl.

SEC. 130. *Common cups.*—The use or supplying of drinking cups for the common use of employees is prohibited.

SEC. 131. *Common towels.*—The use or supplying of roller towels or other towels for the common use of employees is prohibited.

SEC. 132. *Rest rooms.*—A rest room shall be provided in all shops where 100 or more women are employed; and such room is desirable where any smaller number of women are employed.

SEC. 133. *Communicable diseases.*—When an employee who is convalescent from a communicable disease reports for duty, such employee shall not be allowed to resume work until a satisfactory certificate signed by a competent physician has been presented stating that there is no remaining danger of his communicating disease to his fellow employees.

Common Drinking Cups—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 10, 1920.)

The use of the common drinking cup or common receptacle for drinking water in any public place, park, or square, or in any public institution, hotel, theater, factory, department or other store, public hall, or public school, or in any railway station in the State of Florida, or the furnishing of such common drinking cup or common receptacle for use in any such place as herein mentioned is a practice dangerous to public health and is hereby prohibited.

Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 10, 1920.)

That no person, firm, or corporation in the State of Florida shall hang or place, or cause or permit to be hung or placed, any towel, or other material which could be used for the purpose of a towel, in any place in any store, building, hotel, restaurant, church, hall, factory, theater, or other public place where more than one person could use the same for said purposes: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to paper towels which are to be discarded after use by one individual, or towels of such size that they can properly be used but once, and if placed in sufficient quantity to accommodate all persons who may make use of them.

Barber Shops—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 10, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Each barber [shop] shall at all times be supplied with hot and cold water. If a heating or storage tank is used, the opening at the top of the tank must not exceed 2 inches in diameter. The dipping of towels, mugs, tools, or utensils of any kind in hot or cold water tank is prohibited.

SEC. 2. All cups, lather brushes, and tools must be thoroughly cleansed in hot water in each instance before using.

SEC. 3. Hair brushes and all other brushes must be kept in a clean and thoroughly sanitary condition at all times.

SEC. 4. Nothing but fresh laundered towels, including dry towels, steam towels, or wash cloths, shall be used for each patron. The headrest must be covered with a fresh paper before using for each patron. In cutting the hair of any person a newly laundered towel shall be placed about the neck so as to prevent the hair cloth touching the skin.

SEC. 5. All razors, shears, clippers, or other instruments used in cutting the hair, [or] shaving the face or neck of a person suffering from any eruption must be thoroughly sterilized immediately after use with 1:2,000 lysol solution or other disinfectant of similar strength and germicidal power. All tweezers, needles, massage applicators, and other instruments of this kind must be thoroughly sterilized both before and after use.

SEC. 6. The use of styptic pencils, finger bowls, powder puffs, and sponges is positively forbidden. The use of styptic powder and individual applicators is permitted.

SEC. 7. No barber having a contagious or infectious disease, including open tuberculosis, syphilis in its infectious stage, or granulated eyelids, shall be permitted to work in a barber shop.

SEC. 8. Every barber shop shall be provided with cuspidors made of impervious material, and such cuspidors shall be kept in a clean, sanitary condition.

SEC. 9. No barber shop shall be used as a sleeping room or dormitory.

SEC. 10. All tools, instruments, or appliances shall be thoroughly sterilized immediately after their use upon any sick person.

SEC. 11. No barber shop shall use any comb, brush, tool, or other article on the living that has been employed in the care of a dead body.

SEC. 12. A copy of these regulations shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each barber shop.

Camps—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 10, 1920.)

SECTION 1. All camp sites shall be dry and well drained.

SEC. 2. An adequate supply of potable drinking water shall be provided on camp grounds. Water from wells other than a public water supply shall not be used until it has been approved by the State board of health.

SEC. 3. Waste liquids and slops shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the State board of health, so as not to create a nuisance, attract or breed flies.

SEC. 4. Sewer-connected, water-supplied, properly flushed water-closets shall be provided where sewer connections are possible.

SEC. 5. Where sewer connections are not possible, sanitary fly proof privies approved by the State board of health or specified by the ordinance of the city wherein the camp is located shall be provided.

SEC. 6. All garbage and refuse shall be stored in metal cans with tight covers, and shall be removed from the premises and disposed of daily.

SEC. 7. Garbage and refuse shall be disposed of by incineration or burial.

Any camper violating any one or all of the above sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be fined no less than \$10. Each and every violation shall be considered a separate offense punishable by fine.

GEORGIA.

Physical Education—Course of Study in, for Pupils in the Common Schools. (Act 627, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That the Georgia State Board of Education shall prescribe a course of study in physical education for all common schools of the State, and shall fix the time when said course shall go into effect. This course shall occupy periods totaling not less than 30 minutes each school day, which shall be devoted to instruction in health and safety, to physical exercises, and to recess play under proper supervision.

A manual setting out the details of said course of study shall be prepared by the State superintendent of schools in cooperation with the State board of health and State board of education of Georgia and such expert advisers as they may choose.

Said manual when published shall be sent by said State board of education to the teachers of the common schools in the State of Georgia.

HAWAII.

Places Where Food is Manufactured, Prepared, Stored, or Sold—Sanitary Regulation—Employees. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 30, 1920.)

REGULATION NO. 1. *Sanitation required.*—Every building, room, basement, or cellar, occupied or used as a bakery, confectionery, cannery, packing house, slaughterhouse, restaurant, hotel, grocery, meat market, or other place or apartment used for the production, preparation for sale, manufacture, packing, storage, sale, or distribution of any food, shall be properly lighted, drained, plumbed and ventilated, and conducted with strict regard to the influence of such conditions upon the health of the operatives, employees, clerks, or other persons therein employed, and the purity and wholesomeness of the food therein produced, kept, handled, or sold; and for the purpose of these regulations the term "food" shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment, whether simple or compound, and all substances and ingredients used in the preparation thereof.

REG. NO. 2. *Protection of foodstuffs.*—The floors, side walls, ceilings, furniture, receptacles, utensils, implements, and machinery of every establishment or place where food is manufactured, packed, stored, sold, or distributed, shall at no time be kept in an unclean, unhealthful, or unsanitary condition; and for the purposes of these regulations, unclean, unhealthful, and unsanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist if food in the process of manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, sale, or distribution is not securely protected from flies, dust, dirt, unsanitary conditions, and from all other foreign or injurious contamination; and if the refuse, dirt, and the waste products subject to decomposition and fermentation incident to the manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, selling, and distributing of food are not removed daily; and if all trucks, trays, boxes, baskets, buckets, dishes, pans, and other receptacles, cloths, towels, chutes, platforms, racks, tables, shelves, and all knives, saws, clevers, and all other utensils, receptacles, and machinery used in moving, handling, cutting, chopping, mixing, canning, and all other processes used in the preparation of food, are not thoroughly cleaned daily; and if the clothing of operatives, employees, clerks, and other persons therein employed is unclean, or if they dress or undress, or leave or store their clothing therein.

REG. NO. 3. *Persons infected with certain diseases prohibited from handling foodstuffs.*—No employer shall require, permit, or suffer any person to work, lodge, sleep, or remain, nor shall any person work, lodge, sleep, or remain in a building, room, basement, cellar, place, or vehicle occupied or used for the production, preparation, manufacture, packing, storage, sale, distribution, or transportation of food, who is afflicted or affected with any venereal disease, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, tuberculosis, consumption, bubonic plague, Asiatic cholera, leprosy, trachoma, typhoid fever, influenza, epidemic dysentery, measles, mumps, German measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, or any other infectious or contagious disease.

REG. NO. 4.¹ *Dogs and other animals prohibited.*—It shall be unlawful for any person to bring into, or for any employer or employee to allow any dog, cat, or other domestic animal to enter or remain within any place of business occupied and used for any of the purposes described in regulation No. 1 hereof.

REG. NO. 5. The foregoing regulations shall be considered as additional to and not as amendments of the present sanitary code.

¹ This regulation is worded in exact accordance with the copy furnished to the Public Health Service.

ILLINOIS.

Influenza—Reports of Cases—Placarding—Isolation—Precautions to Prevent Spread—Quarantine—Regulations Governing Cases in Hospitals—Duty of Attending Physician—Removal of Cases—Attendance at Schools and Gatherings—Burial—Disinfection—Spitting Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Dept of Public H., Effective Jan. 12, 1920.)

RULE 1. *Influenza to be reported; by and to whom.*—Every physician, nurse, or other attendant, superintendent of any hospital, asylum, orphanage, jail, or similar institution, teacher in any school, proprietor of any drug store, proprietor of any hotel, lodging or boarding house, parent, guardian, householder, or any other person having knowledge of a known or suspected case of influenza, shall within 12 hours of such knowledge of such known or suspected case coming to his notice report the same in writing or by telephone to the local health authority. Every case reported by telephone shall be followed with a written report within 12 hours. Every case developing on the premises subsequent to the first reported case shall likewise be reported.

Note.—The terms "the local health authority" as employed in these rules shall be understood to mean the local health officer, health commissioner, or chairman of the board of health, as the case may be.

If the municipality has no health officer, reports must be made to the mayor of the city, president of the village, or the official designated by ordinance to receive the same.

Cases occurring in territory outside of the limits of a municipality must be reported to the persons designated by the rules of the township or county board of health to receive such reports, or, if there be no such person designated, reports must be made to the supervisor of the township or, in counties not under township organization, to the county board of health.

Upon receipt of such report the local health authority shall immediately forward a copy of the same to the Illinois Department of Public Health, Springfield, Ill.

RULE 2. *Information to be given in report.*—The written report of a known or suspected case of influenza, required by these rules, shall set forth at least the following information: (1) Place and date of report; (2) name, exact address, age, sex, color, and occupation of the diseased person; (3) number of children and adults in household; (4) schools attended or places of employment, giving names and addresses of employers and mentioning particularly any engaged in handling milk or foodstuffs; (5) type of the disease; (6) date of onset of illness; (7) date of quarantine established; (8) precautions taken to prevent spread of infection; (9) name and address of person making the report.

RULE 3. *Placarding.*—Whenever a case of influenza is reported to the local health authority he or his authorized representative shall affix in a conspicuous place at each outside entrance of the building, house, or flat, as the case may be, a red warning card not less than 10 by 14 inches in size, on which shall be printed in black, with bold-faced type, at least the following: "Influenza" in type not less than 3½ inches in height, and "Keep out" in similar type not less than 2½ inches in height. Defacement of such placards or removal by any other than the local health authority, his authorized representative, or the duly

authorized representative of the Illinois Department of Public Health is strictly prohibited. The health officer shall hand the attendant or some responsible member of the household a copy of these rules and instruct such person in their requirements.

RULE 4. Isolation of patient and other necessary precautions.—Any person having influenza, together with the necessary nursing attendant, shall be confined to a large, well-ventilated room of proper temperature, remote from other occupants of the premises.

The period of isolation shall continue during the course of the disease and until all clinical manifestations of the disease have disappeared and the temperature has been normal for five successive days.

None other than the necessary medical and nursing attendants shall enter the sick room or come in contact with the patient. The attendant shall avoid contact with other members of the household. He should wear a face mask of gauze or other approved material when in attendance upon the patient, and such mask shall not be removed from the sick room until it has been properly sterilized.

Visiting on premises on which a known or suspected case of influenza exists is strictly prohibited.

All discharges from the respiratory tract, mouth, throat, and nose of the patient shall be received in cloths, which shall be burned immediately after using or placed in vessels containing an approved disinfecting solution.

Soiled body and bed clothing shall be disinfected by boiling or by immersion in an approved disinfecting solution, such as a 5 per cent compound cresol solution. Any article used by the patient or attendants, such as knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, plates, etc., must be disinfected before leaving the sick room. Floors, furniture, and woodwork should be wiped up daily, employing cloths moistened with an approved disinfecting solution.

When the foregoing precautions are properly observed, other occupants of the premises who show no evidence of illness need not be confined to the premises. It is required, however, that persons residing on premises on which a case of influenza exists shall refrain from attending public gatherings and avoid unnecessary contact with other persons.

It shall be the duty of the local health authority to determine if the foregoing precautions are being observed, and wherever it is discovered that proper observance is not exercised to immediately place the premises and all inmates thereof under strict quarantine, prohibiting inmates from leaving the premises and others from entering the premises, excepting the necessary medical attendant.

Whenever a case of influenza is found in an indigent family, the same shall be promptly reported to the overseer of the poor (usually the supervisor) in order that such family may be provided with necessities.

RULE 5. Hospital regulations.—Whenever influenza is epidemic or threatens to become epidemic in the community visitors shall be excluded from hospitals, asylums, and other similar institutions, except in case of actual emergency, such as impending death, and shall be admitted then only when every precaution has been taken to protect the patient, attendants, and other inmates, the visitor, and the public.

Whenever patients suffering from influenza are treated in a hospital housing patients suffering from other diseases, the quarters assigned to influenza patients shall be so isolated as to avoid contact with uninfected persons.

When more than one patient suffering from influenza is housed in a ward or room, sneeze sheets of approved pattern shall be employed for each patient.

Whenever any patient suffering from influenza develops pneumonia, that patient shall be promptly removed from the quarters occupied by other influenza patients and properly isolated, either in a private room or with other patients who have developed pneumonia in association with or following influenza.

RULE 6. *Instruction; duty of physicians.*—It shall be the duty of every physician attending a case of influenza to see that the patient and attendant are properly isolated in accordance with these rules, to advise the patient, the members of the family and household, and the attendant as to the nature of the disease, the means whereby infection may be avoided, and the provisions of these rules.

RULE 7. *Removals.*—No case of influenza shall be removed from the premises on which found unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the local health authority or from the Illinois Department of Public Health.

No case of influenza shall be removed from any city, village, township, or county in which it is found unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the health authorities of the jurisdiction from and to which removal is contemplated, and from the Illinois Department of Public Health: *Provided, however,* That whenever a contagious disease hospital maintained by a municipality or county is located in another health jurisdiction from that in which the case is found, the patient may be removed to such contagious disease hospital without first obtaining the permission of the Illinois Department of Public Health.

RULE 8. *Exclusion from school, public and private gatherings.*—It shall be the duty of the principal or any other person in charge of any private, public, parochial, or Sunday school to exclude therefrom any child, teacher, or other person afflicted with influenza or suspected influenza until such child, teacher, or other person shall have presented a certificate issued by the local health authority, if he is a physician, or by the attending physician, countersigned by the local health authority, certifying that such child, teacher, or other person is noninfectious.

Any child, teacher, or other person who is an inmate of a household in which there is any person suffering from influenza shall be excluded from any private, public, parochial, or Sunday school and from public or private gatherings, until the termination of the quarantine of the premises.

RULE 9. *Disposal of the dead.*—Disposal of the body of anyone dead from influenza shall be effected within 48 hours. The undertaker or person acting as such shall wash the body with an approved disinfecting fluid and close all orifices with absorbent cotton. The body shall then be placed in the casket or coffin which shall be immediately closed and shall remain in the sick room until removal for burial or other disposal. The casket or coffin shall be air-tight and permanently sealed and must not be opened under any pretext whatever: *Provided, however,* That a plate of glass of sufficient size to disclose the face of the decedent may be fitted into the coffin cover in such manner as to be air-tight and not removable.

Prior to the removal of the body the undertaker or person acting as such shall secure a burial permit from the local registrar of vital statistics in accordance with the provisions of the statutes.

Every human body dead from influenza, interred in any burying ground or cemetery in Illinois shall be buried so that the top of the outside coffin shall be at least 4 feet below the natural surface of the ground and shall be immediately covered with at least 4 feet of earth, soil, or sand: *Provided,* That this shall not apply where bodies are placed or buried in properly constructed private vaults so as to prevent the escape of gases therefrom.

When the body of anyone dead from influenza is to be transported by railroad or by other common carrier, the official rules of the Illinois Department of Public Health for the transportation of the dead shall be strictly observed.

In preparing the body the undertaker or person acting as such shall take such precautions as not to cause, contribute to, or promote the spread of the disease.

Public funerals are permissible in deaths from influenza when the foregoing conditions are observed.

RULE 10. Terminal disinfection.—Upon the termination of the case, the premises occupied by the patient shall be given a thorough cleansing, airing, and sunning.

RULE 11. Spitting in public places.—Inasmuch as the infective organism of influenza is harbored in the respiratory tract, nose, mouth, and throat, discharges from same shall not be cast in public places. All such discharges should be received in handkerchiefs or cloths which, after using, shall be burned or be disinfected by boiling or immersion in any approved disinfectant.

Trachoma—Reports of Cases—Isolation—Information to Be Given Patient and Members of Household—Precautions by Patient—Duties of Local Health Authorities—Removal of Patient to Another Health Jurisdiction—Attendance at Schools and Gatherings. (Reg. Dept. of Public H., Effective Oct. 1, 1920.)

RULE 1. Reports.—Every physician, nurse, or other attendant, superintendent of any hospital, asylum, orphanage, jail, or similar institution, teacher in any school, proprietor of any drug store, proprietor of any hotel, lodging or boarding house, parent, guardian, householder, or any other person having knowledge of a known or suspected case of trachoma, shall within 12 hours of such knowledge of such known or suspected case of trachoma coming to his notice, report the same in writing or by telephone to the local health authority. Every case reported by telephone shall be followed with a written report within 12 hours. Upon receipt of such report the local health authority shall within 12 hours forward copy of the same to the State department of public health, Springfield, Ill. Every case developing on the premises subsequent to the first reported case shall likewise be reported.

Note.—The term "the local health authority," as employed in these rules shall be understood to mean the local health officer, health commissioner, or chairman of the board of health, as the case may be.

If the municipality has no health officer, reports must be made to the mayor of the city, president of the village, or the official designated by ordinance to receive the same.

Cases occurring in territory outside of the limits of a municipality must be reported to the persons designated by the rules of the township or the county board of health to receive such reports, or, if there be no such person designated, reports must be made to the supervisor of the township or, in counties not under township organization, to the county board of health.

RULE 2. Information to be given in report to health authorities.—The written report of a known or suspected case of trachoma, required by these rules, shall set forth at least the following information: (1) Place and date of report; (2) name, exact address, age, sex, color, and occupation of the diseased person; (3) number of children and adults in household; (4) school attended or place of employment, giving names and [addresses of] employers and mentioning particularly any engaged in handling milk or foodstuffs; (5) type of disease; (6) date of onset of illness; (7) precautions taken to prevent spread of infection; (8) name and address of person making the report.

RULE 3. Isolation.—Unless the person suffering from trachoma is under the care of a physician and complies with the rules governing the control of the

disease, he shall be isolated during the persistence of the inflammation of the conjunctiva and discharges therefrom.

RULE 4. Advice to be given to patient and contacts; and by whom.—It shall be the duty of the attending physician to advise the patient, the patient's family, and any other members of the household, of the nature of the disease, the means whereby the spread of infection may be avoided, and of the provisions of these rules. In the absence of an attending physician it shall be the duty of the local health authority to impart this information and advice to the persons specified above.

RULE 5. Minimum precautions to be observed.—At least the following precautions must be observed: Patients must wash their hands frequently and as often as their hands become soiled by discharges from the eyes. An ample supply of towels, basins, water, and an approved disinfectant must always be on hand for the disinfection of the hands of the patient.

All discharges from the conjunctiva shall be received in cloths or paper and immediately destroyed by burning. Such cloths or paper may be kept in paper bags until the bag and contents can be destroyed by burning. Towels, handkerchiefs, etc., which can not be burned shall be disinfected by boiling for 20 minutes or immersion for 5 minutes in a 5 per cent cresol solution.

RULE 6. Investigation of case.—The local health authority shall make diligent investigation as to the source or sources of infection of all cases of trachoma reported to him. If the source or probable source is discovered, the State department of public health shall be immediately apprised of the facts. However, in no case shall the original report of a case of trachoma be delayed by reason of such investigation.

RULE 7. Removals.—No person having trachoma in its communicable stage shall move or be moved from one health jurisdiction to another without first securing permission to do so from the local health authorities of the place from which and to which removal is to be made or from the Illinois Department of Public Health. Such permission may be granted under the following conditions:

(1) Removal can and will be made without endangering the health of others, either in transit or at destination.

(2) Patient agrees to report in person to the local health authority immediately upon the arrival at destination, or agrees to place self under the care of a reputable physician, who shall report the presence of such patient to the local health authority.

In the event that it is necessary for a patient to go at intervals from one health jurisdiction to another for treatment, the permit issued in accordance with the foregoing provisions may authorize such necessary and frequent removals, one permit and one report to the local health officer at destination being sufficient under such circumstances.

RULE 8. Exclusion from school, public and private gatherings.—No person suffering from trachoma in its communicable stage shall be permitted to attend any public, private, or parochial school or any public gathering until there is no longer any discharge from the eyelids. Readmittance at school by certificate.

It shall be the duty of the principal or any other person in charge of any private, public, parochial, or Sunday school to exclude therefrom any child, teacher, or other person afflicted with trachoma until such child, teacher, or other person afflicted with trachoma shall have presented a certificate issued by the local health authority, if he be a physician, or by the attending physician, countersigned by the local health authority, certifying that such child, teacher, or other person is noninfectious.

INDIANA.

County Tuberculosis Hospitals—Admission, Maintenance, and Treatment of Patients from Other Counties. (Ch. 19, Act July 26, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That section 7 of "An act¹ relating to the establishment and maintenance of county hospitals for the care of persons afflicted with tuberculosis, providing for the maintenance thereof and matters properly connected therewith," approved March 10, 1913, be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. In any county not having a county hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis, the county commissioners of any such county may by contract arrange for the care and treatment of citizens of said respective county in any institution of any other county operating under this act. And said board of commissioners shall have the power and authority to enter into such contract with such county having such institution, fixing in said contract the minimum number of patients to be sent to said institution for any one year, the amount of compensation to be paid per patient by said board of commissioners to the other county for the care and treatment of said patients, which said compensation, however, shall be no higher than that fixed in section[s] 5 and 8 of this act. And the county council of said county so contracting for the care and treatment of said tuberculosis patients shall appropriate out of the general fund of such county a sum of money sufficient for said purposes, and said fund shall constitute a special fund for said purpose providing that said county shall have the right to levy such tax as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Any person residing in a county in which there is no such hospital, who desires treatment in the hospital of another county as aforesaid, may apply therefor in writing to the county auditor of said county on a blank to be provided by the superintendent of the institution of the other county, submitting with such application a certificate signed by a reputable physician on a blank to be furnished by said superintendent, stating that such physician has within 10 days examined such person, and that in his judgment such person is suffering from tuberculosis. The auditor as aforesaid on receipt of such application and certificate shall forward the same to the county commissioners, and the county commissioners, after they find the facts contained in said application to be true, shall make a record thereof and send the application to the superintendent of any such county hospital organized under and pursuant to this act, with whom they may have contracted. After such patient be accepted by such hospital, said board of commissioners shall provide for the transportation thereto and for his maintenance therein and [at?] the rate fixed as provided in other sections of this act.

That section 8 of "An act relating to the establishment and maintenance of a county hospital for the care of persons afflicted with tuberculosis, providing for the maintenance thereof and matters properly connected therewith," approved March 10, 1913, be amended to read as follows:

¹ Reprint 264 from Public Health Reports, p. 152.

SEC. 8. Whenever a superintendent of such a county hospital shall receive from the board of commissioners of any other county an application for the admission of a patient, if it appears from such application that the person therein referred to is suffering from tuberculosis, the superintendent shall notify said person to appear in person at the hospital, provided there be a vacancy in such hospital and there be no pending application from a patient residing in the county in which the hospital is located. If, upon personal examination of the patient, the superintendent is satisfied that such patient is suffering from tuberculosis, he shall admit him to the hospital. Every patient so admitted shall be a charge against the said board of commissioners of the county sending such patient, at a rate to be fixed by the board of managers, which shall not exceed the per capita cost of maintenance therein, including a reasonable allowance for interest on the costs of the hospital; and the bill therefor shall, when verified, be audited and paid by the auditor of said county.

The said board of commissioners shall cause an investigation to be made into the circumstances of such patient, and of his relatives legally liable for his support, and shall have the same authority as an overseer of the poor in like circumstances to collect therefrom, in whole or in part, according to their financial ability, the cost of the maintenance of such person in said hospital.

Sanitary District Bonds—Issuance. (Ch. 46, Act July 31, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That section 17 of an act² entitled, "An act concerning the department of public sanitation in cities of the first class, defining its powers and duties, creating sanitary districts consisting of such cities and any incorporated towns located within the boundaries thereof, repealing conflicting laws, and declaring an emergency," approved March 9, 1917, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

SEC. 17. For the purpose of raising money to pay for said property and said construction, and in anticipation of said special tax to be levied as provided in sections 9 and 19 of this act, the board of sanitary commissioners shall cause to be issued, in the name of said city, the bonds of said sanitary district not to exceed in amount the total cost of all lands, rights of way and other property so to be acquired and the contract price of all work of construction as provided for in said resolution, and including all expenses necessarily incurred in connection with said proceedings, together with a sum sufficient to pay the cost of supervision and inspection during the period of construction of said work. The said expenses to be covered in the amount of such bond issued shall include all expenses of every kind actually incurred preliminary to the acquiring of said property and the construction of such work, such as the cost of necessary records, engineering expenses, publication of notices, salaries, and other expenses necessary to be incurred prior to and in connection with the acquiring of such property, the letting of such contract, and the sale of bonds as herein authorized. In case different parcels of land are to be acquired, or more than one contract for work is let by said board at approximately the same time, whether under one or more resolutions of said board, it shall be lawful to provide for the total cost of the same in one issue of bonds. Such bonds shall be issued in any denomination not more than \$1,000 each, in not less than 20 nor more than 50 equal series, as said board shall determine, and shall be payable one series each year beginning on the first day of January of the second year following the date of their issue: *Provided*, That if said bond issue shall be made in any calendar year after the first day of October, then the first bond shall mature on the first day of January of the third succeeding

² Supplement 37 to Public Health Reports, p. 147.

year thereafter, and the balance of the bonds at the regular annual intervals hereinabove prescribed.

Said bonds shall be negotiable as inland bills of exchange, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 4½ per cent per annum, payable semiannually, on the first days of January and July of each year, the first interest to be payable on the first day of July [preceding] preceding the maturity of the first series of such bonds. On adopting a resolution ordering said bonds, said board shall certify a copy of the same to the city controller of said city of the first class, who shall thereupon prepare said bonds, and the same shall be executed by the mayor of said city, and attested by the said city controller. Such bonds shall be exempt from taxation for any and all purposes. All bonds so issued by said board shall be sold by the city controller to the highest bidder therefor but in no event at less than par, after giving notice of sale of such bonds by publication in two newspapers of the largest general circulation printed and published in the city where said bonds are sold, which publication shall be made not less than 15 days prior to the date fixed for the sale of said bonds. It shall be unlawful for said board of sanitary commissioners to cause to be issued under this section of this act any bonds of said sanitary district payable by special taxation when the total issue for that purpose, including the bonds already issued and to be issued, is in excess of eight-tenths of 1 per cent of the total assessed valuation (after deducting all mortgage exemptions) of the property within said sanitary district, and all bonds or obligations issued in violation of this provision shall be void. Said bonds shall not in any respect be a corporate obligation or indebtedness of said city, but shall be and constitute an indebtedness of said sanitary district, as a special taxing district, and said bonds and interest thereon shall be payable only out of a special tax levied upon all the property of said sanitary district as in this act provided; and said bonds shall so recite such terms upon their face, together with the purpose for which they are issued: *Provided, however,* That said board of sanitary commissioners shall have the right, instead of selling the said bonds in series as above provided, to sell bonds of said sanitary district as provided in said act to run for a period of five years from date thereof for the purposes as provided in said act, for work either heretofore or hereafter commended [commenced]. Said bonds to be sold at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, payable semiannually. Said five year bonds to be exempt from taxation for any and all purposes. Said board of sanitary commissioners shall have the right to sell bonds of said sanitary districts as provided in said act in series as provided in said act at 4½ per cent per annum, payable semiannually, for the purpose of refunding said 5-year bonds. No suit to question the validity of said bonds so issued for said sanitary district or to prevent their issue shall be instituted after the date set for the sale of said bonds, and all said bonds from and after said date shall be incontestable for any cause whatsoever.

IOWA.

Influenza—Regulation Governing Well Persons Living in Building Under Quarantine for. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 22, 1920.)

SEC. 5. *Directions for members of households.*—In case of quarantine of influenza the well inhabitants of the building under quarantine shall be permitted to enter and leave the building, provided they keep out of the room where the patient is confined.

KANSAS.

Peyote and Mescal—Possession, Sale, or Giving Away of, Prohibited. (Ch. 39, Act Jan. 23, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association to sell, furnish, or give away, or offer to sell, furnish, or give away, or to have in his or her possession peyote (pellote), botanically known as *Lophophora williamsii*, or *Agava americana*, commonly known as the mescal button, or any compound, derivative, or preparation thereof.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

KENTUCKY.

State Tuberculosis Hospital—Establishment, Maintenance, and Operation. (Ch. 154, Act 1920.)

SECTION 1. That there is hereby appropriated out of the general revenue of the State out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, for the benefit of the bureau of tuberculosis of the State board of health a sum not to exceed \$20,000 annually for the next two years for the maintenance and operation of a State tuberculosis sanitarium[,] for completing and equipping the buildings now in use and the payment of debts against same: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be paid by the State treasurer until the building and site now owned by the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association shall have been conveyed to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the title to same has been inspected and approved by the attorney general, and upon certification of said conveyance, and with the approval of the governor of the Commonwealth, such of said appropriation as it may deem necessary shall be due and payable by the State treasurer to the State board of health for the use of such institution: *Provided further*, That out of said appropriation the present bonded indebtedness of Hazelwood Sanitarium of \$22,000, which the State board of health is hereby authorized to assume, shall be paid within two years from the enactment of this law.

SEC. 2. The State board of health shall appoint a superintendent of the State tuberculosis sanitarium, who shall have full authority to employ and discharge all officers and employees, but the number of officers and employees shall be prescribed by the board. No member or employee of the State board of health shall recommend the employment of any person by said superintendent. The superintendent shall execute a bond for \$10,000 to the Commonwealth of Kentucky for the proper execution of his duties, which bond shall be paid for out of this appropriation.

SEC. 3. The superintendent shall submit to the board annually, or oftener if required by the board, a budget of receipts and expenditures, and the board shall prepare an annual budget and submit same to the governor.

SEC. 4. The superintendent shall encourage the employment of inmates in such a way as to contribute to their physical, mental, and moral improvement, with authority to utilize the product of such labor in the maintenance of the institution.

SEC. 5. When any county or city board of health shall deem it necessary they may, with the approval of the county judge having jurisdiction, send any pauper having tuberculosis, who is considered dangerous to the public health, to said State tuberculosis sanitarium: *Provided*, That the fiscal court of said county shall in each such case pay for the maintenance, treatment, and training of such person at a rate to be fixed by the State board of health not to exceed \$15 per week.

SEC. 6. The superintendent may charge for board for paying patients and he may provide special accommodations for such patients at additional rates not to exceed \$10 per week. The State board of health may receive patients from the United States Government, and it is authorized to receive and administer

gifts, devises, or trusts and to expend them only in accordance with the provisions of the instruments making them.

SEC. 7. Whenever the number of patients sent to the State tuberculosis sanitarium is greater than can be accommodated and cared for in such institution, the superintendent thereof shall place such names on a waiting list and shall receive them in the order of their application as soon as accommodations can be provided.

SEC. 8. The cost of transportation for paying patients shall be paid by themselves or friends or relatives, and the cost of transferring paupers shall be paid by the fiscal court of the county from which they are committed.

SEC. 9. The State board of health is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations for the conduct of the State tuberculosis sanitarium and for the prevention and relief of tuberculosis as are not inconsistent with law.

State Board of Health—Appointment of Members—Creation and Duties of Bureaus—Appointment of Pharmacist as Drug Inspector. County or District Departments of Health—State Aid to. (Ch. 120, Act 1920.)

That sections 2047, 2053, chapter 63 of the Kentucky Statutes, Carroll's Edition of 1915, and acts amendatory thereto, relating to the State board of health, be amended by striking out of said section and by inserting in lieu thereof such words that each of said sections, respectively, when so amended, together with such added sections, shall read as follows:

SECTION 1. That section 2047 of said statutes, when so amended and reenacted, shall read as follows:

A board to be known as the State board of health is hereby established. It shall consist of nine members, all of whom shall be legally qualified practitioners under the laws of this Commonwealth, except one, who shall be a recognized pharmacist, eight of whom shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice of the senate, and the ninth member, who shall be the secretary and State health officer, shall be elected by the board and by virtue of his office as secretary shall be a member of the board. One member of the board shall be a homeopathic, one an eclectic [eclectic], and one an osteopathic physician, one a registered pharmacist, and the other members shall be regular allopathic physicians, all to be appointed by the governor from a list of three names for each vacancy furnished, respectively, by the State society or association of such schools or systems of practice as are entitled to the member, and the said pharmacist member shall be appointed from a list of three names submitted by the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, and the successors of such members shall be appointed in the same manner. If the board shall elect one of its members secretary, as it may do, the governor shall appoint another member to complete the full number of the board. The president and secretary and each member shall have authority to administer oaths about matters pertaining to their official duties, and the members of the board shall before entering upon the discharge of their duties take the oath prescribed by the constitution for State officers.

SEC. 2. That section 2053 as amended and reenacted shall read as follows:

That the president, secretary, and the heads of all bureaus and other officers and employees, shall receive annual salaries, to be fixed by the State board of health, to be paid as salaries and expenses are now paid. The other members of the board shall receive no per diem compensation for their services, except when sent by the board upon special duty as sanitary inspectors, and when preparing and conducting examinations under the provisions of chapter 85 of the statutes, but their traveling and other necessary expenses while employed upon the business of the board shall be allowed and paid.

SEC. 3. That in addition to the bureaus already established by law, the State board of health is hereby authorized to create and maintain other bureaus, and in the rules and regulations which they are now authorized by law to make and promulgate, to provide for their effective operation. The board shall have authority, with the approval of the governor, to rearrange or discontinue any such bureaus, or to create new ones in the interest of efficiency and economy in conducting its work. Bureaus are hereby created as follows:

(1) A bureau for the prevention of trachoma and blindness, which shall have authority to establish and maintain hospitals, clinics, and other activities for the study and prevention and treatment of trachoma and the other causes of blindness.

(2) A bureau of child hygiene, whose duties it shall be:

(a) To promote the establishment of maternity centers for the physical examination, instruction, and supervision of expectant mothers, in order to make this important period of life safe for both mother and child; and to extend and make practical the services of public-health nurses, especially in home visiting, and to provide instruction in the hygiene of maternity and the care of infants.

(b) To provide for the instruction, examination, licensing, and registration of all midwives through county health officers and for the use of prophylactic solution adopted by the State board of health in the eyes of all infants at the time of birth.

(c) To promote the establishment of maternity hospitals or maternity wards in general hospitals, to the end that all complicated and dangerous cases may receive proper obstetrical care.

(d) To assist the bureau of vital statistics to secure the registration of all births.

(e) To promote the establishment of children's and mothers' health centers for physical examination and for instruction in the care and feeding of infants and children of preschool age.

(f) To conduct educational campaigns and prepare and distribute literature regarding the prevention of infant mortality and the conservation of child health.

(g) To act in cooperation with State, county, and city boards of education in the sanitary location, construction, equipment, and management of school buildings; in the improvement of water supplies and methods of sewage and waste disposal, and in all matters relating to physical education, and in developing a State program for playgrounds, recreation, and the instruction of school children in the essentials of healthy living.

(h) Through its inspectors, county health officers, and public health nurses, to conduct physical examinations of school children and assist in the control of communicable diseases.

(3) A bureau of sanitary engineering for the study and improvement of water supplies and methods of sewage and waste disposal, and the State board of health is empowered to provide standards of qualifications and issue certificates for the operatives in water and sewage plants.

(4) A bureau of housing to promote better ventilation, heating, water supplies, and sewage disposal and other conditions affecting sanitary housing in all rented or leased houses, or any houses provided as part compensation for labor, and in schools, factories, shops, offices, depots, theaters, and other public places, and to advise the State board of health as to the establishment of standards not inconsistent with any State housing law now or hereafter enacted, and the approval of plans for the construction and maintenance of

such buildings constructed after January 21, 1921, without cost to the owners thereof.

(5) A bureau of public health education which is authorized to use all channels for reaching the people with information regarding the public health and to conduct a school for health officers and public-health nurses, under the supervision of the University of Louisville and the State board of health.

(6) A bureau of venereal diseases, to educate the public and especially young people as to the methods of spread and the disastrous results to individuals and to prevent the future generations from infection with gonorrhea, chancroids [sic], and syphilis, including the frequent blindness in infants and others from these diseases, and also including the locomotorataxia, paresis, and other forms of nervous degenerations and insanity produced thereby.

(7) A bureau of public-health nursing to coordinate and cooperate with the work of county boards of health, county welfare leagues and health organizations, the State Tuberculosis Association, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Red Cross, and all others interested in public health; in placing public-health nurses in every county in Kentucky where, with the aid furnished from the public treasury, through the State board of health, provision can be made for their employment.

(8) A bureau of county health work which shall supervise and cooperate with county or district health departments and assist in reducing the unnecessary sick and death rates within their jurisdictions.

SEC. 4. Any inspector or inspectors appointed by said board for the purpose of governing and carrying out the provisions of this act, in so far as it relates to drugs, shall be a registered pharmacist and a graduate of a school recognized as in good standing by the Kentucky board of pharmacy and the appointment of such inspector or inspectors shall be made by the State board of health upon the nomination of the pharmacist member.

SEC. 5. That there is hereby created a fund for the purpose of extending State aid to counties or districts establishing and maintaining county or district departments of health as provided in section 2054, Kentucky Statutes, as amended in 1918. When the duly qualified officials of a county or district certify to the State board of health a true copy of the order or vote establishing such health district and providing for its maintenance, and shall state the amount of the annual appropriation provided by said county or district, then, and in that event, the State board of health shall make an investigation as to the necessity for the development of such a county or district health department, and the adequacy of the appropriation made therefor, and shall report their findings to the governor of the Commonwealth in writing. If the county or district department of health so established is maintained upon the standards required by the rules and regulations of the State board of health, and with the approval in writing of the governor of the Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the auditor to draw his warrant in favor of the State board of health for the use of each county which has established and proposes to maintain such county or district health department, for the sum of \$2,500 annually, and itemized statements of the entire expenditures for such county or district health department are to be filed with the auditor.

Sewerage Commission in First-Class Cities—Appointment, Powers, and Duties. (Ch. 86, Act Mar. 23, 1920.)

[Chapter 86 of the 1920 session laws of Kentucky is an act which provides that in first-class cities a sewerage commission may be appointed. It is made the duty of the commission to "make a study of the present and ultimate

needs of the city, having in view the growth of the city and the extension of its boundaries, for both sanitary and storm-water drainage. After a comprehensive study has been made, the commission shall determine what work should be done to improve the different districts of the city, and shall detail proposed construction of combined sewers, separate sewers, and storm drains and improvement of watercourses." The commission is given broad powers to carry out the purposes of the act and there are provisions relative to the issuance and sale of bonds.]

Mattresses—Making, Remaking, Labeling, and Sale. (Ch. 114, Act 1920.)

SECTION 1. (1) That the term "mattress" as used in this act shall be construed to mean any mattress, mattress pad, or cushion, stuffed or filled with cotton, wool, hair, upholstered spring, or other soft material, to be used on a couch or other bed for sleeping or reclining purposes.

(2) The term "person" as used in this act shall be construed to include all individuals and all firms or copartnerships.

(3) The term "corporation" as used in this act shall be construed to include all corporations, companies, association [sic], and joint stock associations of [or?] companies.

(4) Whenever the singular is used in this act it shall be construed to include the plural; whenever the masculine gender is used in this act it shall include the feminine and neuter genders.

SEC. 2. Par. (a) No person or corporation, by himself or by agents, servants, or employees, shall employ or use in the making, remaking, or renovating of any mattress any material of any kind that has been used in or has formed a part of any mattress used in or about any public or private hospital, or institution for the treatment of persons suffering from disease, or for or about any person having any infectious or contagious disease, any material, not otherwise prohibited in this act, of which prior use has been made, unless any and all of said material have been thoroughly sterilized and disinfected by a reasonable process, approved by the board of health of the city or town where said mattress is made, remade, or renovated.

Par. (b) The use of shoddy made from second-hand materials, jute, old comforts, pads, [or?] mattresses in the manufacture of new mattresses to be offered for sale as such is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 3. Upon each mattress manufactured or offered for sale there shall be securely sewed upon the outside thereof a muslin, paper, or linen label or tag upon which shall be legibly written or printed, in the English language, the material used as the filling of such article of bedding; if all the material used in the manufacture of such article of bedding shall not have been previously used, the words "manufactured of new material" shall appear upon said label or tag, together with the name and address of the maker thereof.

SEC. 4. Any mattress made from any material of which prior use has been made shall have stamped or printed upon the tag attached thereto in type not smaller than 20 point the words "Secondhand material."

SEC. 5. If labeled felt or felted cotton, it is understood that the cotton or material has all been carded in layers or sheets by a Garnett or cotton felting machine.

SEC. 6. (a) In the description of the material used upon said label or tag it shall be unlawful to use in the description of such material used as the filling of any article of bedding any term or designation likely to mislead.

(b) Any person who shall remove, deface, alter, or in any manner attempt the same, or shall cause to be removed, defaced, or altered, any mark or

statement placed upon any mattress under the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a violation of this act.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person except a purchaser at retail to remove or efface any marking upon any article or receptacle, or any tag attached thereto, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. (a) It shall be the duty of any police officer or member of any municipal board of health, or other city or town official, who has reason to believe that the provisions of this act have been or are being violated, to give notice thereof to the State department of health.

(b) Any individual who has reason to believe that this act has been or is being violated may present the relevant facts to the board of health or any of its deputies; in which case it shall be the duty of the said board of health to make an investigation of such facts as of its own initiative, and if the said board is of the opinion that the act has been or is being violated, to prosecute the person, firm, or corporation guilty thereof. Any individual may institute proceedings to enforce this act and to punish violations of its provisions.

[No section 8.]

SEC. 9. Any person or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 and not to exceed \$100 for each offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months and not exceeding six months, or by both said fine and imprisonment.

Wash Rooms for Use of Employees in Certain Industries. (Ch. 20, Act Mar. 17, 1920.)

[The following act has been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in the case of *Commonwealth v. Beaver Dam Coal Co.*, 237 S. W. 1086, on the ground of its being a delegation of legislative power in violation of section 60 of the State constitution.]

SECTION 1. *Wash rooms, establishment.*—That every owner or operator of a coal mine, steel mill, foundry, machine shop, or other like business, working 30 persons or more, in which employees become covered with grease, smoke, dust, grime, and perspiration to such extent that to remain in such condition after leaving their work without washing and cleansing their bodies and changing their clothing will endanger their health or make their condition offensive to the public, shall provide and maintain a suitable and sanitary wash room, within six months after 30 per cent or more of said employees decide by a vote of the men affected to ask and notify the employer to erect a wash house, at a convenient place in or adjacent to such mine, mill, foundry, shop, or other place of employment for the use of such employees: *Provided*, That where the plants of two or more persons or corporations are situated in such proximity that a joint wash room will serve for the employees of each, then the construction and maintenance of a joint wash room sufficient to accommodate all of said employees shall be considered a compliance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *Wash rooms, requirements.*—Such wash room shall be so arranged that employees may change their clothing therein, and shall be sufficient for the number of employees engaged regularly in such employment; shall be provided with double lockers or hangers in which employees may keep their clothing; said lockers shall be equipped with steam pipes if practicable in order that the clothing of the employees may be dried after the day's work has been finished; shall be provided with hot and cold water and sufficient and suitable showers and places and means for using the same, and during cold

weather shall be sufficiently heated, it being distinctly understood that the wash rooms be maintained at the expense of the coal company, steel mill, foundry, machine shop, or other business in which it is necessary for employees to have the use of such wash room, except that each employee shall furnish his individual soap and towels.

SEC. 3. *Inspection.*—It shall be the duty of the State and assistant State inspectors of mines, steel mills, foundries, and other places where wash rooms are required by this act to inspect said wash rooms and places of business required by this act to be provided with wash rooms and report to the owner or operator the sanitary and physical conditions thereof in writing and make recommendations as to such improvements or changes as may appear to be necessary for compliance with the provisions of this act: *Provided*, This act shall not apply to mines that may be worked out within two years from the date of notification by the employees to erect said wash house, nor shall same apply to any owner or operator of any mine, steel mill, foundry, machine shop, or like business working 30 persons or more, where the expense of obtaining water to be used in connection with said wash house is so great as to be prohibitive of the business. It shall be the duty of every employee to make reasonable use of said wash rooms.

SEC. 4. *Violation, penalty.*—Any owner or employer who shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$100.

SEC. 5. *Second offense, etc., penalty.*—Any owner or employer who shall be convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act shall be subject to a conviction for succeeding offenses for each and every day he shall neglect or refuse to comply herewith.

Housing Act. (Ch. 68, Act Mar. 23, 1920.)

SECTION 1. *Short title.*—This act shall be known as the housing act.

SEC. 2. *Definitions.*—Certain words and terms in this act are defined for the purposes thereof as follows:

* * * * *

(2) (a) A "dwelling" is any house or building or portion thereof which is occupied in whole or in part as the home, residence, or sleeping place of one or more human beings, either permanently or transiently. For the purposes of this act dwellings are divided into three classes: (a) Private dwellings, (b) two-family dwellings, (c) multiple dwellings.

(b) A "private dwelling" is a dwelling occupied by but one family alone.

(c) A "two-family dwelling" is a dwelling occupied by but two families alone.

(d) A "multiple dwelling" is a dwelling occupied otherwise than as a private dwelling or a two-family dwelling.

All multiple dwellings are dwellings, and for the purposes of this act are divided into two classes, viz, class A and class B.

Class A—Multiple dwellings of class A are dwellings which are occupied more or less permanently for residence purposes by several families and in which the rooms are occupied in apartments, suites, or groups. This class includes tenement houses, flats, apartment houses, apartment hotels, bachelor apartments, studio apartments, duplex apartments, kitchenette apartments, and all other dwellings similarly occupied, whether specifically enumerated herein or not.

Class B—Multiple dwellings of class B are dwelling[s] which are occupied, as a rule, transiently, as the more or less temporary abiding place of individuals who are lodged, with or without meals, and in which, as a rule, the rooms are occupied singly. This class includes hotels, lodging houses, boarding houses,

furnished-room houses, lodgings, clubhouses, convents, asylums, hospitals, jails, and all other dwellings similarly occupied, whether specifically enumerated herein or not.

* * * * *

(7) A "public hall" is a hall, corridor, or passageway not within the exclusive control of one tenant or family.

(8) A "stair hall" is a public hall and includes the stairs, stair landings, and those portions of the building through which it is necessary to pass in going between any entrance and an apartment floor or the roof.

(9) A "basement" is a story partly underground, but having at least one-half of its height above the curb level, and also one-half of its height above the highest level of the adjoining ground. A basement, if not occupied for living purposes by other than the janitor or his family, shall not be counted as a story.

(10) A "cellar" is a story having more than one-half of its height below the curb level, or below the highest level of the adjoining ground. A cellar shall not be counted as a story for purposes of height measurement.

* * * * *

(15) The word "nuisance," in this act, shall be held to embrace a public nuisance as known at common law or in equity jurisprudence; and it is hereby further enacted that whatever is dangerous to human life or detrimental to health in, under, over, around, or about a dwelling; whatever dwelling or part thereof is overcrowded with occupants, or is not provided with adequate ingress and egress to and from the same, or the apartments thereof; whatever dwelling, or part thereof, is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewerred, drained, cleaned, or lighted in reference to the intended or actual use; and whatever renders the air or human food or drink therein unwholesome are also severally, in contemplation of this act, nuisances; and all such nuisances are hereby declared illegal.

* * * * *

(17) Wherever the words "department of buildings," "health officer," "mayor," or "city treasurer" occur in this act, they shall be construed as if followed by the words "of the city of the class in which the dwelling is situated." Wherever the words "health officer" occur in this act, they shall be construed as referring to the health officer having jurisdiction or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate.

* * * * *

Wherever the words "city water" are used in this act, they shall be construed as meaning any public supply of water through street mains; and wherever the words "public sewer" are used in this act, they shall be construed as meaning any part of a system of sewers that is used by the public, whether or not such part was constructed at the public expense.

* * * * *

SEC. 4. *Alterations and change in occupancy.*—No dwelling hereafter erected shall at any time be altered so as to be in violation of any provisions of this act. And no dwelling erected prior to the passage of this act shall at any time be altered so as to be in violation of those provisions of this act applicable to such dwelling. If any dwelling or part thereof is occupied by more families than provided in this act, or is erected, altered, or occupied contrary to law, such dwelling shall be deemed an unlawful structure, and the health officer may cause such dwelling to be vacated. And such dwelling shall not again be occupied until it, or its occupation, as the case may be, has been made to conform to the law.

* * * * *

SEC. 7. *Sewer connections and water supply.*—The provisions of this act with reference to sewer connections and water supply shall be deemed to apply only where connection with a public sewer and with public water mains is or becomes reasonably accessible. All questions of the practicability of such sewer and water connections shall be decided by the health officer. Where sewer connections and water supply are not accessible, the special provisions as hereinafter contained shall apply.

SEC. 8. *Minimum requirements; law not to be modified.*—The provisions of this act shall be held to [be?] the minimum requirements adopted for the protection of health, welfare, and safety of the community. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to invalidate existing ordinances or regulations of any city of the first class, or [of] the board of health or other public officials having jurisdiction, of any such city [,] imposing requirements higher than the minimum requirements laid down in this act relative to light, ventilation, sanitation, fire prevention, egress, occupancy, maintenance, and uses for dwellings; nor be deemed to prevent any such city or the board of health or other public officials having jurisdiction of any such city from enacting and putting in force from time to time ordinances and regulations imposing requirements higher than the minimum requirements laid down in this act; nor shall anything herein contained be deemed to prevent such cities or the board of health or other public officials having jurisdiction of any such city from prescribing for the enforcement of such ordinances and regulations remedies and penalties similar to those prescribed herein. And every such city or the board of health, or other public officials having jurisdiction, of any such city, is empowered to enact such ordinances and regulations and to prescribe for their enforcement. No ordinance, regulation, ruling, or decision of any municipal body, officer, or authority, or the board of health of any such city shall repeal, amend, modify, or dispense with any of the said minimum requirements laid down in this act.

SEC. 9. *State board of health.*—The State board of health shall have the power to examine into the enforcement of this act in each city. Whenever required by the governor it shall make such an examination and shall report the results thereof to the governor within the time prescribed by him.

SEC. 10. *Time for compliance.*—All improvements specifically required by this act upon dwellings erected prior to the date of its passage shall be made within one year from said date, or at such earlier period as may be fixed by the health officer.

* * * * *

SEC. 21. *Rooms, lighting and ventilation of.*—In every dwelling hereafter erected, every room, including water-closet compartments, bathrooms, and kitchenettes, shall, except as hereinafter provided, have at least one window opening directly upon the street, or upon a yard, court, or shaft of the dimensions specified in this act, and such window or windows shall be so located as to properly light all portions of such room.

SEC. 22. *Windows in rooms.*—In every dwelling hereafter erected the total window area in each room, including water-closet compartments, bathrooms, and kitchenettes, shall be at least one-eighth of the superficial floor area of the room, and such required area of the whole window shall be made so as to open in all its parts. No such window shall be less than 12 square feet in area between the stop beads. The top of at least one window shall be not less than 7 feet 6 inches above the floor.

SEC. 23. *Rooms, size of.*—In every dwelling hereafter erected all rooms, except water-closet compartments, bothrooms, and kitchenettes, shall be of the following minimum sizes: In each dwelling or in each apartment, group, or suit

of rooms there shall be at least one room containing not less than 150 square feet of floor area; and each other room shall contain at least 84 square feet of floor area. No such room shall be in any part less than 7 feet wide. There shall be not less than 500 cubic feet of air to each adult, and 250 cubic feet of air to each child under 12 years of age occupying such room. Each room shall be in every part not less than 8 feet high from the finished floor to the finished ceiling: *Provided, however,* That an attic room, if habitable, need be 8 feet high in but one-half of its area, but at no point less than 5 feet 6 inches in height.

* * * * *

SEC. 25. Water-closet compartments, bathrooms, and kitchenettes, lighting and ventilation of.—In every dwelling hereafter erected, every water-closet compartment, bathroom, and kitchenette shall have at least one window opening directly upon the street, or upon a yard, court, or shaft of the dimensions hereinbefore specified; or, if located immediately beneath a roof, a ventilating skylight, open to the sky, may be used in lieu of the windows required by this section. The area of such windows or skylights shall be as prescribed by section 22 of this act: *Provided, however,* That no such window shall be less in size than 3 square feet between stop beads, and the opening of no such skylight shall be less than 3 square feet. Every such window shall be made so as to open in all its parts. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed so as to prohibit a general toilet room containing several water-closet compartments separated from each other by dwarf partitions; provided such toilet room is adequately lighted and ventilated to the outer air as above provided, and that such water-closets are supplemental to the water-closet accommodations as hereinafter required. The above provisions shall not apply to multiple dwellings that have a system of forced ventilation so constructed as entirely to change the air in every bathroom, toilet room, water-closet compartment, or kitchenette every seven minutes.

SEC. 26. Public halls.—In every multiple dwelling hereafter erected every public hall shall have at each story at least one window opening directly upon the street or alley or upon a yard or court of the dimensions hereinbefore specified. Any part of a public hall which is offset or recessed more than 25 feet or is shut off from any other part of said hall shall be deemed a separate hall within the meaning of this section and shall be separately lighted and ventilated. Such window shall be so placed at the end of the hall that light may pass directly to the opposite end of the hall, or else there shall be at the side of the hall at least one such window in every 20 feet in length, or fraction thereof, of such hall, except in so much of any public entrance hall as lies between the entrance to the building and the flight of stairs nearest the entrance, provided the entrance door contains not less than 5 square feet of glazed surface. But where there is a system of artificial lighting and ventilation, which is in the opinion of the health officer adequate to properly light and ventilate said hall, the windows required in this and the two following sections may be omitted.

SEC. 27. Windows for public halls, size of.—In multiple dwellings hereafter erected, one at least of the windows provided to light each public hall or part thereof shall have at least 12 square feet of area measured between the stop beads.

SEC. 28. Windows for stair halls, size of.—In every multiple dwelling hereafter erected there shall be provided for each story at least one window to light and ventilate each stair hall, which window shall have at least 12 square feet of area, measured between the stop beads. A sash door opening to the

outer air shall be deemed the equivalent of a window in this and the two foregoing sections: *Provided*, That such door contains the amount of glazed surface prescribed for such windows. Such window or door shall open directly upon the street or alley, or upon a yard or court of the dimensions hereinbefore specified.

* * * * *

SEC. 30. *Cellar rooms*.—In dwellings hereafter erected no room in the cellar shall be constructed, altered, converted, or occupied for living purposes.

SEC. 31. *Basement rooms*.—No room in the basement shall be constructed, altered, converted, or occupied for living purposes unless all of the following conditions are complied with:

1. Such room shall be at least 8 feet high from the floor to the ceiling.
2. In addition to the other requirements of this act, such room shall be well drained and dry and shall be fit for human habitation.

SEC. 32. *Cellars, damp proofing and lighting*.—Every dwelling hereafter erected shall have a basement, cellar, or an excavated space at least 3 feet in depth under the entire entrance floor, or the entrance floor shall be elevated above the ground so that there will be a clear air space of at least 24 inches between the top of the ground and the bottom of said floor, so as to insure ventilation and protection from dampness. Such space shall in all cases be inclosed, but shall be provided with ample ventilation and shall be properly drained. In every dwelling hereafter erected adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent dampness in all cellars, basements, and foundation walls. When the nature of the soil is such that the damp proofing of walls and floors becomes necessary, such damp proofing shall run through the walls and up the same as high as the ground level and shall be continued throughout the floor. All cellars and basements in dwellings hereafter erected shall be properly lighted and ventilated.

SEC. 33. *Yards, courts, shafts, and areas*.—In every dwelling hereafter erected the bottom of all yards, courts, shafts, and areas which extend to the basement or cellar floor level shall extend 6 inches below the floor level of said basement or cellar. In every dwelling hereafter erected all yards, courts, shafts, and areas shall be properly graded and drained, and when required by the health officer they shall be properly paved in whole or in part, as may be necessary.

SEC. 34. *Water supply*.—For every dwelling hereafter erected where public water mains are accessible there shall be provided within 12 feet of the entrance a proper water supply. When such water mains are not accessible such house shall have other water, suitable for all domestic uses, free from any contamination, supplied either within the house or within 12 feet thereof.

SEC. 35. *Water-closet accommodations*.—For every dwelling hereafter erected there shall be a separate water-closet. Each such water-closet shall be placed in a compartment completely separated from every other water-closet, but a bathroom may be in the same compartment. Such compartment shall be not less than 3 feet wide and shall be inclosed with partitions which shall extend to the ceiling. It shall be lighted and ventilated as prescribed in section 25 of this act. No drip trays shall be permitted on any water-closet. No water-closet fixture shall be incased with any woodwork. Every water-closet compartment hereafter placed in any dwelling shall be provided with proper means of lighting the same at night. If fixtures for artificial light are not provided within said compartment, then the door of said compartment shall be provided with translucent glass panels, or with a translucent glass transom, not less in area than 4 square feet. No water-closet shall be placed in

cellar or basement except upon a written permit from the health officer, unless it is an extra water-closet in a private dwelling and complies in all respects with the provisions of this act. If any dwelling is built in a locality where neither a water main nor sewer is accessible, a "Kentucky privy," as recommended by the State board of health, may be built in the yard in lieu of a water-closet. The overflow from this privy may be taken up by laterals or it may empty into a vault. The structure to be built over this privy shall be provided with adequate means of ventilation.

In two-family dwellings and in multiple dwellings of class A hereafter erected, there shall be for each family a separate water-closet constructed and arranged as above provided; except that where there are apartments consisting of one or two rooms only, it shall be sufficient to provide one water-closet for each two such apartments. In such case, such water-closet if within the building, shall not open into any apartment, but shall be accessible through a public hall, and the door thereof shall be provided with lock and keys; and such compartment and water-closet shall comply in all other respects with the provisions of this act. In multiple dwellings of class B hereafter erected, there shall be provided at least one water-closet for every 15 occupants or fraction thereof. In two family and multiple dwellings, the floor of every such water-closet compartment shall be made waterproof with asphalt, tile, stone, terrazzo, or some other nonabsorbent waterproof material; and such waterproofing shall extend at least 6 inches above the floor, so that the said floor can be washed or flushed out without leaking.

SEC. 36. *Sewer connections.*—Except as hereinafter provided no multiple dwelling shall hereafter be erected on any street unless there is accessible city water and a public sewer or a private sewer connected directly with a public sewer, and every such multiple dwelling shall have its plumbing system connected with the city water supply and with a public sewer before such multiple dwelling is occupied. No other means of sewage disposal shall be used in connection with any dwelling where connection with public sewer is practicable: *Provided, however,* That a multiple dwelling may be erected on a street where no sewer connection is possible, upon a permit issued by the health officer if in his opinion adequate and sanitary means of sewage disposal are provided by the owner of the lot on which such dwelling is proposed to be erected.

SEC. 37. *Plumbing.*—In every dwelling hereafter erected, no plumbing fixture shall be inclosed with woodwork, but the space underneath shall be left entirely open. Plumbing pipes shall be exposed, when so required by the health officer. All plumbing work shall be sanitary in every particular and, except as otherwise specified in this act, shall be in accordance with the plumbing regulations of said city. All fixtures shall be trapped. Pan, plunger, and long hopper closets will not be permitted except that frost-proof closets may be used outside of a building. In all multiple dwellings hereafter erected where plumbing or other pipes pass through floors or partitions, the openings around such pipes shall be sealed or made air-tight with incombustible materials, so as to prevent the passage of air or the spread of fire from one floor to another or from room to room.

* * * * *

SEC. 56. *Rooms and halls, lighting and ventilation of.*—No dwelling shall be so altered or its lot diminished that any room or public hall stairs [sic] shall have its light or ventilation diminished in any way not approved by the health officer.

* * * * *

SEC. 60. *Water-closet accommodations*.—Every water-closet hereafter placed in a dwelling, except one provided to replace a defective or antiquated fixture in the same location, shall comply with the provisions of sections 25, 35, and 37 of this act relative to water-closets in dwellings hereafter erected.

* * * * *

SEC. 66. *Water-closets in cellars*.—No water-closet shall be maintained in the cellar of any dwelling without a permit in writing from the health officer, unless it is a supplementary water-closet in a private dwelling. Under no circumstances shall the general water-closet accommodations of any two-family or multiple dwelling be permitted in the cellar or basement thereof; this provision, however, shall not be construed so as to prohibit a general toilet room containing several water-closets, provided such water-closets are supplementary to those required by this act.

SEC. 67. *Water-closet accommodations*.—For every multiple dwelling existing prior to the passage of this act there shall be provided at least one water-closet for every two apartments, groups, or suites of rooms, or fraction thereof. Except that for multiple dwellings of class B there shall be provided at least one water-closet for every 15 occupants or fraction thereof.

SEC. 68. *Basement and cellar rooms*.—No room in the cellar of any dwelling erected prior to the passage of this act shall be occupied for living purposes. And no room in the basement of any such dwelling shall be so occupied without a written permit from the health officer, which permit shall be kept readily accessible in the main living room of the apartment containing such room. No such room shall hereafter be occupied unless all the following conditions are complied with:

(1) Such room shall be at least 7 feet high in every part from the floor to the ceiling.

(2) The ceiling of such room shall be in every part at least 3 feet 6 inches above the surface of the street or ground outside of or adjoining the same.

(3) There shall be appurtenant to such room the use of a water-closet.

(4) At least one of the rooms of the apartment of which such room is an integral part, shall have a window opening directly to the street or yard, of at least 12 square feet in size, measured between the stop heads, and which shall open readily for purposes of ventilation.

(5) The lowest floor shall be waterproof and damp proof.

(6) Such room shall have sufficient light and ventilation and shall be well drained and dry, and shall be fit for human habitation.

SEC. 69. *Cellar walls and ceilings*.—The cellar walls and cellar ceilings of every two-family and multiple dwelling shall be thoroughly whitewashed or painted a light color by the owner and shall be so maintained. Such white-wash or paint shall be renewed whenever necessary, as may be required by the health officer.

SEC. 70. *Water-closets and sinks*.—In all two-family and multiple dwellings the floor or other surface beneath and around water-closets and sinks shall be maintained in good order and repair and, if of wood, shall be kept well painted with light-colored paint.

SEC. 71. *Repairs*.—Every dwelling and all the parts thereof shall be kept in good repair, and the roof shall be kept so as not to leak, and all rain water shall be so drained and conveyed therefrom as to prevent its dripping onto the ground or causing dampness in the walls, ceilings, yards, or areas.

SEC. 72. *Water supply*.—Every dwelling shall be provided with proper water supply as set forth in the requirements under section 34 of this act. The owner of such dwelling shall provide proper appliances to receive and distribute an

adequate and sufficient supply of such water, according to the provisions of this act, at all times of the year, during all hours of the day and night. But a failure in the general supply of city water shall not be construed to be a failure on the part of such owner, provided proper and suitable appliances to receive and distribute such water have been provided.

SEC. 73. *Cisterns and wells.*—Where there is no city water supply reasonably accessible, there shall be provided one or more adequate cisterns or wells with a pump or other attachment for drawing water but with no opening for drawing water with pails or buckets. Such cisterns or wells shall be furnished of such size and number and constructed and maintained in such manner as may be determined by the health officer.

SEC. 74. *Catch basin.*—In the case of dwellings where sinks with running water are not provided and where there is no sewer, one or more catch basins or some other approved contrivance for the disposal of waste water, as may be necessary in the opinion of the health officer, shall be provided in the yard or court, level with the surface thereof and at a point easy of access to the occupants of such dwelling.

SEC. 75. *Cleanliness of dwellings.*—Every dwelling and every part thereof shall be kept clean and shall also be kept free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, rubbish, garbage, or other matter in or on the same, or in the yards, courts, passages, areas, or alleys connected with or belonging to the same. The owner of every dwelling, and in the case of a private dwelling the occupant thereof, shall thoroughly cleanse or cause to be cleansed all the rooms, passages, stairs, floors, windows, doors, walls, ceilings, privies, water-closets, cesspools, drains, halls, cellars, roofs, and all other parts of the said dwelling of which he is the owner, or in the case of a private dwelling the occupant, to the satisfaction of the health officer, and shall keep the said parts of the said dwelling in a cleanly condition at all times.

SEC. 76. *Walls of courts and shafts.*—In multiple dwellings, the walls of all courts and shafts, unless built of a light-colored brick, stone, or other light-colored material, shall be thoroughly whitewashed by the owner, or shall be painted a light color by him, and shall be so maintained. Such whitewash or paint shall be renewed whenever necessary, as may be required by the health officer.

SEC. 77. *Walls and ceilings of rooms.*—In all multiple dwellings the health officer may require the walls and ceilings of every room that does not open directly on the street to be kalsomined white or painted with white paint when necessary to improve the lighting of such room, and may require this to be renewed as often as may be necessary.

SEC. 78. *Receptacles for ashes, garbage, and rubbish.*—The owner of every dwelling, and in the case of a private dwelling or a two-family dwelling the occupant, shall provide and maintain for said dwelling proper and suitable tight metal cans, with covers for holding ashes, rubbish, garbage, refuse, and other matter. Chutes and bins for such purposes are prohibited.

SEC. 79. *Prohibited uses.*—No horse, cow, calf, swine, sheep, goat, or fowls shall be kept in any dwelling or part thereof. Nor shall any such animal be kept on the same lot or premises with a dwelling except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the health officer. No such animal, except a horse, shall under any circumstances be kept on the same lot or premises with a multiple dwelling. No dwelling or the lot or premises thereof shall be used for the storage of rags or junk. No multiple dwelling or the lot or premises thereof shall be used for purposes of prostitution or assignation.

* * * * *

Sec. 83. *Overcrowding.*—If any room in a dwelling is overcrowded, the health officer may order the number of persons sleeping or living in said room to be so reduced that there shall not be less than 500 cubic feet of air to each adult and 250 cubic feet of air to each child under 12 years of age occupying such room.

Sec. 84. *Infected and uninhabitable dwellings to be vacated.*—Whenever it shall be certified by the health officer that a dwelling is infected with contagious disease, or that it is unfit for human habitation, or dangerous to life or health by reason of want of repair, or of defects in the drainage, plumbing, lighting, ventilation, or the construction of the same, or by reason of the existence on the premises of a nuisance likely to cause sickness among the occupants of said dwelling, or for any other cause, the health officer may issue an order requiring all persons therein to vacate such house within not less than 24 hours nor more than 10 days for the reasons to be mentioned in said order. In case such order is not complied with within the time specified, the health officer may cause said dwelling to be vacated. The health officer whenever he is satisfied that the danger from said dwelling has ceased to exist, or that it is fit for human habitation, shall revoke said order or may extend the time within which to comply with the same.

Sec. 85. *Repairs to buildings, etc.*—Whenever any dwelling or any building, structure, excavation, business pursuit, matter, or thing in or about a dwelling, or the lot on which it is situated, or the plumbing, sewerage, drainage, light, or ventilation thereof, is, in the opinion of the health officer, in a condition or in effect dangerous or detrimental to life or health, the health officer may declare that the same to the extent he may specify is a public nuisance, and may order the same to be removed, abated, suspended, altered, or otherwise improved or purified as the order shall specify. In addition to the above powers, the health officer may also order or cause any dwelling or excavation, building, structure, sewer, plumbing pipe, passage, premises, ground matter, or thing, in or about a dwelling, or the lot on which it is situated, to be purified, cleansed, disinfected, removed, altered, repaired, or improved. If any order of the health officer is not complied with, or so far complied with as he may regard as reasonable, within five days after the service thereof, or within such shorter time as he may designate, then such order may be executed by such official through his officers, agents, employees, or contractors.

* * * * *

Sec. 88. *Rooms, lighting and ventilation of.*—No room in a dwelling erected prior to the passage of this act shall hereafter be occupied for living purposes unless it shall have a window or [of?] an area of not less than 8 square feet opening directly upon the street, or upon a rear yard not less than 10 feet deep, or above the roof of an adjoining building, or upon a court or side yard of not less than 25 square feet in area, open to the sky without roof or skylight, unless such room is located on the top floor and is adequately lighted and ventilated by a skylight opening directly to the outer air, except that a room which does not comply with the above provisions may be occupied if provided with a sash window of not less than 15 square feet in area opening into an adjoining room in the same apartment, group or suite of rooms, which latter room either opens directly on the street or on a rear yard of the above dimensions. Said sash window shall be a vertically sliding pulley hung sash not less than 3 by 5 feet between the stop heads [beads]; both halves shall be made so as to readily open, and the lower half shall be glazed with translucent glass, and, so far as

possible, it shall be in line with windows in the said outer room opening on the street or rear yard, so as to afford a maximum of light and ventilation.

SEC. 89. *Public halls and stairs, lighting and ventilation of.*—In all dwellings erected prior to the passage of this act the public halls and stairs shall be provided with as much light and ventilation to the outer air as may be deemed necessary by the health officer, who may order the cutting in of windows and skylights and such other improvements and alterations in said dwellings as in his judgment may be necessary and appropriate to accomplish this result.

SEC. 90. *Privy vaults and water-closets.*—In all dwellings erected prior to the passage of this act where a connection with a sewer is possible all privy vaults and other similar receptacles used to receive fecal matter, urine, or sewage shall, on or before July 1, 1921, with their contents, be completely removed and the place where they were located properly disinfected under the direction of the health officer. Such appliances shall be replaced by individual water-closets of durable, nonabsorbent material, properly sewer connected and with individual traps and properly connected flush tanks providing an ample flush of water to thoroughly cleanse the bowl. Each such water-closet, when located inside the dwelling, shall be located in a compartment completely separated from every other water-closet, and such compartment shall contain a window of not less than 3 square feet in area opening directly to the street or a rear yard or on a side yard or court of the minimum sizes hereinbefore prescribed. In two-family and multiple dwellings the floors of the water-closet compartments shall be waterproofed as provided in section 35 of this act. Where water-closets are placed in the yard to replace privy vaults long hopper closets may be used; but all traps, flush tanks, and pipes shall be protected against the action of frost. In such cases the structure containing the water-closets shall not exceed 10 feet in height; such structure shall be provided with a ventilating skylight in the roof of an adequate size, and each water-closet shall be located in a compartment completely separated from every other water-closet. In the case of two-family and multiple dwellings proper and adequate means of lighting the structure at night shall be provided. The provisions of section 35 as to number of water-closets in proportion to the number of families or persons in two-family and multiple dwellings shall apply.

SEC. 91. *Basements and cellars.*—The floor of the cellar or lowest floor of every dwelling shall be free from dampness and, when necessary, shall be concreted with not less than 4 inches of concrete of good quality and with a finished surface. The cellar ceiling of every multiple dwelling shall be plastered when so required by the health officer.

* * * * *

LOUISIANA.

Municipal Boards of Health—Organization. Municipal Health Officers and Municipal Sanitary Officers—Appointment. (Act 203, July 8, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That section 5 of act No. 192 of 1898, as amended by act No. 150 of 1902 and act No. 184 of 1904 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 5. That the council or legislative bodies of each and every incorporated municipal government in the State shall establish and organize a town or city board of health in the manner following: The said council or legislative body shall, on the expiration of the term of office for which existing town or city boards of health have been elected, or where no such boards have been elected immediately after the promulgation of this act, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, elect or appoint persons in said municipality to be members of the municipal board of health. Such persons shall not be members of the said council or occupy any other office in said municipality, and three of the persons so appointed or elected shall, if practicable, be duly registered and licensed physicians. Said persons when so appointed or elected shall constitute the city or town board of health and shall serve for four years from the date of their qualification.

The council or legislative bodies shall provide ample means for the maintenance and operations of said boards. Said town or city boards of health shall meet on the first Tuesday after the commissioning of their members, and shall elect a chairman, who shall be a duly registered and licensed physician, who shall be the health officer of the town or municipality, who shall serve in said capacity, exercise the powers, and perform the duties usual and incident to such officers in similar organizations.

The said boards of health shall each have power to appoint a sanitary officer, whose duty shall be to enforce the requirements of said boards in all matters of sanitation, and also to act as secretary. The salary of the chairman, as well as that of the sanitary officer, shall be fixed by the council or legislative body. Said persons when so appointed or elected shall constitute the town or city boards of health for their respective municipalities, and shall serve for four years as hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, The members of the city board of health of the city of New Orleans shall serve for the terms established by act No. 192 of 1898: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the city of Shreveport.

Milk Regulation Board—How Constituted—Regulations Concerning Milk, etc. May be Made by. (Act 66, July 6, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That the president of the State board of health, the commissioner of agriculture, the director of the State experiment station, a dealer engaged in the buying and selling of milk, and the secretary of the Louisiana Dairymen's Cooperative Association shall constitute a milk-regulation board. Said board shall keep a record of its proceedings and may appoint officers and prescribe their duties.

SEC. 2. That said board, after public hearing, notice of which shall be given by publication in a newspaper published in each parish at least two weeks before such hearings, may make, amend, repeal, or suspend rules and regulations concerning the inspection of milk or dairies, the production, care, handling, marketing or sale of milk, cream, or skim milk within the State, to protect the

public from the use of milk, cream or skim milk which is insanitary or detrimental to the public health. Such rules and regulations shall take effect 20 days after such publication.

Sec. 3. That nothing in this act shall apply to the setting, making, or fixing of prices on milk, cream, or skim milk to be sold within the State.

Sec. 4. That any person or persons who shall fail to comply with or violate any of the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations made by this board shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 or imprisoned for a period of not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days.

Habit-Forming Drugs—Possession, Sale, and Dispensing. (Act 165, July 8, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That section 7 of act 252¹ of the general assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1918 be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

Sec. 7. (a) A person may manufacture, sell, dispense, or possess preparations and remedies not otherwise prohibited by law, which do not contain more than lawful quantity of opium or its derivatives; all liniments, ointments, and other preparations containing any of such drugs which are prepared and suitable for external use only: *Provided*, That such remedies and preparations are manufactured, sold, dispensed, or possessed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intention and purposes of this article.

(b) A veterinarian may possess cocaine or opium or its derivatives in such quantities as he may require for the purpose of administering or dispensing and may administer or dispense the same in the course of his professional practice. He may prescribe any of such drugs but not for use by human being. Each prescription issued by him shall be signed by him and contain in legible English the name and address of the owner of the animal for which and the date when the prescription is issued.

(c) A dentist may possess cocaine or opium or its derivatives in such quantities as he may require for the purpose of administering the same in the course of his professional practice. He may administer the same to persons under his immediate treatment and in the course of legitimate practice of his profession prescribe or dispense cocaine or opium to relieve pain or suffering on the part of a patient or to effect a cure.

(d) An apothecary may, upon a prescription written upon an unofficial prescription blank, signed by and containing the office address of a physician or a dentist and the name, age, and address of the person for whom and the date when issued, dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives provided such prescription does not contain more than 5 grains of cocaine or more than 30 grains of opium or more than 6 grains of codeine or more than 4 grains of morphine or more than 2 grains of heroin; also upon a like prescription if it contain any such drugs in excess of said respective quantities if it be stated upon the prescription that it is to be used in the treatment of a surgical case or a disease other than drug addiction. Each such original prescription, serially numbered, shall be kept by him in a separate file for a period of two years and such prescription shall not be refilled: *Provided, however*, That if any such prescription does not contain more than lawful quantity of any such drug it need not be separately filed: *And provided further*, That if any such prescription call for an exempt preparation or remedy prepared in accordance with "U. S. P.," "N. F.," or other recognized or established formula usually carried in stock by a dealer and sold without a prescription it need not be separately filed and may, upon request,

¹ Supplement 38 to Public Health Reports, p. 115.

be refilled. He may also, upon the prescription in writing, signed by a physician or a dentist and containing his office address and the name, age, and address of the person for whom and the date when issued, within four days of such date, otherwise dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives within or in excess of the quantities hereinbefore mentioned if such prescription be written upon a serially numbered official prescription blank delivered to him in duplicate provided he keep one of said duplicates in a separate file for a period of two years and within 24 hours mail the other duplicate to the State board of health. Such prescription shall not be refilled.

He may also, upon the prescription in writing dated and signed by a veterinarian and containing his office address and the name and address of the owner of the animal for which the drug is prescribed, dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives, provided he keep such prescription on file for a period of two years. Such prescription shall not be refilled except by physicians when prescribing in emergencies for drug addicts. Said prescription not to be repeated for the same addict.

(c) A physician or a dentist may, in the course of the legitimate practice in good faith of his profession, and for the purpose of relieving or preventing pain or suffering on the part of a patient, or to effect a cure, administer, prescribe, or dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives as follows: At his discretion with no intent on the part of the physician or dentist to evade the intent and purpose of this act.

If he otherwise administer or dispense any of such drugs he shall record in writing upon a serially numbered official physician's or dentist's dispensing blank in duplicate, to be procured from the State board of health, in legible English or Latin the name and quantity of the drug and the form in which administered or dispensed, the name, age, and address of the person from whom and the date when administered or dispensed and shall sign the name. He shall keep the original of such dispensing blank on file for at least two years, and shall, within 24 hours, mail the copy to the State board of health.

The provisions of this section relating to the conditions under which unofficial and official prescriptions and dispensing blanks may be used are, to the department, directory only and may be rule or regulation of the State board of health, from time to time, be changed or modified to meet existing conditions.*

Certain State Property Set Aside for Care and Maintenance of Lepers—Sale to United States Government Authorized. (Act 77, July 6, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That all property, real, personal, and mixed, belonging to the State of Louisiana in the parish of Iberville and set aside for the care and maintenance of persons afflicted with leprosy, shall be transferred by proper instrument to the United States Government upon the payment to the State of Louisiana of the sum of \$35,000.

SEC. 2. That the governor is hereby authorized and empowered to make the transfer of the said property to the United States Government, and to do any and every other act necessary to carry out said sale.

SEC. 3. That exclusive jurisdiction in and over the land herein described when purchased by the United States under the terms of this act shall be, and the same is hereby, ceded to the United States for all purposes whatsoever.

SEC. 4. That the proceeds of said sale, together with any and all unexpected balance to the credit of the board of control of the leper's home at the time of the sale or that would have accrued by appropriation to the said board out of the revenues of the year 1920 and 1921 shall be placed to the credit of the gen-

* This paragraph reads the same as in the session laws.

eral fund of the State to be used in meeting other appropriations made out of said general fund in the event said sale is consummated.

Sewer Connections. (Act 188, July 8, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That the title of act No. 149³ of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana of 1918, approved July 10, 1918, be amended and reenacted to read as follows:

"An act granting right to municipalities having a public system of sewerage to provide for enforcing connection therewith by owners of improved premises within 300 feet of line of sewerage; to provide for connection of said connections, including line of service pipe and stool, reservoir, etc., and installation thereon, together with connections with water mains for flushing purposes, by having same done under contract with lowest bidder or by said municipalities with its own force and its own equipment and under its own supervision, and permitting owners to pay for the same in five annual installments, or have the option of paying cash. Giving municipal authorities the power to levy costs thereof under special assessments carrying with it a lien and privilege upon property improved; providing for the issuance by the municipality of its own certificates of indebtedness based upon the special assessments against various property holders, providing for the collection of the assessments with the penalties and for the method of judicial enforcement of the payment of the assessment."

SEC. 2. That section 2 of said act No. 149 of 1918 be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows: That whenever the mayor and board of aldermen or other governing body of any municipality having a public sewerage system deem it necessary for the public health that owners of one or more premises shall connect their premises with public sewer 10 days' notice in writing shall be given to the said owners by registered letter, directed to their last-known address, delay beginning to run from [the time?] said notice notifying them to connect up with the public sewer is deposited in the post office, and if the work of making connection with sewer is not begun at the end of the 10 days the mayor shall notify the city engineer to prepare plans and specifications for making the connection with the public sewer, including water-service pipe for flushing purposes; the said plans and specifications shall be uniform, allowing the owner upon written notice to the mayor before adoption of the adoption⁴ of the ordinance ordering advertisement hereinafter provided for to have installed a more expensive equipment, which the owner must fully and accurately describe, the extra cost of which shall be charged to the particular owner ordering it. The said plans and specifications shall be filed in the city clerk or engineer's office, and the mayor and board of aldermen shall adopt an ordinance ordering or describing in general terms the contemplated sewerage connections, giving location of premises and name of owners. The municipal authorities may proceed to execute the work with its own force and its own equipment and under its own supervision or may let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, who shall furnish satisfactory security, but shall have the right to reject any and all bids. The clerk shall advertise for bids in some newspaper published in said municipality by insertion therein at least twice, the first insertion to be not less than 10 days prior to date fixed for reception of bids and shall contain a general description of the contemplated sewerage connection and shall refer to the plans and specifications on file and shall designate the hour, date, and place for the reception of bids.

³ Supplement 38 to Public Health Reports, p. 135.

⁴ Reads the same as in the session laws.

MAINE.

Communicable Diseases—Reports of Cases—Quarantine—Restrictions on Well Persons in Home Under Quarantine—Handling and Sale of Milk, Other Foods, etc.—Library Books—School Attendance—Duty of Attending Physician—Disinfection—Funerals—Control Measures for Specific Diseases. (Reg. Dept. of H., Jan. 28, 1920.)

RULE 1. Definitions.—Unless specifically provided herein, the following words and terms used in these rules and regulations are defined for the purposes thereof as follows:

- (1) The word "town" means and includes city, town, or organized plantation.
- (2) The term "local board of health" means and includes the local board of health and the executive officer of the board, whether he be the health officer or the secretary when there is no health officer.
- (3) The term "local health officer" means the executive health officer appointed by the municipal officers, as provided in chapter 172, laws of 1919.
- (4) The term "householder" means and includes the parents, guardians, caretakers, or other persons who have charge of children or minors, or of the household or of a number or group of persons who dwell together or have their lodging or board together, and to the keeper, superintendent, manager, or other person who has charge of an almshouse, workhouse, house of correction, jail, prison, hospital, or boarding school, camp, or other institution; it also means and includes the master or other commanding officer of a ship or steamboat.

RULE 2. Notifiable diseases.—The following diseases are declared to be notifiable diseases:

Actinomycosis.

Anthrax.

*Chancroid.

Chicken pox.

Cholera, Asiatic.

Conjunctivitis, acute infectious, not due to the gonococcus.

Dengue.

Dysentery.

(a) amebic.

(b) bacillary.

Influenza (grippe).

Favus.

German measles.

Glanders.

*Gonococcus infection, including ophthalmia neonatorum.

Hookworm disease.

Leprosy.

Malaria.

Measles.

Meningitis.

(a) cerebrospinal.

(b) tuberculous.

Mumps.

Paragonimiasis (endemic hemoptysis).

Paratyphoid fever.

Plague.

Pellagra.

Pneumonia.

Pollomyelitis (acute infectious).

Rabies.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever (tick fever).

Scarlet fever.

Septic sore throat.

Smallpox.

*Syphilis.

Tetanus.

Trachoma.

Tuberculosis, all forms.

Typhoid fever.

Typhus fever.

Whooping cough.

Yellow fever.

Industrial diseases, and those marked with a star in the above list, must be reported direct to the State department of health, using the special report blanks which are supplied by the department for that purpose.

RULE 3. Physicians to report cases.—When any physician knows or has reason to believe that any person whom he has called to visit, or who visits or consults him, is infected with any of the diseases in rule 2, such physician shall forthwith give notice thereof to the local health officer of the town in which such person lives (except in those cases of disease noted in rule 2 to be reported direct to the State department of health under special regulations). Such report shall be in writing and by telephone when practicable, and shall include the full name, age, and address of the person afflicted, together with the name of the disease.

RULE 4. Householders to report cases.—Whenever any householder knows or has reason to believe that any person within his family or household has any of the diseases listed in rule 2, he shall within 24 hours give notice thereof to the local health officer of the town in which he resides (except those cases to be reported direct to State department) and such report shall be by telephone, when practicable, and shall also be made in writing.

RULE 5. Reports to State department of health.—Every local health officer shall report promptly to the State department of health upon blanks furnished by the department of health for that purpose, and at such times and in such manner as is provided by those blanks, all cases and outbreaks of the diseases which are enumerated in rule 2, as reportable to them.

RULE 6. Quarantine.—The following degrees of quarantine, or control, shall be carried out in all cases of communicable diseases which the State department of health has declared or may declare notifiable or quarantinable: Full quarantine, modified quarantine, and observation.

Full quarantine.—Full quarantine is defined to mean and include:

(a) Strict isolation of the person sick and of those attendant upon him in a room or rooms screened against flies and mosquitoes in the months when those insects are active.

(b) Absolute prohibition of entrance to, or exit from, the building, or in case of buildings of proper construction, from the isolated apartment, in which the sick person is confined except the attending physician, health authority, or any person or persons specially authorized by the health officer to enter or to leave the building.

(c) Persons affected with any of the following diseases shall be placed under full quarantine: Cholera (Asiatic), plague, smallpox, and typhus fever.

Modified quarantine.—Modified quarantine is defined to mean and include:

(a) Complete separation of the person sick and of those attendant upon him from all other persons in the building or on the premises, in a room screened when practicable against flies and mosquitoes during those months in which those insects are active.

(b) Prohibition of entrance into, or exit from, the building in which the sick person is confined except as the local health officer may permit under rule 9.

(c) Persons affected with any of the following diseases shall be placed under modified quarantine: Anthrax, cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria (membranous croup), dysentery, epidemic or septic sore throat, glanders, leprosy, measles, paratyphoid fever, pneumonia, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and influenza (grippe).

Observation.—Observation is defined to mean and include:

(a) The inspection from time to time by the local health officer or his agents of a person suffering from or affected with a communicable disease or a disease which may be notifiable under the rules and regulations of the State depart-

ment of health and not subject to the regulations for full quarantine or modified quarantine.

(b) The supplying of information and advice, printed or otherwise, to such persons relative to the measures for the care of the sick and the prevention of the spread of infection. The local health officer shall exercise such a degree of supervision and control over such persons as may be deemed necessary to prevent their becoming dangerous to the public.

(c) Persons affected with any of the following diseases shall be placed under observation: Actinomycosis, chicken pox, conjunctivitis (acute infectious), dengue, favus, hookworm disease, malaria, German measles, mumps, ophthalmia neonatorum, paragonimiasis, pellagra, rabies, spotted fever, tetanus, trachoma, trichinosis, tuberculosis (all forms), whooping cough, and yellow fever.

When a person or a house, building, or place has been put under full or modified quarantine by the local health officer, no person quarantined or persons within the quarantined area shall leave it, and no person outside shall enter it (except under provisions of rule 9), nor shall they do anything which is in violation of the definition of that degree of quarantine which may be in force in the given place or area, nor shall they do anything in disobedience of the orders of the local health officer or regulations of the State department of health.

RULE 7. *Periods of quarantine and exclusion from school.*—Persons who have been exposed to an infectious or contagious disease, or who are suspected of having an infectious or contagious disease or of being infectious or the carriers of infection, may be placed under quarantine or observation as is provided in rule 6 until the period of incubation has elapsed or until the nature of the disease has been determined or the period of infectiousness and danger to the public has ended; and said persons shall obey all orders and shall be guided by the instructions which may be given by the local health officer.

RULE 8. *Children.*—When the well children who remain in the same home with those who are sick under quarantine or under observation are permitted by the local health officer to play in their own yard, they shall be kept off the streets and from all places outside of their premises, and it shall be the duty of their parents, guardians, or other persons under whose charge they are to keep said children within their own yards or on their own premises. Parents, teachers, or other guardians of children in other homes or other places shall not allow the children under their charge to enter houses, premises, or yards which are held under quarantine or observation, nor to play with children or families which are placed under quarantine or observation.

RULE 9. *Adults need not always be quarantined.*—When a person affected with a communicable disease is properly isolated on the premises (except in cases of smallpox, plague, typhus fever, or Asiatic cholera), the adult members of the family or household, particularly the wage earners, who do not come in contact with the patient or with his secretions or excretions, unless forbidden by the local health officer, may continue their usual vocations, provided their vocations do not bring them in close contact or association with children: And provided further that they do not go into other people's homes or attend any public entertainments, clubs, lodges, church services, etc., without permission from the local health officer.

RULE 10. *Quarantine in certain emergencies.*—When any case of diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), measles, or scarlet fever is not or can not be properly isolated on the premises and can not be removed to a suitable hospital, it shall be the duty of the local health officer to forbid any member of the household from leaving the premises, except under such conditions as he may specify.

RULE 11. *Disregard of quarantine rules.*—In case any of the general provisions for modified quarantine or observation, or any of the orders or regulations of the local or State health officials relating thereto are violated or disobeyed, the local health officer may enforce full quarantine or modified quarantine when in the opinion of the said officer the public safety requires such action.

RULE 12. *Milkmen, grocery men, etc.*—When milkmen deliver milk to persons, houses, or premises which are under quarantine, they shall empty the milk into covered containers placed outside the door of said house or premises, or shall deliver the milk in containers which shall not be used again, but shall be burned as soon as they are emptied. They shall not enter such premises nor remove milk bottles, nor take anything else therefrom until the house or premises have been released from quarantine and disinfected and the bottles have been sterilized by boiling. If bottles have been delivered, they shall not be taken from the house until the quarantine has been raised and the bottles have been sterilized in accordance with the instructions of the local health officer.

Grocery men and other persons delivering merchandise are forbidden to enter such premises or remove package or other articles therefrom until such articles have first been boiled or otherwise sterilized under the instructions of the local health officer.

RULE 13. *Infectious books, and reports to librarians and superintendents of schools.*—The local health officer of each town and city in which there is a public or circulating library shall promptly report to the librarian or owner of said library the names and places of residence of all families in which cases of communicable diseases have appeared, and it shall furthermore be the duty of the local health officer of every town and city to report the same facts to the superintendent of schools or to the teacher of the school in whose district the families belong. No person shall carry any book or magazine from any public or circulating library to a house or home where there is an infectious or contagious disease, and no person shall return to such library without the permission of the local health officer any book or magazine which has been in a home where an infectious or contagious disease has been present therein; and until permission is given by the local health officer, librarians or owners shall allow nothing to be taken to or returned from the places in which such disease exists.

RULE 14. *The duty of teachers.*—It shall be the duty of teachers and of principals of schools to note the condition or the symptoms of their pupils which are suggestive of the onset of a contagious or an infectious disease, and this particularly when a disease of this kind is prevalent or present in the community. Among the symptoms which should excite suspicion are those of a common cold or a cough when measles or whooping cough are around; tonsillitis or sore throat which may mean diphtheria or scarlet fever; or a rash at any time. The teacher or principal shall immediately report to the local health officer the condition of any pupil which is suggestive of a contagious or infectious disease and shall exclude such pupil from the schoolroom until he has been seen by the health officer or a physician. The teacher shall furthermore exclude from the schoolroom children from houses in which there is, or recently has been, a contagious or infectious disease until a certificate of readmission is received from the local health officer.

RULE 15. *The physician to arrange for precautionary measures.*—It shall be the duty of any physician, immediately upon discovering a case of communicable disease, to secure such isolation of the patient or to take such other action as may be required by the rules and regulations or printed instructions which may from time to time be issued by the State department of health; and all persons in a family, house, or place where a communicable disease is found or who

have been dwelling or staying therein shall act in compliance with the advice or instructions which may be received from the physician until it is modified or annulled by the local health officer.

RULE 16. *The physician to instruct as to the disinfection of excreta in certain diseases.*—It shall be the duty of the physician in attendance on any case suspected by him to be typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, dysentery, or Asiatic cholera to give detailed instructions to the nurse or other person in attendance in regard to the disinfection and disposal of excreta. Such instructions shall be given on the first visit and shall conform to the rules and regulations or printed instructions of the State department of health. It shall be the duty of the nurse or person in attendance to carry out the disinfection in detail until its modification or discontinuance is permitted by the local health officer.

RULE 17. *Physicians shall report cases on dairy farms.*—When a case of typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, epidemic or septic sore throat, smallpox, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), cerebrospinal meningitis, tuberculosis, or Asiatic cholera exists on any farm or in any dairy producing milk, cream, butter, or other dairy products for sale, or when it is learned that any person who is employed or has lately been employed or engaged in handling milk or dairy products, or that any of the members of the family of said person is [affected with] or has recently had any of said diseases, it shall be the duty of the physician in attendance, or who has learned such facts or received such information, to report immediately in writing, and by telephone when practicable, to the local health officer the existence on such farm or dairy of such disease, and said report shall state the nature of the disease, the name of the person who is or has been ill with the disease, the location of the place where such person is or has been ill, and the name of the owner or manager of said dairy premises.

RULE 18. *The duty of the owners or persons in charge of dairy farms.*—When no physician is in attendance it shall be the duty of the owner or persons in charge of any farm or dairy producing milk, cream, butter, cheese, or other food products likely to be consumed raw to report forthwith to the local health officer the name and address and all facts relating to the illness and physical condition of any person who is affected with any disease presumably infectious or contagious, and who is employed or resides on or in such farm or dairy or comes in contact in any way therewith or with its products.

RULE 19. *Special reports to the State department of health.*—It shall be the duty of the local health officer to report immediately to the State department of health the existence of any of the diseases enumerated in rule 17, on any farm or in any dairy producing milk, cream, butter, or other dairy products for sale, together with all facts as to the isolation of such cases, and giving the names of the localities to which such dairy products are delivered.

RULE 20. *Danger of infecting foods.*—When a case of diphtheria, typhoid fever, or paratyphoid fever, or a person who is a carrier of either of these diseases, or when a case of epidemic or septic sore throat, dysentery, cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, or smallpox exists on any farm or in any dairy producing or handling milk, cream, ice cream, butter, cheese, or other foods likely to be consumed raw, or exists in any home or other place where such foods are produced, handled, or sold, no such foods shall be sold or delivered from such farm, dairy, or other place, except under the following conditions:

(a) That such foods are not brought into the house where such case exists:

(b) That all persons coming in contact with such foods, eat, sleep, and work wholly outside such house;

(c) That such persons do not come in contact in any way with such house or its inmates or contents;

(d) That said inmates are properly isolated and separated from all other parts of said farm or dairy, and efficiently cared for; and

(e) That a permit be issued by the local health officer.

RULE 21. Household pets.—Householders and those who have the care of the sick shall not allow a cat or a dog in a room where there is a person affected with any communicable disease, and when any of said diseases are present in a house or tenement, these animals shall not be allowed to visit other homes. It shall be the duty of the local health officer to enforce this rule.

RULE 22. Disinfection.—After death, removal, or recovery of a person who has been sick with diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, smallpox, or any of the diseases for which full quarantine is required, the rooms which have been occupied by the persons infected with these diseases shall, together with their contents, be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. All persons, nurses, attendants and others who have occupied such apartments during the period of full or modified quarantine shall have their clothing disinfected and shall take a disinfecting bath before they are released. All disinfection prescribed in this rule shall be done under the supervision of the local health officer and in accordance with the directions for such work which may be given from time to time by the State department of health.

RULE 23. Funerals.—No public funeral shall be held over the remains of any person who has died of diphtheria, scarlet fever, poliomyelitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, or smallpox, or any of the other diseases for which full quarantine is required; nor shall the bodies of such persons be taken into any church, chapel, or any other public place. The funerals of persons dying of these diseases shall be strictly private, and any persons whose presence is not necessary shall not be present, and no person shall invite unnecessary persons to attend such funerals; and it shall be the duty of undertakers to warn families in cases of death from an infectious disease against a public funeral, and no undertaker shall conduct a funeral in violation of the terms of this rule.

RULE 24. Duty of local health officers.—It shall be the duty of local health officers to require that all State health laws, rules, and regulations of the State department of health, and local health ordinances, be strictly enforced in their respective communities, subject to the direction and supervision of the State department of health.

RULE 25. Periods of quarantine, and disinfection for acute communicable diseases.—

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

Quarantine.—The strict quarantine of the patient should be maintained until complete recovery, and, even in the abortive type of the disease, the period of isolation should never be less than two weeks from date of onset.

Wage earners may continue their usual vocations, provided the local health officer can have their faithful and intelligent cooperation in following instructions to keep away from places which they should not visit, and in complying with the provisions of rule 20 if the character of their work requires it.

All children should remain upon their own premises during the period of quarantine and care should be taken that no other children come near them.

In the sick room extra care should be taken to receive upon pieces of cloth or paper toweling all of the discharges from the nasal cavities, which are the principal sources of infection in cerebrospinal meningitis, the pieces then to be promptly burned.

Schools.—For those who have had the disease there should be no haste in readmission to school. Three weeks from the onset, even in abortive cases, should be the earliest date for readmission. Other susceptible children in the same family or in other families who have been exposed should not return to school for at least eight days after last exposure.

Disinfection.—The same rules for disinfection which are applicable to scarlet fever should be applied.

CHICKEN POX.

Quarantine.—The patient should be isolated and not allowed in school until desquamation is complete. Wage earners need not be quarantined or kept from their work.

Schools.—The children in the same home who have had chicken pox need not be excluded from school, but those who have not had the disease should be excluded 20 days. They may, however, go to school the first 10 days after their exposure, if the period of exposure is known and they remain at home the next 10 days.

Disinfection.—There is no need of fumigation, but the parents should be instructed to carry out a careful disinfection of the clothing and bedding which have been used by the patient, using those methods which can be resorted to in home washing, boiling, and steaming.

Special.—The frequent mistakes in the diagnosis between chicken pox and smallpox emphasize the need of extreme care in differentiating between the two diseases, particularly when smallpox is prevalent or when chicken pox is found in adults.

DIPHTHERIA.

Quarantine.—Patients with diphtheria or who have had diphtheria should be quarantined for not less than 14 days from the disappearance of the false membrane, unless it is shown by two consecutive negative cultures taken from the throat, and preferably from the nose also, that they have ceased to be carriers of infection. The two cultures should be taken not less than two days apart, and the first should be taken not earlier than five days after the membrane has disappeared.

The adult wage earners of the family may attend to their usual business, provided they are without throat symptoms and do not remain exposed to the sick person; but if they have been exposed to the patient they should not go to another dwelling where there are children, nor should they associate with children elsewhere or go to public places or assemblages of people.

If the business of the patient released from the quarantined house is the production or the handling of milk or dairy products, if he is a baker, or if he has anything to do with the handling of other food products which are to be eaten without subsequent cooking, extreme precaution should be insured against the infection of those products.

Schools.—If the isolation of the patient is strict, children and teachers who have been immunized and cultures from whose noses and throats are negative may return to school. If not immunized and cultures are not taken and found negative, even though their residence is changed, they should not return to school for seven days. If they remain at their own homes until the case is terminated, they should not be readmitted to school until seven days after the quarantine has been terminated.

Disinfection.—At the termination of the quarantine those rooms and clothing, bedding, and other things which have been exposed to infection should have a careful cleansing and disinfection.

Special.—Diphtheria antitoxin used early for its therapeutic effect is a potent life saver, and it should be made promptly available to every child affected with diphtheria, whether the parents are or are not able to pay for the treatment.

EPIDEMIC OR SEPTIC SORE THROAT.

Isolation.—It is desirable to provide a reasonable degree of isolation for the patient, and particular care should be taken not to have the infection transmitted to and through food supplies. (See rule 6, "Modified quarantine.")

It does not appear necessary to quarantine or isolate other members of the family who may have come in contact with the patient. It is, however, desirable to avoid promiscuous intercourse with those who are sick with the disease.

Schools.—Persons who have had this throat trouble should not return to school until a week has passed since apparent full recovery and the disappearance of all throat troubles.

Children from the house in which there are cases of septic sore throat should not be allowed to attend school until the sick ones are completely recovered, and there should then be an assurance that the throats of those who have apparently escaped the disease are in a normal condition.

Disinfection.—The most important precautionary measures in this direction are the boiling of the milk supply as soon as it is received, the scalding of all milk bottles (but it is far better that the milkman leave no bottles or containers to be returned), and the careful disinfection of all clothing and bedding used by the patient.

Special.—As this disease is so frequently spread through milk supplies, local health officers should make a prompt investigation of the source of the milk supply of a family in which epidemic or septic sore throat appears and should also carefully investigate the condition of things at the home or farm of the milk producer, inquiring particularly as to whether any of the members of the milkman's family or his assistants in the milking or the distribution of the milk have had symptoms referable to the throat, and whether all the cows in the herd have been well, and particularly whether there has been any evidence of inflammation or of a gargety condition of the udders or teats of the cows which have produced the milk.

GERMAN MEASLES.

Quarantine.—The patient should be isolated one week from the onset, but there is no need of quarantine for the other adult members of the family.

Schools.—The patient should be excluded from the school while the quarantine lasts.

Children who have already had an attack of this disease need not be kept from school, but those who are not immune should not be admitted to the schoolroom for three weeks, the maximum period of incubation.

MEASLES.

Quarantine.—There should be a very prompt isolation of persons showing symptoms of measles—the earlier the better. Isolate with the first symptoms of coryza (cold in the head) showing themselves in a child who has never had measles and has been exposed, or has probably been exposed, to the infection; and maintain the placarding and the quarantine of the patient five days after the appearance of the eruption and until the temperature has returned to normal and all discharges from the throat, nose, and ears and the rash have disappeared.

Adult members of the family may attend to their usual work, provided they keep away from the sick and do not associate with children nor go to public places.

Schools.—Children and teachers in the family who have had measles may continue at school if the sick one is properly isolated.

Children exposed to measles who have not had the disease must be kept entirely away from other children two weeks after their last exposure.

Disinfection.—Fumigation is not required after measles, but instructions should be given that all the clothing, bedding, sheets, pillows, pillow cases, and coverings which can thus be treated shall be boiled or disinfected by soaking in a disinfecting solution.

Special.—Two things are of the utmost importance: (1) Isolate the child as soon as the first symptoms appear, for the most infectious stage in measles is in the three or four days before the rash has appeared; (2) special care should be taken to protect babies and children under 5 years of age, for measles claims a much heavier death toll from these young children than it does from older children.

MUMPS.

Quarantine.—The patient should be restrained under "observation" during his illness and then for at least one week after the swelling has entirely subsided. Other members of the family who have business outside their homes need not be restrained.

Schools.—The patient should be excluded from school for the same period as that provided for observation. See rule 6, "Observation."

Children and teachers who have had mumps need not be kept from the schools, but they should keep themselves removed from the immediate presence of the sick ones. Children who have not had the disease should be excluded from school for three weeks.

PARATYPHOID FEVER.

Quarantine.—The degree of isolation of the patient should be that which is prescribed for typhoid fever, and, at the end of the period of isolation, the patient should receive the same precautionary advice as to the danger of the transmission of infection while he may remain a "carrier" during the period of convalescence and for some time afterwards.

Members of the household who remain free from symptoms which suggest the onset or the presence of paratyphoid fever may attend to their usual duties, but if they are handlers of food products the provisions of rule 20 should be applied to them.

Schools.—Before pupils who have had paratyphoid fever are permitted to return to their schools, there should be care to insure their complete recovery, bearing in mind that, for a while after convalescence, they may be carriers of infection.

Disinfection.—The advice which is given for disinfection in cases of typhoid fever is applicable to paratyphoid fever.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Quarantine.—In a room which should be carefully screened against flies, there should be a rigid isolation of the patient for a period of at least 30 days from the onset of the disease.

The head of the family may be allowed to attend to his usual business, provided he observes reasonable precautions against carrying infection from the

sick room to persons outside his home, otherwise there should be a rigid isolation of the whole household and particularly of the children through the period of the quarantine of the patient. Children should not be allowed outside of the yards of their own households, nor should they be allowed to come in contact with other children.

Schools.—While the modified quarantine of the household may be raised in 30 days, if there appears to be no reasons for prolonging it, the patient should not be permitted to attend school within two weeks after the raising of the quarantine. The well children of the family should not be permitted to attend school during the period of quarantine.

Disinfection.—There should be extreme care to receive on pieces of cloth or paper all of the discharges from the nose or throat, and these should be promptly burned. Care should also be taken to have the sick room screened against the entrance of flies. A complete and very careful disinfection of rooms and clothing should be done at the end of the period of quarantine.

SCARLET FEVER.

Quarantine.—The minimum isolation should be 30 days after the development of the disease, and it should be continued until desquamation and all discharges from the nose, throat, and ears or suppurating glands have ceased.

Quarantine is necessary for all adults living in the family with, or in any way exposed to, the patient while the house remains quarantined, unless such adults will stay in some other house and away from chances of infection, or unless the sick one is strictly isolated with the attendant.

If scarlet fever appears in a home where milk or other dairy products or other foods which are to be eaten without cooking are produced or prepared for sale, persons who have anything to do with the production, preparation, or handling of such products shall be freed from the chance of carrying infection, and then stay outside of the infected house or stop work. (See rule 20.)

Schools.—The patient should not be readmitted to school until seven days after release from quarantine, and then, before the child goes back to school, a second examination shall show that desquamation has ceased and that the nose, throat, and ears are still in a normal condition.

Immune children, those who have had scarlet fever, may be excluded only until arrangements can be made for changing their domicile and they can be given a bath and clean clothes. Arrangements should, however, be made which shall insure that there may be no possibility of their return to their home so that they may become the bearers of infection. Teachers must change their residence from an infected home or stay away from the schoolroom and from other pupils.

Children who have never had scarlet fever should be excluded from school for seven days after the disinfection of the house or seven days after their disinfection and removal from the infected house, with no return to their home for seven days after it has been disinfected.

Disinfection.—During the course of the disease all discharges from the patient should be carefully disinfected, and special care should be taken that all discharges from the mouth and nose be received upon pieces of cloth or paper and burned immediately, and care should also be taken that the bedding and other things around the patient become soiled as little as possible.

At the time when the quarantine is raised there should be a very careful cleansing and disinfection of the dwelling, and particularly of the rooms which have been occupied or visited by the patient, and their disinfection should include all of the bedding and clothing used by the patient and all of the things which were in the room during his illness.

SMALLPOX.

Quarantine.—The patient should be kept under a rigid quarantine until all crusts or scales have fallen.

Wage earners who have been successfully vaccinated may be revaccinated, be disinfected, and, residing elsewhere, may continue their work if they are permanent residents of the place and there appears to the health officer to be no reason to do otherwise with them.

Other exposed persons, including transients, who have been successfully vaccinated may be revaccinated, disinfected, and kept under observation 16 days; but these two classes should be required to report so that they may be seen every day, so that there may be an assurance that they remain well.

Persons who have never had a successful vaccination should be vaccinated. If the vaccination is successful and if the vaccination was done within three days after first exposure, they may attend to their work, but remaining under observation for 16 days from their last exposure. If the vaccination was done later than three days after their first exposure, they should remain isolated 16 days from their last exposure.

Schools.—Children from infected households should be barred from school for two weeks after the family has been released from quarantine or two weeks after a successful vaccination.

Disinfection.—Cleaning and disinfection should be thorough.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Quarantine.—There need be no absolute quarantine of the household, but unnecessary visiting in such infected houses should be prohibited and the patient and the room in which he is cared for should be carefully isolated and persons not intrusted with the care of the patient should be excluded from the sick room.

The danger of finger-borne infection should always be kept in mind.

"Typhoid" rooms should be securely screened against flies, and all flies which have gained entrance to the room should be killed as soon as possible.

During convalescence and after the isolation imposed by the local health officer has been removed the patient should be instructed that typhoid-fever convalescents are very frequently temporary carriers of the infection and that there is urgent need of the proper care and disposal of the intestinal and urinary excretions.

Members of the household who remain free from symptoms which suggest the onset of typhoid fever may attend to their usual duties; but if in their work they have anything to do with the handling of food products, they and the local health officers shall be guided by the provisions of rules 18 and 20.

Schools.—Before pupils who have had typhoid fever are readmitted to the schools there should be care to insure their complete recovery, bearing in mind that for a while after convalescence they may be the carriers of infection.

Children from infected houses should not attend school if they have diarrheal disorders or any symptoms indicating the possibility of the onset of typhoid fever or of its existence in an atypical form.

Disinfection.—There should be a very careful disinfection of all discharges from the patient through the whole period of illness and convalescence, and it is desirable to have this work begun at as early a period as possible, for the reason that the intestinal discharges are very often infectious in the earliest days when it is impossible for the physician to make a definite diagnosis, but while the prodromal symptoms may indicate the probable onset of typhoid fever.

There should be a careful terminal disinfection of the room, bedding, clothing, and other things which have been occupied by the patient or used by him. (See rule 22.)

Special.—The protective inoculation against typhoid fever is of the greatest value, particularly to nurses, travelers, and other persons who are likely to be exposed to the danger from infected foods and drinks, and should be recommended by all health officers.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Quarantine.—There should be a careful isolation of the patient for the whole period during which the spasmodic cough continues; and particularly when whooping cough is rife the isolation should begin with the first symptoms of a cold or cough which indicate the possibility of the onset of whooping cough.

There is no need of interference with the usual duties of the wage earners of the family.

Schools.—Children who have whooping cough should be excluded from the schools for a period corresponding to that of the isolation or observation of the household.

Children who have had whooping cough may continue to attend school if they keep away from the sick; but the children of the same family who have never had whooping cough and who remain exposed should be excluded for 14 days after the release of the patient.

Disinfection.—Fumigation is not required, but the household should be instructed that it is desirable to have the clothing and other things used by the patient disinfected by washing in soapsuds or by boiling and by exposure to direct sunshine.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Designation of Prophylactic to be Used in Prevention of. (Reg. Dept. of H., June 29, 1920.)

In complying with the above law [the law for the prevention of blindness in the new born] a 1 per cent solution of silver nitrate shall be used, as put up in individual wax capsules by various commercial houses.

Plumbing Regulations. (Reg. Dept. of H., June 29, 1920.)

SECTION 1. All houses and other buildings on premises abutting on a street in which there is a public sewer shall be connected with the sewer by the owner or agent of the premises in the most direct manner possible and, if feasible, with a separate connection for each house or building.

SEC. 2. The drain from the sewer or cesspool to the house-drain junction must be of hard salt-glazed, cylindrical earthenware, cement, or iron pipe free from defects and not less than 5 inches in diameter. It must be laid upon a smooth bottom and in perfect line, both laterally and vertically, with a fall of at least one-fourth of an inch to the foot, and more if practicable. All joints in earthenware or cement pipes must be uniformly and completely filled with best hydraulic cement, none of which must be forced into the pipe to obstruct its caliber and in iron pipe either calked with lead or have screw joints.

SEC. 3. The house drain from a point at least 10 feet outside the cellar wall shall be of extra heavy cast-iron pipe, at least 4 inches in diameter and of uniform thickness, free from holes and cracks and with tight calked leaded joints (unless wrought-iron pipe with screw joints is used); this pipe shall not be subjected to pressure when passing through the wall and shall extend by the most direct course to receive the fittings to at least 2 feet above the room of the

building undiminished in size, and its top shall not be obstructed by any hood or cowl, but may have a wire basket on its top; if in an addition or ell, its height must have a safe relation to the roof of the main house and must be insulated from the attic floor to the top of pipe to prevent condensation, and at the foot of the pipe in basement there must be suitable concrete or stone foundation for the pipe to rest on.

SEC. 4. Above the highest fixture standard pipe may be used. All horizontal portions shall have a fall of at least one-fourth inch to the foot, and more if practicable; shall be firmly ironed or secured to the cellar walls, suspended from or laid on floor timbers, unless this is impracticable. The main drain where entering the cellar or wall of building should have an opening for clean-out purposes at least 2 feet above the floor, at an angle of 45°, this opening to be closed with a brass screw plug. All fittings used in connection with this drain or soil pipe must correspond with it in weight and quality.

SEC. 5. Every sink, basin, bathtub, slop hopper, and each set of trays, and every fixture having a waste pipe, shall be furnished with a trap placed as near the fixture as practicable, and no trap shall be placed at the bottom of a vertical line of waste pipe.

SEC. 6. No ventilator for sewer, soil, or waste pipe, trap or drain, shall be constructed of brick, sheet metal, or earthenware, nor shall any chimney flue be used for such ventilator. Rain-water leaders, when connected with soil or drain pipes, shall be of iron through the outside wall, connected with deep seal traps, with clean out on house side. All surface drainage shall be connected with deep seal traps. All subsoil drains shall have trap outside the cellar wall, or inside the wall, providing the pipe is extraheavy cast-iron pipe.

SEC. 7. Every building used for habitation shall have such number of water-closets as the department of health may require, but in no case less than one for each tenement. Every building where persons are employed shall have at least one water-closet for every 25 persons employed therein, and in any building where both sexes are employed, separate accommodations shall be furnished for both men and women. Every inclosure containing one or more water-closets shall be provided with adequate ventilation to the outer air, either by window or suitable light shaft. No water-closet shall be set in any room or apartment that has not a window having an area of at least 3 square feet opening directly to the external air, or a ventilating shaft with not less than a 4-inch pipe. Water-closets shall be supplied with water from tank above or flush valves set above the seat, which in turn are supplied from tank of [or] other adequate supply. In all cases the flush pipe shall not be less than 1½ inches in diameter. No pan closets will be allowed, nor shall any water-closets be flushed direct from the water pipe unless suitable flush valve is used. Water-closets in the cellar of tenement or lodging houses will only be allowed by special permission of the department of health.

SEC. 8. Every garage or building which is connected with a sewer, in which gasoline, naphtha, or other inflammable compounds are used, shall be provided with a special trap or separator, so designed as to prevent the passage of oils into the sewer, and shall be ventilated with a separate pipe not less than 4 inches in diameter and shall run at least 3 feet above the roof, pipe to be insulated down to first ceiling in room. The waste pipe in every washstand for vehicles shall be provided with catch basin so designed that sand can not pass into the drain.

SEC. 9. All joints in cast-iron drain, soil, waste, and vent pipes shall be run with hot lead resting upon a gasket of oakum and calked gas tight. The amount of lead required is about 12 ounces to each inch of diameter of pipe.

SEC. 10. The test shall be applied by the plumber closing all openings in soil, drain, waste, and vent pipes and filling the system with water to its top in the presence of the health officer or his duly accredited inspector, and all connections are made and water admitted to fill the traps. If any leaky pipe is found, it must be properly repaired or replaced by new, and any leaky joints must be made tight.

SEC. 11. All connections of lead with iron pipes must be made with a brass sleeve or ferrule of the same size as the lead pipe and securely fastened to it by a wiped or overcast joint and to the iron by a lead-calked joint. All connections of lead waste pipes and vent pipes shall be made by means of wiped joints or union screw ferrules of approved pattern.

Where local vents are used they shall connect with a heated flue when possible and must be not less than 2 inches for each fixture. Connections to flue shall be made by wrought or cast iron pipe at least 1 foot long; other piping may be galvanized iron.

SEC. 12. Waste pipe from refrigerators must be double-trapped; first trap to be close to the outlet, second trap to be at some convenient point with a break in pipe between the two to prevent siphoning off. Rain-water leaders must not be used as soil, waste, or vent pipes. No steam exhaust or blow-off from steam boilers should go direct into the sewer, but should be exhausted into a tank and trapped into the sewer.

SEC. 13. No waste pipe from bowl or bathtub shall be connected with a water-closet trap, nor shall any bathtub waste pipe be connected with a waste pipe from a washbowl or sink.

SEC. 14. Every urinal shall have a slate base laid flush with the floor with suitable drain outlet and trapped, with hot or cold water for flushing.

SEC. 15. All local plumbing inspectors shall be approved by the State commissioner of health.

SEC. 16. These regulations shall be considered as minimum requirements and may be added to by local boards of health.

Railway Sanitary Code. (Reg. Dept. of H., Aug. 26, 1920.)

[On August 26, 1920, the State Department of Health of Maine adopted the Standard Railway Sanitary Code. This code has been published by the Public Health Service as Reprint 604 from the Public Health Reports.]

MARYLAND.

Communicable Diseases—Reports of Cases—Reports Concerning Tuberculosis—Incubation Periods—Minimum Isolation Periods—Reports by Local Health Officers to State Department of Health—General Control Measures—Placarding—Quarantine—Isolation—Contacts—Carriers—Disinfection—School Attendance—Pupils Required to be Vaccinated. Passenger Boats—Cleanliness. (Reg. Bd. of H., Effective Nov. 1, 1920.)

INTRODUCTION. 1. These rules and regulations are established under authority granted by law and are supplementary thereto.

2. All rules and regulations heretofore adopted and promulgated by the State Board of Health of Maryland relating to communicable diseases not consistent with the regulations hereinafter set forth are repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

3. These regulations shall be enforced in all parts of the State where there are no rules or regulations covering the subject matter, but in all counties, cities, towns, or districts which have now or which may hereafter adopt ordinances or regulations which shall conflict in any way with these regulations, such local ordinances or regulations shall be binding, provided they do not fall short of the standard set by the regulations of the State board of health.

4. It shall be the duty of all local boards of health and all county, town, and district health officers to enforce in their respective jurisdictions the provisions of the health laws and the rules and regulations of their respective boards of health and of the State board of health.

5. Any person who shall violate any provision of these rules and regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined as provided in article 43 of the public health laws of Maryland.

6. These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after November 1, 1920.

DEFINITIONS. *Infectious agent.*—An infectious agent is a living organism capable under favorable conditions of inciting disease. The words "germ," "microbe," "microorganism," and "infectious agent" are used interchangeably.

Incubation period.—The incubation period of an infectious disease is the interval which elapses between the entrance into the body of the disease-producing organism and the manifestation of the first symptoms of the disease.

Period of communicability.—The period of communicability is the time during which a person affected with a communicable disease is capable of transmitting the infectious agent.

Contacts.—A "contact" is a person who has been sufficiently near to an infected person, animal or thing to make possible the transmission of the infectious agent to him.

Carrier.—A "carrier" is a person or animal who, without symptoms of a communicable disease, harbors and may disseminate the specific organism.

Cultures.—Cultures are growths of microorganisms propagated in or upon artificial media. The material for cultures is obtained from body fluids, secretions and excretions for the purpose of determining the presence of the inciting agent.

Quarantine.—By quarantine is meant the limitation of freedom of movement of persons or animals who have been exposed to communicable disease.

Isolation.—By isolation is meant the separation of persons suffering from a communicable disease, or "carriers" of the infecting organism, from other persons, in such places and under such conditions as will prevent the direct or indirect conveyance of the infectious agent.

Disinfection.—Disinfection is the process of destroying disease producing organisms by physical or chemical means.

"Concurrent" disinfection.—Concurrent disinfection signifies the immediate disinfection or destruction of all infected or presumably infected materials as discharged from the individual.

"Terminal" disinfection.—Terminal disinfection signifies the precautions taken to destroy infectious material after the removal of the patient or the termination of isolation, at the time when the patient is no longer a source of infection.

Cleansing.—This term signifies the removal, by scrubbing and washing, of material on which or in which infectious agents may find favorable conditions for survival.

Renovation.—By renovation is meant, in addition to cleansing, such treatment of walls, floors, and ceilings of rooms or houses as may be necessary to place the premises in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

C. D. REG. 10. The following diseases are notifiable in Maryland:

Anthrax (malignant pustule).	Mumps.
Beriberi.	Ophthalmia neonatorum.
Botulism (food poisoning).	Pellagra.
Bubonic plague (including pneumonic plague).	Pneumonia (lobar).
Cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic).	Pneumonia (broncho).
Chancroid.	Polioomyelitis (infantile paralysis).
Chicken pox.	Rabies (hydrophobia).
Cholera (Asiatic).	Relapsing fever.
Dengue (breakbone fever).	Scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash).
Diphtheria (membranous croup).	Septic sort throat.
Dysentery (acute), (bacillary or amebic).	Smallpox (variola, varioloid).
Enterocolitis (summer diarrhea in children under 2 years of age).	Syphillis.
Erysipelas.	Tetanus.
German measles.	Trachoma.
Glanders (farcy).	Trichinosis.
Gonorrhea.	Tropical diseases (schistosomiasis, trypanosomiasis, bilharziasis, Chagas' disease, etc.).
Influenza (grippe).	Tuberculosis (all forms).
Leprosy.	Typhoid fever.
Lethargic encephalitis.	Paratyphoid fever.
Malaria.	Typhus fever.
Malta fever.	Whooping cough.
Measles.	Yellow fever.

C. D. REG. 11. *Diseases not enumerated.*—Communicable diseases not specifically enumerated in the preceding section shall be reported and controlled in accordance with special instructions from the State department of health, or, in the absence of such instructions, in accordance with orders and directions of the local health officer.

C. D. REG. 12. *Physicians to report communicable diseases.*—(Sec. 64, art. 43, annotated code.) Whenever any physician knows or has reason to believe or suspect that any person under his professional care is infected with * * * any * * * contagious or infectious disease dangerous to public health he shall immediately give notice thereof in writing over his own signature to the health officer of the city, town, county, or district in which such disease exists.

(Sec. 86, art. 43, annotated code.) Directs physicians to report tuberculosis to the secretary of the State board of health.

C. D. REG. 13. *Hotels, boarding houses, superintendents of institutions to report communicable diseases.*—(Sec. 94, art. 43, annotated code.) Whenever any hotel keeper, keeper of a boarding house, lodging house, superintendent, manager, or director of a hospital or private or public institution of any kind shall know or shall have reason to believe that any guest, inmate, or other person in the hotel * * * or institution * * * or on the premises is sick with * * * smallpox * * * or any other contagious or infectious diseases, the said person * * * having charge shall immediately give notice thereof in writing to the health officer of the city, town, or county.

(Sec. 85, art. 43, annotated code.) "The superintendent or other persons in charge or control of any hospital, dispensary, school, reformatory, or other institution * * * having in charge * * * any person suffering with * * * tuberculosis, shall, within 48 hours" * * * make and deliver to the State board of health a record of such case of tuberculosis.

C. D. REG. 14. *Parents, guardians, householders to report suspected cases of communicable diseases.*—(Sec. 63, art. 43, annotated code.) Whenever any householder knows that a person within his family or house is sick with any * * * infectious or contagious disease dangerous to public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the health officer of the city, town, or county in which he dwells.

(Sec. 87, art. 43, annotated code.) * * * It shall be the duty of the householder * * * or other person having knowledge of the facts to notify the health officer within 48 hours after the death or removal of a person suffering with * * * tuberculosis.

C. D. REG. 15. *Suspected communicable diseases in schools to be reported.*—The teacher of any public, private, parochial, or Sunday school, having under his or her care a pupil who appears to be affected with a disease, presumably communicable, or a pupil who has been exposed, or presumably exposed, to such disease, shall immediately report the name and address of such pupil to the principal, superintendent, or assistant superintendent, who shall immediately transmit the report to the local health officer.

C. D. REG. 16. *Masters of vessels to report suspected communicable disease.*—The master or person in charge of any vessel lying within the jurisdiction of the State shall immediately report to the health officer at the nearest port or landing all known facts relating to the illness and physical condition of any person aboard such vessel affected with any disease presumably communicable.

Cleaning of passenger boats.—All passenger boats shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times when they are in service.

Vermin on passenger boats.—Whenever a passenger boat is known to have become infested with bed bugs, lice, fleas, or mosquitoes such boats shall be so treated as to effectively destroy such insects, and it shall not be used in service until such treatment has been given. It shall be the duty of the local health officer under whose jurisdiction the boat is found to enforce this regulation.

C. D. REG. 17. *Suspected communicable disease on dairy farms, etc., to be reported.*—The owner or person in charge of every dairy, farm, or other establishment producing or handling milk, cream, or ice cream for sale or distribution shall immediately report to the local health officer any knowledge he may have regarding any person visiting or located on, in, or about such dairy, farm, or other establishment who has or who is suspected of having a communicable disease.

C. D. REG. 18. *Incubation period declared.*—For the purpose of these rules and regulations, the accepted periods of incubation of certain communicable diseases are hereby declared to be as follows (see note 1), and shall be observed by health officers in controlling contacts and cases of suspected communicable diseases, except where otherwise specified:

	Days.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	10
Chicken pox.....	21
Diphtheria, variable.....	(note 2) 2 to 5
German measles.....	(note 5) 10 to 21
Measles.....	14
Mumps.....	18
Poliomyelitis.....	14
Scarlet fever.....	7
Septic sore throat.....	3
Smallpox.....	21
Typhoid fever.....	(note 4) 7 to 21
Whooping cough.....	14

Note 1.—The incubation period is prolonged in certain cases.

Note 2.—Contacts with diphtheria cases should be released from observation only after cultures from both nose and throat are negative when tested for the specific organism.

Note 3.—Smallpox contacts must be held under close observation for the full period of incubation unless there is good evidence and history of successful vaccination within five years. Contacts vaccinated subsequent to exposure shall be held under observation until a successful vaccination is obtained, or until the expiration of the incubation period. Suspicious cases should be held under strict isolation until a diagnosis is made.

Note 4.—Suspicious cases of typhoid fever should be held under observation and treated as such until the diagnosis is determined by clinical symptoms and by blood culture during the first week or by Widal test after the tenth day.

(Attention is called to the fact that persons recently immunized with antityphoid vaccine will give a positive Widal.)

Note 5.—German measles may be confused with scarlet fever during its earlier stages.

C. D. REG. 19. *Minimum periods of isolation.*—For the purpose of these rules and regulations the minimum periods of isolation of certain diseases are hereby declared to be as follows, and shall be observed by health officers in controlling cases of communicable diseases:

Cerebrospinal meningitis: During the clinical course and until two weeks after the temperature has returned to normal.

Chicken pox: Until primary scabs have disappeared.

Diphtheria: Until the diphtheria bacilli have disappeared from nose, throat, and lesions as shown by laboratory examinations (note 1).

Dysentery (acute bacillary or amebic): During the clinical course of the disease (note 2).

German measles: Seven days from the onset of the disease.

Measles: Seven days from the onset of the disease or longer if fever is still present.

Mumps: Until all swelling and hardness of the glands have disappeared.

Pneumonia (lobar) : During clinical course of disease.

Pneumonia (broncho) : During clinical course of disease.

Poliomyelitis : During clinical course of disease, probably not longer than 21 days.

Scarlet fever : Three weeks from the onset of the disease and until all abnormal discharges have stopped and open sores healed.

Septic sore throat : During clinical course of the disease.

Typhoid fever : During the clinical course of the disease (note 2).

Whooping cough : It is particularly communicable in the early catarrhal stage, before the characteristic whoop makes the clinical diagnosis possible. Communicability probably persists not longer than two weeks after the development of the characteristic whoop or approximately four weeks after the onset of the disease.

Note 1.—In cases where diphtheria bacilli persist for an unduly long time after convalescence, cultures should be submitted to the laboratory of the State department of health for virulence test. "Carriers" not having been in contact with a case may have cultures tested for virulence at once.

Note 2.—The patient, whose business is handling dairy or other food products, should not be released until after the disappearance of the infective organism as shown by laboratory examinations of the excreta.

C. D. REG. 20. *Reports by the health officers to the State department of health.*—The local health officer shall transmit by mail to the State board of health within 24 hours all reports of communicable diseases received from physicians or others whose duty it is to make such reports.

C. D. REG. 21. *Special reports by telephone or telegraph.*—Any local health officer having knowledge of a case or suspected case of anthrax, cholera (Asiatic), glanders, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, shall immediately report such case to the office of the State health officer by telephone or telegraph. Any local health officer having knowledge of a case or suspected case of cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, dysentery (acute), poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, typhoid fever, when such case resides on, or is connected with, any farm, dairy, or other establishment where milk, cream, ice cream, or butter is produced or handled, and the products therefrom are sold or consumed elsewhere than within his jurisdiction, shall immediately report to the State health officer, giving the name and location of such farm, dairy, or establishment and the name and address where such products are sold or consumed.

C. D. REG. 22. *General measures for the control of communicable diseases.*—The local health officer in instituting measures for the control of communicable diseases—

(a) Shall make, or cause to be made, such investigations as may be necessary for the purpose of securing data regarding contracts and, if possible, the time, place, and source of infection.

(b) Shall establish and maintain quarantine, isolation, or such other measures for control as required by these rules and regulations, or special instructions from the State department of health.

(c) Shall provide, directly or indirectly, for the instruction of persons affected, and their attendants, in the proper methods of concurrent disinfection.

(d) Shall make, at intervals during the period of communicability, inquiry or investigation to satisfy himself that the measures instituted by him and the attending physician, for the protection of others, are being properly observed.

(e) Shall permit wage earners to continue their vocations, provided they do not come into personal contact with patients.

(f) Shall use such other measures, consistent with these rules and regulations and the instructions of the State department of health, as may be deemed advisable because of widespread infection or threatened epidemics.

C. D. REG. 23. *Methods of isolation of certain diseases.*—The local health officer upon receiving a report of a case of any of the diseases designated in this regulation shall promptly institute and maintain control during the period of communicability by the method hereinafter designated:

(a) When the disease is anthrax, cholera (Asiatic), glanders, plague, typhus fever, yellow fever, smallpox, the premises where such disease exists shall be placarded and all occupants and frequenters of the same shall be quarantined.

(b) When the disease is diphtheria, scarlet fever, poliomyelitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, smallpox, the apartment or premises where such disease exists shall be placarded and the affected person and attendants shall be isolated.

(c) When the disease is ophthalmia neonatorum, German measles, mumps, measles, pneumonia (lobar and broncho), trachoma, whooping cough, chicken pox, the person affected shall be subjected to restriction of movement, without placard of the room or premises.

When a health officer finds it impossible to maintain proper control of any individual case of communicable disease by the methods designated, he may quarantine and employ guards if necessary, placard or resort to such other measures as are proper for the protection of public health.

C. D. REG. 24. *Method of isolation of contacts.*—It shall be the duty of the health officer to institute measures for the control of contacts of cerebrospinal meningitis, chicken pox, diphtheria, measles, mumps, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox and whooping cough, in the manner prescribed for the disease to which the "contact" has been exposed, for a period of time equivalent to the maximum period of incubation of said disease, except where laboratory methods determine the absence of the infectious agent at an earlier date. The health officer may modify the restrictions placed upon contacts when such contacts are known to be immune, or adults who do not come in contact with children or handle food.

C. D. REG. 25. *Methods of isolation of "carriers."*—"Carriers" of the infectious agent of cholera (Asiatic), dysentery, paratyphoid fever, or typhoid fever shall be controlled by isolation or restriction of movement until repeated examination of excreta shows the absence of the infectious agent.

"Carriers" of the infectious agent of diphtheria shall be restricted in their movements until cultures from nose and throat have been taken and show the absence of virulent Klebs-Loeffler bacillus.

"Carriers" of the infectious agent of cerebrospinal meningitis shall be restricted until the specific organism is no longer present in the nasal and mouth discharges.

C. D. REG. 26. *Concurrent disinfection.*—It shall be the duty of the physician in attendance on any case or suspected case of cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, measles, pneumonia (lobar and broncho), scarlet fever, poliomyelitis, septic sore throat, smallpox, whooping cough, typhoid fever, and paratyphoid fever to give detailed information to the nurse or other person in attendance in regard to the disinfection and disposal of the discharges from the nose, mouth, bowels, bladder, and discharges from any lesion which may occur as well as other measures which may be essential to prevent the spread of the

infection. Such instructions should be given on the first visit. The nurse or person in charge shall carry out the disinfection in detail until isolation is terminated by the local health officer.

C. D. REG. 27. *Terminal disinfection*.—It shall be the duty of the health officer when a case of communicable disease ceases to be infectious or after the death or removal of such case, to institute and have properly executed such terminal disinfection and cleansing as may be necessary as an added precaution, but terminal disinfection should in no case be employed as a substitute for concurrent disinfection.

The use of soap and hot water, sterilization with boiling water or steam, and the use of antiseptic solutions should be employed where practical. Renovation may be required in certain cases. Direct sunlight and fresh air are very valuable.

Fumigation alone should not be depended upon.

C. D. REG. 28. *Measures for control in schools*.—It shall be the duty of the health officer in the event of an outbreak of communicable disease in any public, private, or parochial school, to make a prompt and thorough investigation and where possible to control such outbreak by individual examination of pupils and teachers and to employ such assistance as may be necessary.

Every child absent from school for five consecutive days, or longer, must on returning to school present to the teacher a signed certificate of a health officer or a practicing physician that such child has not been affected with any infectious or contagious disease.

When any school child has been affected with, or is a "carrier" of, a communicable disease, or has been excluded from school because of having been in contact with a communicable disease, it shall be the duty of the parent or guardian of such child to obtain a permit to reenter school from a health officer or practicing physician. This certificate shall be issued only when the incubation period of the disease, or period of communicability of the disease, has passed, or when the organism producing the disease can no longer be demonstrated by laboratory examination.

Children living in the same house, who are not sick, may return to school before the infected child recovers, provided the attending physician or health officer gives a certificate that, to his knowledge, they have had the disease. This applies to chicken pox, measles, mumps, whooping cough, and German measles, but not to scarlet fever or diphtheria.

When scarlet fever or diphtheria is present the other children must remain at home until the sick one is well, except when such children have been removed by permission of the attending physician and the health officer to another house. In such instances, negative cultures of nose and throat of those contacts may be obtained in case of diphtheria, and in scarlet fever an interval of eight days without rise of temperature must be allowed.

Children having pediculosis (lice), scabies (itch), ringworm, or impetigo contagiosa (contagious sores) upon any part of the body shall be excluded from school. On applying for readmission a certificate from the health officer or physician shall be presented to the teacher stating that the disease has been cured and the clothing worn by the child disinfected.

Vaccination of school children.—(See 59, art. 43, annotated code). No teacher in any of the public schools of this State shall receive into such school as a pupil any person who has not been successfully vaccinated.

C. D. REG. 29. Deviation from the foregoing regulations will be permissible only with the consent of the State department of health.

Communicable Diseases—Cleansing and Disinfection—Destruction of Articles Exposed to Infection—Reports of Deaths from Communicable Diseases. (Ch. 496, Act Apr. 9, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That section 41 of article 43 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Health," subtitle "Infectious diseases," be, and the same is hereby, repealed and reenacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 41. When any local health officer is of opinion that the cleansing and disinfecting of any house or part thereof and of articles therein would tend to prevent or check infectious diseases, it shall be the duty of such health officer to cause such house or parts thereof and articles to be cleansed and disinfected, and the city, town, or county in which such house is situated shall defray the expenses thereof.

Any local health officer may direct the disinfection or destruction of any bedding, clothing, or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous infectious disease: *Provided*, That when any person sustains any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers of this section, in relation to any matter as to which he is not himself in default, reasonable compensation shall be made by the municipal or county authorities to such person.

SEC. 2. That section 42 of article 43 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Health," subtitle "Infectious diseases," be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that a new section, to be known as section 42, be, and the same is hereby, enacted in lieu thereof, the same to read as follows:

SEC. 42. Whenever any physician shall know or have cause to believe that any person whom he has attended during the last illness of such person has died of any infectious disease dangerous to public health, the said physician shall immediately give notice thereof, over his own signature to the health officer of the place where such death occurred, giving the name, age, sex, and race of the person so dying, the place of death and the name of the disease if known; and if no physician was in attendance, then it shall be the duty of the undertakers who have charge of such remains to give notice to the local health office; and any physician or undertaker who shall fail, refuse, or neglect to give such notice shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

Communicable Diseases—Removal to Other Jurisdictions of Infected Persons or Carriers. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 15, 1920.)

C. D. No. 7. No person infected with any dangerous infectious disease as set out in section 64 of article 43 of the Annotated Code of Public General Laws of Maryland or who is a known carrier of such disease shall go to or be removed from one city, town, district, or county, to any other city, town, district, or county without permission of the health officer at the place of removal and at the place of destination, and any such person violating the provisions of this section, or any person or persons assisting in the violation of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding \$50.

Communicable Diseases—Restriction or Suppression of, by State and Local Health Officers. (Ch. 314, Act Apr. 9, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That section 40 of article 43 of the Annotated Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Health," subtitle "Local boards of health," be and the same is hereby repealed, and reenacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 40. Whenever any local or county health officer shall receive reliable notice, or shall otherwise have reason to believe that there is within the limits of his sanitary jurisdiction a case of cholera, smallpox, or other disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately report such notice to the local board of health, and, upon obtaining the approval of such local board of health, investigate the matter and take all proper steps for the restriction or suppression of such disease or diseases; and the local boards of health shall incur and pay, as other expenses are paid, the necessary and legitimate expenses thereof; he shall promptly notify the secretary of the State board of health of the existence of any epidemic or unusual sickness or mortality that may come to his knowledge within his own sanitary jurisdiction or contiguous thereto; and when thus informed, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the State board of health to cooperate with and aid the local health authorities in making scientific and practical investigation into the cause or causes of any existing disease, and in devising the most efficient means for its restriction or suppression, or for the exclusion of any threatened disease and to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the spread of such disease or diseases, and to this end he may exercise all the powers of the State board of health.

Tuberculosis—Procedures and Precautions in Cases of. (Ch. 315, Act Apr. 9, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That section 91 of article 43 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Health," subtitle "Tuberculosis," be and the same is hereby repealed and reenacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 91. It shall be the duty of the State board of health to transmit to the health officer of the city, town, district, or county in which a case of pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis has been reported in accordance with the provisions of section 86, a report giving the name and address of the person so suffering and naming such procedures and precautions as in the opinion of the State board of health are necessary or desirable to be taken on the premises of the said tuberculosis case. Upon receipt of this report it shall be the duty of the said local health officer to see that the precautions and procedures therein named are carried out in such a way as to insure the safety of all persons living in the house or apartments occupied by the patient and to insure the safety of the people of the State of Maryland. It shall also be the duty of the State board of health to transmit to the physician making the report required under section 86 instructions for the use of the patient and the members of his or her family for the prevention of the transmission of the disease, together with a printed requisition blank, upon which shall be named the materials kept on hand by the State board of health for the prevention of the spread of the disease. The State board of health shall purchase such supplies as it shall deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this section and shall supply them to any physician reporting a case of tuberculosis, as required in section 86, upon return of the requisition blank aforementioned properly filled out and signed. It shall be the duty of the physician to inform the patient and the members of his or her family of the instructions received from the State board of health and to furnish them with the supplies received from the State board of health.

State Board of Health—Appointment of a Pharmacist as an Additional Member of. (Ch. 104, Act Apr. 16, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That the governor is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, an additional

member of the State Board of Health of Maryland. The said member, who shall be not less than 30 years of age, shall be an experienced, certified pharmacist, and shall have been for four years next preceding his appointment, a resident of the State of Maryland. He shall hold office for four years or until his successor has been appointed and qualified: *Provided*, That the term of office of the first appointee under this act shall expire on the last day of January, 1924.

Town or City Boards of Health—Organization, Powers, and Duties. Town or City Health Officers—Appointment, Powers, and Duties. (Ch. 495, Act Apr. 16, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That section 35 of article 43 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title, "Health," subtitle, "Miscellaneous," be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that a new section to be known as section 35, in lieu thereof providing for the organization of city boards of health, and the appointment of city health officers in certain cases, and providing for the powers and duties of such boards and officers be, and the same is hereby, enacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 35. In any incorporated town or city of this State, having a population of 10,000 or more, where no board of health has been created or established by the charter of said town or city, the mayor and city council or other duly authorized legislative body of said town or city may in the discretion of said mayor and city council or other duly authorized body of such incorporated town or city, organize a town or city board of health; such city board of health shall be composed of the mayor of said town or city and two other members, one of whom shall be a physician, and both of whom shall be appointed by the mayor by and with the advice and consent of the council or other legislative body as aforesaid. The qualifications of said two members, other than herein specified, shall be determined by the mayor and council of said town or city; said members shall serve for a term of two years or until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, the terms of the first appointees beginning on the first Monday of May, 1920. A city board of health, organized under the provisions of this law, shall meet at least once in each month; shall adopt, publish, and enforce by appropriate penalties all needful rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law or the regulations of the State board of health, necessary for the protection of public health, to prevent the introduction or spread of disease; to abate insanitary nuisances and shall have supervision and control of all matters relating to public health. The city board of health shall appoint a city health officer whose duty shall be the execution and enforcement of all laws and regulations relating to public health; the collection of reports of deaths, births, and sickness; the abatement of insanitary conditions; and shall perform such other duties as are now or may be hereafter provided by law or the city board of health. Such health officer shall hold for the term of two years from the date of his appointment, unless by reason of his conduct, he is required to vacate his office. The health officer shall be authorized to appoint, with the consent of the city board of health, such assistants as may be necessary for the proper performance of his duties. He shall aid and assist the health authorities in all matters of prevention and suppression of disease, quarantine, inspection, and sanitation within his jurisdiction. The mayor and council or the properly constituted authorities of any city in which a board of health is organized under the provisions of this act is hereby authorized and empowered to levy and collect, as other moneys for said city governmental purposes are collected,

such funds as, in their opinion, are necessary and desirable for the purpose of making effective the provisions of this section.

Condensed, Evaporated, or Preserved Milk—Manufacture and Sale. (Ch. 348, Act Apr. 9, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That chapter 532 of the acts of the general assembly passed at the January session, 1900, as now codified in section 249 of article 27 of Bagby's Annotated Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Crimes and punishments," subtitle "Health, milk, pure, skimmed," be, and the same is hereby, repealed and reenacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

SEC. 249. No condensed, evaporated, or preserved milk shall be manufactured, sold, or exchanged, or offered or exposed for sale or exchange, except as hereinafter in this section authorized and provided, unless the same be manufactured from or out of pure, clean, healthy, fresh, unadulterated, and wholesome milk, from which the cream has not been removed, either wholly or in part, and unless the proportion of milk solids of same shall be in quantity the equivalent of 12.50 per centum of milk solids in crude milk, and of which milk solids 3.50 per centum shall be butter fats. No person shall manufacture, sell, or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, any condensed, evaporated, or preserved milk unless the same be put up, packed, or contained in packages with the name of the manufacturer of the said milk distinctly branded or stamped thereon. Whoever by himself or another violates any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or be imprisoned for not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment for the first offense, and by a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for three months, or both such fine and imprisonment, for each subsequent offense: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section shall prohibit the manufacture, sale, or exchange of condensed, evaporated, or preserved skimmed milk in bulk for manufacturing purposes, if sold as such in containers which hold not less than 10 pounds avoirdupois thereof each, and which are conspicuously labeled "Condensed skimmed milk" in capital letters, each of a size not less than 2 inches square.

Adulterated or Unwholesome Food and Drinks—Destruction or Disposal. Misbranded Food and Drinks—Relabeling Required. (Ch. 316, Act Apr. 9, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That section 153 of article 43 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Health," subtitle "Adulteration of food and drink," be, and the same is hereby, repealed and reenacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 153. Whenever the said board of health, or its proper officer, shall be satisfied that any article of food, condiment, or drink has been adulterated, or is otherwise unsound or unwholesome, the said board or its proper officer shall forbid the sale or disposal of such article for human food, and order it to be destroyed or disposed of so as to prevent it from being exposed for sale or used for the food of man; and the person or persons to whom the same belongs or did belong at the time of exposure for sale, or in whose possession, or on whose premises the same was found, refusing or neglecting to destroy or otherwise dispose of such unsound or unwholesome article as directed, shall be liable to the penalty imposed under the provisions of section 151.

Whenever the State board of health, or its proper officer, shall be satisfied that any article of food, condiment, or drink has been misbranded, the said

board or its proper officer shall forbid the sale or disposal of such article for human food until such article of food, condiment, or drink has been relabeled in accordance with an order in writing by the State board of health or its proper officer, and any person or persons to whom the same belong, or in whose possession, or on whose premises the same was found, selling or offering for sale or delivering any such article of food, condiment, or drink, before the same shall have been relabeled in accordance with the aforementioned order, shall be liable to the penalty imposed under the provisions of section 151.

Foods and Drugs—Standards for Quality, Purity, and Strength of. Ice Cream—Standards for. (Ch. 333, Act Apr. 9, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That section 171 of article 43 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title, "Health," subtitle "Adulteration of food and drink," be and the same is hereby repealed and reenacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 171. The standard under sections 166 to 177 for the quality, purity, and strength of drugs shall be the standard set by the United States Pharmacopœia or the National Formulary. That any standards of quality, purity, and strength for foods or for drugs not already standardized by the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary the standards heretofore adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture are hereby declared to be the standards of purity, quality, and strength for such foods and drugs in the State of Maryland, except in the case of ice cream, in which case the standards are declared to be as follows:

(a) Ice cream is a frozen product [made] from cream and other milk substances and sugar, with or without a natural flavoring and containing not less than 8 per cent of milk fat, to which may be added fresh eggs and not exceeding 1 per cent of pure gelatin, gum-tragacanth or vegetable gum, without statement of such fact, and such goods may be called ice cream, provided the required percentage of fat is maintained. But such product when containing 8 per cent and upward of milk fat shall be labeled, showing the percentage of milk fat; if imitation flavoring materials are used, the label must state the fact.

(b) Fruit ice cream is a frozen product made from cream, sugar, and sound, clean, mature fruits, and containing not less than 6 per cent of milk fat, to which may be added the same substances as in case of ice cream under the preceding subsection (a) and subject to the same provisions for labeling.

(c) Nut ice cream is a frozen product made from cream, sugar and sound, nonrancid nuts and contains not less than 6 per cent of milk fat, to which may be added the same substances as in the case of ice cream under the preceding subsection (a) and subject to the same provisions for labeling.

Poultry Soaked in Water—Sale Prohibited. (Ch. 650, Act Apr. 9, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That a new section be and is hereby added to article 27 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Crimes and punishments," to be under subtitle "Fraud—poultry," to be known as section 184-A, to follow immediately after section 184 of said article, and to read as follows:

SEC. 184-A. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale any poultry soaked in water, or to have in his, her, or its possession for the purpose of selling or offering for sale any poultry soaked in water. Any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100 for each and every offense.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect June 1, 1920.

Pupils, Teachers, etc.—Health Officers Authorized to Make Physical Examinations of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 17, 1920.)

C. D. No. 8. All duly appointed and certified health officers are authorized and empowered to make such physical examinations of pupils, teachers, and other persons attending, or employed in, the public schools whenever such examination is in the judgment of such health officers necessary to prevent the development or spread of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease dangerous to public health, or for the purpose of determining whether such persons are properly vaccinated or otherwise immune to smallpox or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease dangerous to public health.

Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ch. 524, Act Apr. 9, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That the following additional section be added to article 43 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Health," to follow section 177U as codified in Bagby's Annotated Code of Maryland, and to be known as section 177V, and to read as follows:

SEC. 177V. The use of common towels, an undoubted source of communication of infectious diseases, is hereby prohibited in all public places within this State, and on all railroad trains carrying passengers, and all boats carrying passengers while in this State; and the State board of health shall have full authority to establish such reasonable rules and regulations to make this provision effective as in their judgment may seem wise and proper.

All persons and corporations failing to observe the provisions of this section, or the rules and regulations of the State board of health made in relation thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$25 and costs for each offense.

Births and Deaths—Registration. Dead Bodies—Interment, Disinterment, and Transportation. (Ch. 317, Act Apr. 9, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That sections 9, 13, 14, 15, and 19 of article 43 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Health," subtitle "State registrar of vital statistics" (section 9 having been repealed and reenacted by chapter 691 of the acts of 1916) are hereby repealed and reenacted, with amendments, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 9. Each election district, city, and incorporated town shall constitute a registration district: *Provided*, The State registrar may combine two or more registration districts in any county into one registration district. The county registrar shall, with the advice and consent of the local board of health, designate a competent person in each registration district who shall act as local registrar, and shall within the district for which he is appointed receive death certificates and issue burial or removal permits upon the same and receive birth certificates and perform such other services as the State registrar may direct, [*Provided*,] that when, in the judgment of the State registrar of vital statistics, it is necessary to appoint more than one deputy local registrar in any registration district, the State registrar shall authorize and direct the local registrar of vital statistics to designate and appoint as many additional competent persons to act as deputy local registrars as the State registrar may deem necessary. The mayor of any incorporated town of less than 5,000 population shall, with the advice and consent of the State registrar of vital statistics, appoint a competent person to act as local registrar. In any district in which the local registrar is not appointed within one month after an office or a vacancy is created, the State registrar of vital statistics is authorized to make

such appointment. After appointment the tenure of office of a local or deputy local registrar shall be permanent until he resigns, unless by reason of his conduct the State registrar, with the advice and consent of the State board of health, requires him to vacate his office. Each deputy local registrar appointed as herein provided shall accept the appointment in writing, and it shall be his duty to act as local registrar in his stead in case of absence, illness, or disability, and when it is necessary in order to promote public convenience to do so, and who shall be subject to all rules and regulations governing local registrars. No local registrar or deputy local registrar shall issue any permit for the disposition of any dead body excepting upon the presentation of a proper and correct certificate of death, nor shall he in any case issue a permit for the disposition of any body already interred, entombed, transported, removed, cremated, or in any other manner disposed of except as provided in this subtitle. Each deputy local registrar shall, on the last day of each month, transmit to the local registrar all certificates of birth or death in his possession.

Every local registrar shall, on or before the fifth day of each month, transmit to the State registrar of vital statistics in the envelopes furnished for that purpose, the originals of all certificates of birth or death remaining in his possession on the last day of the month next preceding, and if there are no such certificates of birth or death remaining in his possession, he shall immediately certify such fact to the State registrar in writing. The local registrar shall, at the time of mailing his returns to the State registrar, mail to the county registrar a copy of all certificates of birth or death, certified as correct under his hand and remaining in his possession on the last day of the month next preceding.

Provided, That the State registrar may in the event of unusual sickness or mortality or for the purpose of legal, legislative, or other inquiry, require of any local registrar returns at shorter intervals.

It shall be the duty of all local registrars and deputy local registrars to receive death certificates and issue burial permits thereon, as hereinafter provided, and accept birth certificates, and shall note over his signature the date on which such certificate was filed and shall forward all certificates in his possession as hereinbefore provided, and shall also perform all the other duties of a local registrar provided in this subtitle.

No sexton or person in charge of any premises in which interments are made shall inter or permit the interment or other disposition of any body unless it is accompanied by a burial permit, as provided in this subtitle. And each sexton or person in charge of any burial ground shall indorse upon the permit the date of interment, over his signature, and shall return all permits so indorsed to the local registrar of his district within 10 days from the date of interment. He shall also keep a record of all interments made in the premises under his charge, stating the name of the deceased person, place of death, date of burial, and name and address of the undertaker.

Sec. 13. Application for a permit to disinter a human body shall be made to the local registrar or deputy local registrar on the form prescribed by the State registrar. Upon receipt of such an application properly made out, the local registrar, or deputy local registrar, shall issue a permit for the disinterment. The permit for a disinterment shall be made upon a form prescribed by the State registrar of vital statistics under the provisions of this subtitle.

No disinterment permit shall be issued in any case where death was caused by infectious disease within one year, except by permission of and under the direction of the State registrar of vital statistics.

Sec. 14. Every physician, who shall have professional charge of the mother at the birth of any child, shall, within four days next succeeding the birth,

file with the local registrar or deputy local registrar of the registration district wherein such birth shall have taken place, a proper and correct certificate of birth as required by section 10 of this article.

Every midwife, who shall be in attendance at the birth of any child where no physician is in attendance, shall, within four days next succeeding the birth, file with the local registrar or deputy local registrar of the registration district wherein such birth shall have taken place, a proper and correct certificate of birth as required by section 10 of this article.

SEC. 15. In the event of the birth of any child without the attendance of either a physician or midwife, it shall be the duty of the father, coroner, householder, keeper of any workhouse, house of correction, prison, hospital, reformatory, almshouse, or other institution, master or other commanding officer of a ship or vessel, and the conductor of any railroad train to report in writing, within four days next succeeding the birth, to the local registrar or deputy local registrar of the registration district wherein such birth occurs, the full name of the mother, the full name of the father, if it can be ascertained, date, hour, and place of birth, and the sex and color of the child, and it shall be the duty of the local registrar or the deputy local registrar to whom such report is presented to immediately investigate the same and to execute and send a proper and correct certificate of birth as provided by section 10 of this article.

And all physicians, midwives, informants, or undertakers, and all other persons having knowledge of the facts, are hereby required to furnish such information as they may possess regarding any birth or death upon demand of the State registrar, in person or by representative, by mail, or through the local registrar.

In the event of an alteration of any certificate of birth or death the facts shall be properly certified to the State registrar and entered in red ink over his signature.

SEC. 19. Any physician who was in medical attendance upon any deceased person at the time of death, who shall neglect or refuse to make out, sign, and deliver to the undertaker, sexton, or other person in charge of the interment, removal, or other disposition of the body, the certificate of death hereinbefore provided for, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50. And if any physician shall knowingly make a false certification of the cause of death, in any case, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$200.

And any physician or midwife in attendance upon a case of confinement, or any other person charged with responsibility for reporting births in the order named in sections 14 and 15 of this article, who shall neglect or refuse to file a proper certificate of birth with the local or deputy local registrar within the time required by this article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50.

And any undertaker, sexton, or other person acting as undertaker, who shall inter, remove, or otherwise dispose of the body of any deceased person without having received a burial or removal permit as heretofore provided shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$100.

And any county registrar, local registrar, or deputy local registrar, who shall neglect or fail to enforce the provisions of this subtitle in his district, or shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by this subtitle, or by the rules and regulations of the State board of health shall be

deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

And any person who shall willfully alter any certificate of birth or death, or the copy of any certificate of birth or death, on file in the office of the State registrar, or any county registrar, local registrar, or deputy local registrar, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 no more than \$100, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding 60 days or suffer both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

And any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this subtitle, or who shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform any duties imposed upon them by the provisions of this subtitle, or shall furnish false information to a physician, undertaker, midwife, or informant for the purpose of making incorrect certification of births or deaths, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

And any transportation company or common carrier transporting or carrying, or accepting through its agents or employees for transportation or carriage, the body of any deceased person, without an accompanying permit issued in accordance with the provisions of this subtitle, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$200: *Provided*, That in case the death occurred outside of the State and the body is accompanied by a burial, removal or transit permit issued in accordance with the law or board of health regulations in force where the death occurred, such burial, removal or transit permit may be held to authorize the transportation or carriage of the body into or through the State.

Each local registrar is hereby charged with the strict and thorough enforcement of the provisions of this subtitle in his registration district, under the supervision and direction of the State registrar. And he shall make an immediate report to the State registrar of any violation of this law coming to his notice, by observation or upon complaint of any person or otherwise. The State registrar is hereby charged with the thorough and efficient execution of the provisions of this subtitle in every part of the State, and with supervisory power over local registrars, to the end that all of its requirements shall be uniformly complied with. He shall have authority to investigate cases of irregularity or violation of law, personally or by an accredited representative, and all registrars shall aid him, upon request, in such investigations. When he shall deem it necessary, he shall report cases of violation of any of the provisions of this subtitle to the prosecuting attorney of the county, with a statement of the facts and circumstances, and when any such case is reported to him by the State registrar, the prosecuting attorney shall forthwith initiate and promptly follow up the necessary court proceedings against the person or corporation responsible for the alleged violation of law.

And the State registrar is further empowered to appoint, designate, or assign a special counsel to assist in the prosecution of violators or alleged violations of this subtitle.

And should any county registrar, local registrar, or deputy local registrar refuse or neglect to execute his duties as provided in this subtitle, the State registrar may, with the advice and consent of the State board of health require him to vacate his office and make a new appointment to fill the vacancy so created. Any county registrar, local registrar, deputy local registrar, or State registrar who shall communicate to any person not authorized to

receive the same any of the personal or statistical facts recorded on his register, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$300.

Advertisements—Untrue, Deceptive, or Misleading, Prohibited. (Ch. 704, Act Apr. 9, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That two new sections be added to article 27 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, volume 3, title "Crimes and punishments," subtitle "Fraud—Advertisements," said new sections to follow immediately after section 160 of said article and to be known as section 160 A and section 160 B, said new sections to read as follows:

SEC. 160 A. Any person, firm, corporation, or association who with intent to sell or in anywise dispose of merchandise, securities, service, or anything offered by such person, firm, corporation, or association directly or indirectly, to the public for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the consumption thereof, or to induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire title thereto, or any interest therein, makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or places, before the public, or causes directly or indirectly to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public in this State, in a newspaper or other publication or in the form of a book, notice, handbill, poster, bill, circular, pamphlet, or letter, or in any other way, an advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise, securities, service, or anything so offered to the public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation, or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive, or misleading, and which is known by such person, firm, corporation, or association, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known by such person, firm, or corporation to be untrue, deceptive, or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 160 B. Any person, firm, or association violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. A corporation convicted of any offense under the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than \$1,000, and its president, or such other officials as may be responsible for the conduct and management thereof, shall be imprisoned not more than one year in the discretion of the court.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Bubonic Plague—State Department of Public Health Authorized to Report to Legislature Any Measures Necessary for the Prevention and Control of. (Ch. 91, Resolve Dec. 22, 1920.)

Resolved, That the department of public health is hereby authorized, after investigation, to report to the next general court any measures necessary for the prevention and control of bubonic plague, and for this purpose may expend such sum, not exceeding \$5,000, as shall be appropriated therefor.

Lepers—State Department of Public Health Authorized to Contract with United States Government for Care of, at Penikese Island. (Ch. 328, Act Apr. 20, 1920.)

The department of public health is hereby authorized to contract with the United States Public Health Service for the reception and care at Penikese Island of lepers.

Tuberculosis—Subsidy from State to Cities and Towns for Care of Cases of. (Ch. 238, Act Apr. 2, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Chapter 597 of the acts of 1911, as amended in section 1 by section 1 of chapter 637 of the acts of 1912, by chapters 57 and 197¹ of the General Acts of 1916, and by chapter 290² of the General Acts of 1917 is hereby further amended by striking out said section 1 and substituting the following:

SECTION 1. Every city or town which places its patients suffering from tuberculosis in a county, municipal, or incorporated tuberculosis hospital, or in a building or ward set apart for patients suffering from tuberculosis by a county, municipal, or incorporated hospital shall be entitled to receive from the Commonwealth a subsidy of \$5 a week for each patient who has a legal settlement therein, provided that such patient is unable to pay for his support, and that his kindred bound by law to maintain him are unable to pay for the same; but a city or town shall not become entitled to this subsidy unless, upon examination authorized by the department of public health, the sputum of the patient be found to contain bacilli of tuberculosis, nor unless the hospital building or ward be approved by said department; and the department shall not give such approval unless it has, by authority of law or by permission of the hospital, full authority to inspect the same at all times. The department may at any time withdraw its approval. In the case of hospitals having a bed capacity which, in the opinion of the said department, is in excess of the number of beds needed for the localities which these institutions serve for patients exhibiting tubercle bacilli in their sputum, the subsidy above provided for shall be allowed for such patients not exhibiting tubercle bacilli in their sputum as, in the joint opinion of the superintendent of the institution and the district health officer of the district in which the hospital

¹ Reprint 406 from Public Health Reports, p. 127.

² Supplement 37 to Public Health Reports, p. 208.

is situated, are bona fide cases of consumption and have been in the institution more than 30 days.

SEC. 2. The department of public health shall certify in the case of each hospital, building, or ward, approved by it as provided in the preceding section, the number of patients for whom the city or town is entitled to the said subsidy, and upon such certification the subsidy shall be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth in the same manner in which other claims against the Commonwealth are paid.

SEC. 3. No claim hereunder for a subsidy covering more than 10 days prior to the date when notice of the claim is received by the department of public health shall be approved.

Tuberculosis—Time Within Which Counties Shall Provide Hospital Care for Persons Afflicted with, Extended. (Ch. 532, Act May 27, 1920.)

SECTION 1. The time within which the county commissioners shall provide for persons afflicted with tuberculosis adequate hospital care under the provisions of chapter 286³ of the General Acts of 1916, as amended, is hereby extended to September 1, 1925.

Counties Authorized to Issue Interest Bearing or Noninterest Bearing Notes for Tuberculosis Hospital Purposes. (Ch. 87, Act Feb. 27, 1920.)

Notes of a county issued under the provisions of section 6 of chapter 286⁴ of the General Acts of 1916, as amended by chapter 80⁵ of the General Acts of 1918, may or may not bear interest. If they do not bear interest they may be sold at such discount as the county commissioners or county treasurer or other officer authorized to sell the same may deem⁶ proper.

Prisoners and Inmates of Public Charitable Institutions—Medical Treatment of, when Afflicted with Syphilis, Gonorrhea, or Pulmonary Tuberculosis. (Ch. 306, Act Apr. 14, 1920.)

Chapter 75 of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section 48 and substituting the following:

SEC. 48. An inmate of a public charitable institution or a prisoner in a penal institution who is afflicted with syphilis, gonorrhea, or pulmonary tuberculosis shall forthwith be placed under medical treatment, and if, in the opinion of the attending physician it is necessary, he shall be isolated until danger of contagion has passed or the physician determines that his isolation is unnecessary. If, at the expiration of his sentence, he is afflicted with syphilis, gonorrhea, or pulmonary tuberculosis in their contagious or infectious symptoms, or if, in the opinion of the attending physician of the institution or of such physician as the authorities thereof may consult, his discharge would be dangerous to public health, he shall be placed under medical treatment and cared for as above provided in the institution where he has been confined until, in the opinion of the attending physician, the said symptoms have disappeared and his discharge will not endanger the public health. The expense of his support, not exceeding \$3.50 a week, shall be paid by the place in which he has a settlement, after notice of the expiration of his sentence

³ Reprint 406 from Public Health Reports, p. 122.

⁴ Reprint 406 from Public Health Reports, p. 122.

⁵ Supplement 38 to Public Health Reports, p. 151.

and of his condition to the overseers of the poor thereof, or, if he is a State pauper, to the department of public welfare.

Dental, Medical, and Health Clinics—Cities and Towns Authorized to Establish and Maintain. (Ch. 100, Act Mar. 3, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Cities and towns may establish and maintain dental, medical, and health clinics, and in connection therewith may conduct campaigns of general education relative to matters of public health.

SEC. 2. Cities and towns, acting through their respective boards of health, may unite and cooperate for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, and may provide for the maintenance of clinics as aforesaid in one or more of the cities and towns so uniting.

SEC. 3. All appropriations made for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act shall be expended under the direction of the board of health of the city or town, and clinics established hereunder shall be conducted subject to such rules and regulations as the board may establish.

SEC. 4. Chapter 677 of the Acts of 1914 is hereby repealed.

Prenatal and Postnatal Aid and Care for Mothers and Children—Investigation of, by Special Commission. (Ch. 85, Resolve June 4, 1920.)

Resolved, That an unpaid special commission is hereby created to consist of the commissioner of public health, the commissioner of public welfare, and three persons to be appointed by the governor, one of whom shall be a physician and one of whom shall be a woman, to investigate the question of participation by the Commonwealth and the cities and towns thereof in medical and other prenatal and postnatal aid and care for mothers and their children, including the subject matter of Senate Document No. 1, House Document No. 306, Senate Document No. 200, House Document No. 1174, Senate Document No. 506 and Senate Document No. 572, and among other things the question of the expense involved, the form and nature of the aid, if any, which should be furnished, what the functions and powers of the Commonwealth should be, to what extent if at all the cities and towns should participate, and whether and to what extent it is advisable that the cities and towns should share in the expense. Said commission shall report its recommendations to the special session of the general court not later than November 15, 1920, with drafts of such legislation, if any, as is recommended, with an estimate of the expense of carrying out its recommendations, and may expend for the purposes of said investigation and report such sums as the general court shall appropriate.

State District Health Officers—Appointment, Powers, Duties, and Compensation. (Ch. 435, Act May 12, 1920.)

Section 5 of chapter 792* of the acts of 1914 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "into," in the third line, the words "not more than," and by striking out the words "approval of the governor and council, not exceeding \$3,500 a year," in the sixth and seventh lines, and substituting the following: "provisions of chapter 228 of the General Acts of 1918 as amended," so as to read as follows:

SEC. 5. The commissioner of health, with the approval of the public health council, shall, from time to time, divide the State into not more than eight

* Reprint 279 from Public Health Reports, p. 81.

health districts and shall appoint and may remove a district health officer for each district, with the approval of the public health council, at a compensation, subject to the provisions of chapter 228 of the General Acts of 1918 as amended. The district health officers shall not engage in any other occupation and shall give their entire time to the performance of their duties. The commissioner of health may, from time to time, order two or more of the said district health officers to work in one district in order to study, suppress, or prevent disease. Each district health officer shall have all the powers and perform the duties now provided by law for inspectors of health and further shall, under the direction of the commissioner of health, perform such duties as may be prescribed by, and shall act as the representative of, the commissioner of health, and under his directors [sic] shall secure the enforcement within his district of the public health laws and regulations. Said district health officers shall be graduates of an incorporated medical school admitted to practice in the Commonwealth, or shall have had at least five years' experience in public health duties and sanitary science.

Town Inspectors of Health—Appointment and Duties. Town Health Regulations—Making, Publication, and Approval. (Ch. 591, Act June 3, 1920.)

SEC. 17. Town boards of health may make reasonable health regulations which shall be published once in a newspaper if one is published in the town, otherwise in a newspaper published in the county. All regulations made hereunder which provide a penalty for violation thereof shall, before taking effect, be approved by the attorney general.

SEC. 38. If the town votes to have its selectmen act as a board of health, the selectmen may appoint an inspector of health, who shall assist the selectmen in the performance of their duties as such board.

Bakeries and Bakery Products—Sanitation and Regulation. (Ch. 418, Act May 6, 1920.)

SECTION 1. The word "bakery" is defined, for the purposes of this act, as a building or part of a building wherein is carried on the production, preparation, packing, storing, display, or sale of bread, cakes, pies, or other bakery products, including any separate room or rooms used for the convenience or accommodation of the workers: *Provided*, That sections 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 shall not apply to retail stores where bakery products are sold but not produced.

SEC. 2. The standards and requirements hereinafter prescribed shall conform to such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the department of public health, and the provisions of this act and of said rules and regulations shall be enforced by said department and by the boards of health of the several cities and towns, acting under the supervision of said department: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act relating to industrial health shall be enforced by the department of labor and industries in accordance with such rules and regulations as it may prescribe.

SEC. 3. Every bakery shall be constructed, drained, lighted, ventilated, and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, and when and where necessary screened against flies, shall have plumbing and drainage facilities, together with suitable washbasins, wash sinks, and toilets or water-closets, which shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. The said toilets or water-closets shall be in rooms having no direct connection with any room in which bakery products or ingredients are prepared, stored, handled, or displayed.

SEC. 4. In connection with every bakery a suitable room or rooms shall be provided for the changing and hanging of the wearing apparel of the workers or employees, which shall be separate and apart from the work, storage, and sales rooms, and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

SEC. 5. No person shall sit, lie, or lounge or be permitted to sit, lie, or lounge upon any of the tables, shelves, boxes, or other equipment or accessories used in connection with the production, preparation, packing, storing, display, or sale of bakery products. No animals or fowls shall be kept in or permitted to enter any bakery.

SEC. 6. Before beginning the work of preparing, mixing, or handling any ingredients used in the production of bakery products every person engaged in such work shall wash the hands and arms, and after using toilets or water-closets every person therein engaged shall wash the hands and arms thoroughly and then rinse in clean water; and for this purpose the owner or operator of the bakery shall provide sufficient facilities.

SEC. 7. No owner or operator of a bakery shall require or permit any person affected with any contagious, infectious, or other disease or physical ailment which may render such employment detrimental to the public health or any person who refuses to submit to the examination required in section 8 to work therein.

SEC. 8. The commissioner of public health or the commissioner of health or the chief health officer in the several cities and towns may require any person intending to work or working in a bakery to submit to thorough examination for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is afflicted with any contagious, infectious, or other disease or physical ailment. All such examinations shall be made without charge to the person examined and at the expense of the department or board making the same. Any person so examined may have his physician present at the examination, which may be made by any competent physician duly registered and licensed under the laws of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 9. The floors, walls, and ceilings of every bakery, the equipment used in the handling or preparation of bakery products or their ingredients, and the wagons, boxes, baskets, and other receptacles in which bakery products are transported, shall be kept by the owner or operator of the bakery or by the distributor of said products in a clean and sanitary condition and at all times free from dirt and dust, flies, insects, and other contaminating matter. Shipping baskets and other containers for transporting bakery products shall be kept clean and, whenever the property of a distributor or dealer, shall not be used for the shipment of products to any other person or concern.

SEC. 10. All show cases, shelves, and other places where bakery products are sold shall be kept by the dealer well covered, properly ventilated, adequately protected from dust, flies, and other contaminating matter, and shall at all times be maintained in a sweet, clean, and wholesome condition.

SEC. 11. Boxes or other permanent receptacles or containers for the storing, receiving, or handling of bakery products shall be so placed and constructed as to be beyond the reach of contamination from streets, alleys, and sidewalks, or from animals, and shall be kept by the dealer clean and sanitary. No other articles shall be placed therein along with said products and no person shall tamper with, injure, or contaminate said boxes, receptacles, or containers, remove anything therefrom, or place anything therein, other than the baker or dealer or their employees.

SEC. 12. All bakery products and their ingredients shall be stored, handled, transported, and kept in such manner as to protect them from spoilage, contamination, disease, and unwholesomeness. No ingredient or material, includ-

ing water, shall be used therein which is spoiled or contaminated or which may render the product unwholesome, unfit for food, or injurious to health.

SEC. 13. No ingredient shall be used in any bakery product likely to deceive the consumer or which lessens its nutritive value without being plainly labeled, branded, or tagged, or having a sign making plain to the purchaser or consumer the actual ingredients: *Provided, however,* That in case of unwrapped bread to be sold by the loaf, such labeling, branding, or tagging shall be placed upon the same label, as hereinafter provided, which shows the name of the manufacturer and the net weight of the loaf. Said ingredients and the sale or offering for sale of said products shall otherwise comply with the provisions of chapter 208⁷ of the general acts of 1917.

SEC. 14. No bakery products, except as hereinafter provided, shall be returned from any consumer or other purchaser to the dealer or baker, nor from any dealer to the baker, and no baker or dealer shall directly or indirectly accept any returns or make any exchange of bakery products from any dealer, restaurant or hotel keeper, consumer, or other person. All such products shall be kept moving to the consumer without unreasonable delay and without any exchange, return, or practice whatsoever which may disseminate contamination or disease or inflict fraud upon them, among consumers, or disseminate "rope," so called, or other infection in bakeries, or which may cause waste in the food supply: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to crackers or other bakery products which are packed at the place of production in cartons, cans, boxes, or similar permanent containers, and which are so packed and sealed at such place as fully to insure their freshness and wholesomeness and protect them from contamination, adulteration, and deterioration in the course of trade, and which remain in the original unbroken package as packed, except in so far as may be necessary to prevent waste in the food supply: *And provided further,* That "permanent containers" shall not be construed to include the paper or parchment wrappers used in wrapping loaves of bread.

SEC. 15. The department of public health may, by rule, establish such exemptions as may be necessary to facilitate the sale of any accumulated or unsold stocks of wholesome bakery products, and in other cases not inconsistent with the purposes of this act.

* * * * *

SEC. 18. If, after inspection, it is found that a bakery is not constructed, maintained, operated, or the distribution of its products not conducted in accordance with this act, notice in writing shall be given to the owner or manager, stating the delinquency, and fixing a reasonable time within which the same shall be remedied and for a hearing to any party in interest.

SEC. 19. In case a bakery is unfit for the production and handling of food or dangerous to the health of its employees, the department of public health or local board of health may order it closed: *Provided,* That any aggrieved person or corporation shall have the right to be heard before said department, or board, as the case may be, and shall also have a right of appeal, before or after the execution of such order, but within 30 days of its issuance, to the superior court.

SEC. 20. Within 60 days after the taking effect of this act, every bakery in the commonwealth shall be registered with the board of health of the city or town in which it is situated. The registration shall show its situation, including street and number, and its ownership. The board shall forthwith report such registration to the department of public health. No fee shall be charged for such registration.

⁷ Supplement 37 to Public Health Reports, p. 212.

SEC. 21. No new bakery shall be established unless the building plans and equipment proposed to be used have been approved by the board of health of the city or town. Said board shall refuse a permit to such bakery if the building and equipment do not comply with the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations made hereunder: *Provided, however,* That any party in interest shall have the right of appeal to the department of public health or to the superior court. Said department or court may affirm, reject or modify the findings of the board, and the said board shall thereupon proceed in accordance with the order of the court or department.

SEC. 22. Violation of any provision of this act, or of any rule or regulation adopted hereunder, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100.

SEC. 23. Sections 3 to 7, inclusive, of chapter 57 of the Revised laws, as amended by chapter 197 of the acts of 1908, by chapter 191 of the acts of 1909, and by chapter 157 of the General Acts of 1916, sections 28 and 31 of chapter 75 of the Revised Laws, and chapter 258^a of the General Acts of 1915, are hereby repealed.

Bakeries and Bakery Products—Sanitation and Regulation. (Reg. Dept. of Pub. H., 1920.)

REGULATION 1. All bakery products sold within this Commonwealth shall have been prepared in bakeries conforming with the provisions of this act [chapter 418 of Acts of 1920] and with the regulations made thereunder.

REG. 2. The provisions of section 2 of this act, empowering the boards of health of cities and towns to enforce its provisions and these regulations under the supervision of the department of public health, shall apply to all sections except section 4, section 16, section 17; that part of section 3 relating to employees' wash sinks and toilets, except direct connection of said toilets with bakery; and that part of section 19 relating solely to health of employees; but said boards shall act under said section 19 on all complaints received thereunder from the department of labor and industries relating solely to the health of the employees.

REG. 3. The boards of health of all cities and towns, themselves or by their officers or agents, shall inspect no less than twice a year each bakery engaged in the manufacture of bakery products under their jurisdiction, and shall make a record of each such inspection upon a form devised by the department of public health.

The said boards shall, on or before the 15th of each month, make a report to the department of public health, stating the number of bakeries inspected, a summary of the defects found, and the number and character of notices sent under the provisions of section 18, together with the names and addresses of the bakeries involved. If no report is received by the department of public health, said department may assume that no inspection has been made during the preceding month.

Duplicate copies of all notices of hearings sent under the provisions of section 18 shall be submitted to the department of public health, and said department, by its officers or agents, may be present, and if so requested by the board of health shall be present at such hearings.

Duplicate copies of all notices sent under the provisions of section 19, ordering bakeries to be closed, shall be sent to the department of public health.

Boards of health shall, upon request, receive assistance from the department of public health for the enforcement of any provisions of this act.

^a Reprint 338 from Public Health Reports, p. 276.

REG. 4. The construction, drainage, and plumbing in bakeries shall be in accordance with such local regulations as may be adopted, provided that such local regulations are not inferior to such minimum regulations as may hereafter, from time to time, be adopted by the department of public health.

REG. 5. The floors of all bakeries shall be constructed of a smooth, impervious substance, easily cleaned or flushed and, if connected with a sewer or cesspool, shall be so done to the satisfaction of the board of health.

Walls and ceilings of all bakeries shall be tightly jointed; and walls and ceilings shall not be covered with paper nor with any substance which requires paste or glue, or which can not be thoroughly cleaned.

REG. 6. All shelves, racks, bins, or other facilities used for the storage of bakery products and ingredients used therein shall be so constructed that they may be easily cleaned. The tables, mixing stands, and troughs used in the preparation of bakery products shall be constructed of smooth, impervious material, and so constructed that they can be easily and thoroughly cleaned.

All apparatus used in the manufacture of bakery products must be kept clean.

REG. 7. All toilets shall be screened; all screen doors shall be self-closing and shall open outward. The rooms where bakery products are prepared, kept, and displayed shall be kept free from flies.

REG. 8. No flour or material contained in sacks used in the manufacture of bakery products shall be placed upon any floor below the level of the street unless such flour or material is stored on portable wood or metal platforms or racks raising such flour or material at least 4 inches above such floor, and such platforms or racks shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

REG. 9. No room used for domestic purposes shall have direct connection with a bakery.

REG. 10. The proprietor of every bakery shall report to the local board of health any suspicions he may entertain of the presence of any contagious disease or ailment dangerous to the public health among the persons working in or connected with his bakery, or any suspicions he may entertain of the exposure of any of said persons to said diseases. The local board of health shall immediately, upon receipt of said report, cause an examination to be made under the provisions of section 8 of this act.

REG. 11. Whenever the board of health of a city or town suspects or has received information that any persons working in or connected with the bakery have been exposed to a disease or ailment referred to in section 7 of this act, said board shall immediately cause an examination to be made as provided in section 8.

REG. 12. The board of health of a city or town having reason to suspect the presence of any disease specified in section 7 of this act, in a bakery selling bakery products within the jurisdiction of said board of health, but not located within said jurisdiction, shall immediately notify the department of public health of its suspicions, giving all available information, and the department of public health shall immediately make such examinations as it may deem necessary.

REG. 13. Smoking or chewing, or other use of tobacco, is prohibited in any part of a bakery where the actual preparation or production of bakery products is being carried on.

REG. 14. Every owner or proprietor of a bakery shall provide a suitable, properly covered, metal, water-tight receptacle for garbage and other waste material of the business. Every such receptacle shall be emptied frequently and shall be cleaned after such emptying.

REG. 15. Whenever an emergency occurs such as will require the return of bakery products, the person desirous of returning said products shall apply to the board of health of the city or town where the bakery is situated for permission to return said products. The board of health granting the permit shall immediately notify the department of public health by mail of its action. The department of public health may, if so requested, grant such permission to return bakery products, and shall immediately notify the local board of health by mail of its action. This permission in either case may be arranged for by telephone subject to confirmation in writing within 24 hours.

REG. 16. The following form of notice shall be used under the provisions of section 18:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 18 [of chapter 418] of the Acts of 1920, your attention is called to a violation of section _____ of said act (or of regulation _____ made under the provisions of said act), as follows:

Section (or regulation)—is as follows:

[Copy section or regulation.]

Note.—In accordance with regulation 3, a copy of this notice must be sent to the department of public health.

REG. 17. The form of notice sent under the provisions of section 19, ordering a bakery to be closed, shall be as follows:

DEAR SIR: Your bakery is hereby ordered closed in accordance with the provisions of section 19 of chapter 410 [418] of the Acts of 1920, as follows:

SECTION 19. In case a bakery is unfit for the production and handling of food or dangerous to the health of its employees, the department of public health or local board of health may order it closed: *Provided*, That any aggrieved person or corporation shall have the right to be heard before said department or board, as the case may be, and shall also have a right of appeal, before or after the execution of such order, but within 30 days of its issuance, to the superior court.

Note.—In accordance with regulation 3, a copy of this notice must be sent to the department of public health.

REG. 18. Bakeries shall register in duplicate on or before October 3, 1920, with the board of health of the city or town where the bakery is located. Said registration shall be on forms furnished the local boards of health by the department of public health.

Local boards of health shall file with the department of public health once each week one copy of every such registration received during the seven days preceding.

REG. 19. If a bakery now existent shall change ownership, a new registration shall be made on a form as prescribed in regulation 18 before work begins under the new management.

REG. 20. No new bakery shall be established in a basement except with the consent of the local board of health. If the products of said bakery, however, are to be sold in other cities or towns than that where the bakery is located, said board of health shall obtain the consent of the department of public health before granting permission to open said bakery.

REG. 21. No new bakery shall be opened until it has been registered upon a form so provided under section 20 and the regulations made thereunder.

REG. 22. Boards of health of cities and towns shall notify the department of public health of each application received for the operation of a new bakery as soon as such application is received. Copies of applications and plans submitted to local boards of health shall be opened [sic] to the inspection of all officers or agents of the department of public health. They shall immediately notify the department of public health of their action upon each such application.

REG. 23. All inspectors shall carry proper credentials, which shall be presented upon request before beginning an inspection of a bakery. All inspectors,

officers, and agents of the department of public health and of local boards of health have authority under the statutes to inspect bakeries at all reasonable hours.

REG. 24. The terms "board of health" or "local board of health" used in these regulations shall mean the board of health or department of health of a city or town. The term "this act" shall mean chapter 418 of the acts of 1920.

Liquor—Analyses of, by State Department of Public Health. (Ch. 29, Act Feb. 13, 1920.)

The department of public health may decline to make analyses of liquor submitted under the provisions of chapter 110 of the Acts of 1902 or of chapter 484^a of the Acts of 1914, unless the department is satisfied that the analysis is to be used in connection with the enforcement of the laws of the Commonwealth.

Bovine Tuberculosis—Study of, by Special Commission. (Ch. 81, Resolve June 2, 1920.)

Resolved, That the commissioner of agriculture, the commissioner of conservation, and the director of animal industry are hereby constituted a special unpaid commission to study the subject of the control and eradication of tuberculosis in bovine animals and the reimbursement of the owners of tuberculous animals killed by public authority. The commission shall report to the next general court not later than the second Wednesday in January with such recommendations as it may deem expedient and with drafts of any proposed legislation.

Cattle Destroyed Because Tuberculous—Payments to Owners Increased. (Ch. 470, Act May 18, 1920.)

Section 6 of chapter 90 of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out the word "forty," in the eighteenth line, and substituting the word "sixty."

Births, Deaths, and Marriages for Certain Years—Preparation of Indexes of. (Ch. 44, Resolve May 12, 1920.)

Resolved, That there may be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth a sum not exceeding \$12,590, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the Commonwealth in the preparation of indexes of births, marriages, and deaths for the years 1914 to 1918, inclusive; but this sum shall not be available until appropriated by the general court.

Town Records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Prior to 1850—Purchase and Distribution of Printed Copies by the Secretary of State. (Ch. 562, Act May 28, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Whenever the record of the births, marriages, and deaths, previous to the year 1850, of any town in this Commonwealth, shall be printed and verified in the manner required by the supervisor of public records and the division of public libraries in the department of education, acting jointly, and the work shall appear to them to have been done with accuracy, the secretary of the Commonwealth shall purchase 500 copies of the record at a price not exceeding 1 cent per page: *Provided*, That the written copy of the town records shall become the property of the Commonwealth, and shall be deposited in the office

^a Reprint 279 from Public Health Reports, p. 82.

of the secretary of the Commonwealth; *And provided further*, That not more than \$15,000 shall be expended by authority of this act in any one year.

SEC. 2. The volumes purchased as aforesaid shall be distributed by the secretary as follows: One copy to the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth; one copy to the supervisor of public records; one copy to the free public library of each city and town in the Commonwealth; one copy to each State and Territorial library in the United States; one copy to the Library of Congress; one copy to each incorporated historical society in the Commonwealth; one copy to the library of each college in the Commonwealth, one copy to each registry of deeds, and one copy to the land court. The remainder shall be placed in the State library for purposes of exchange.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of December, 1920.

Burial, Removal, and Cremation Permits—Return of, to Issuing Office. (Ch. 321, Act Apr. 15, 1920.)

Section 40 of chapter 78 of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: Upon the burial of a body or of the ashes thereof in a cemetery, or upon the removal of a body or the ashes thereof from a cemetery, or upon the cremation of a body, the superintendent or other officer in charge of the cemetery or crematory shall indorse upon the permit or certificate the fact of such burial, removal, or cremation, with the date thereof, shall make and preserve a complete record of the permit or certificate with his indorsement, and shall forthwith return the permit or certificate to the office issuing the same.

Wood Alcohol and Preparations Containing Wood Alcohol—Labeling. (Ch. 185, Act Mar. 24, 1920.)

Section 1 of chapter 541 of the acts of 1910, as affected by chapter 360¹⁰ of the General Acts of 1919, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "alcohol" in the fifth line the words: "or any drug or medicine intended for external use which contains any methyl alcohol," so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Whoever, himself, or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, sells, exchanges, or delivers any wood alcohol, otherwise known as methyl alcohol, either crude or refined, or denatured alcohol which contains any methyl alcohol, or any drug or medicine intended for external use which contains any methyl alcohol, under or by whatever name or trade-mark the same may be called or known shall affix to the bottle or vessel containing the same a label bearing the words, "Poison, Not for Internal Use," in red letters of uncondensed gothic type not less than one-fourth of an inch in height, and the same words, "Poison, Not for Internal Use," in stencilled letters or similar gothic type of a size not less than three-fourths nor more than 1½ inches in height for use on barrels and kegs. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall pay a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for each sale in respect to which the violation occurs.

Plumbing and Drainage—Investigation by State Department of Public Health as to Advisability of Standardizing Municipal Ordinances and Regulations Relating to. (Ch. 9, Resolve Apr. 14, 1920.)

Resolved, That the department of public health may investigate and report to the general court, not later than the 10th day of January, 1921, as to the advisability of revising and codifying the rules, regulations, and ordinances of

¹⁰ Supplement 42 to Public Health Reports, p. 342.

the various cities and towns of the Commonwealth relative to plumbing, house drainage, and like subjects in order to promote uniform standard systems of plumbing and drainage. The report shall contain drafts of such legislation, if any, as the department may deem necessary to promote the public health and comfort and to provide for economy in plumbing and draining.

Charles River—State Department of Public Health Authorized to Make Orders Designed to Prevent the Pollution of. (Ch. 541, Act May 27, 1920.)

SECTION 1. The department of public health may make reasonable orders, having due regard to the particular circumstances of each case, prohibiting, limiting, or regulating the entrance or discharge into Charles River or its tributaries of such sewage, waste, refuse, or other substances as are injurious to the public health.

SEC. 2. Before making any such order the department shall, after due notice to the owner of the premises or the person, corporation, city, or town discharging or permitting the entrance of such sewage, waste, refuse, or other substance into said river, or any tributary thereof, hold a hearing, and thereafter shall make, in connection with any order issued by it, specific findings of fact and a recommendation as to the best practicable and reasonably available means of avoiding the pollution in respect to which the order is issued. The findings of fact shall be prima facie evidence in any proceedings to enforce such order.

SEC. 3. The supreme judicial court and the superior court shall have jurisdiction in equity, if they find that entrance or discharge of any such sewage, waste, refuse, or other substances into said river or any tributary thereof, is injurious to the public health, to enforce or modify any order made under the provisions of this act, and to enjoin such entrance or discharge. Proceedings to enforce any such order or to obtain such an injunction shall be instituted and prosecuted by the attorney general at the relation of the department of public health.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be held to prevent the flow into the said river or any tributary thereof of surface drainage from occupied lands or streets or the discharge from drains designed for the disposal of surface water and ground drainage, provided that no sewage or other waste is mingled therewith, nor shall it be held to interfere with the cultivation and use of the soil in the ordinary methods of agriculture.

SEC. 5. Chapter 158 of the acts of 1906 is hereby repealed, but this act shall not affect any powers exercisable by the metropolitan district commission under chapter 465 of the acts of 1903 and acts in amendment thereof.

Acushnet River—Investigation of Sanitary Condition of, by State Department of Public Health. (Ch. 32, Resolve Apr. 30, 1920.)

Resolved, That the department of public health is hereby directed to investigate and report upon the sanitary condition of the bed, banks, and water of Acushnet River and of the streams tributary or adjacent thereto in the towns of Acushnet and Fairhaven and in the city of New Bedford. The department shall ascertain whether the condition of said river or streams, or of the banks thereof, is injurious or dangerous to the public health by reason of deposits of sewage or of refuse from factories or from other cause, and if the department finds that any circumstances injurious or dangerous to the public health exist by reason of deposits of objectionable matter or otherwise, it shall recommend a plan or plans for the removal of the nuisance, and shall report the same to the next general court on or before the 10th day of January.

MINNESOTA.

Certified Milk—Standards for. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 2, 1920.)

42. All milk sold in Minnesota as certified milk must be free from pus and injurious bacteria and must not contain more than 10,000 bacteria of any kind to the cubic centimeter at the time of delivery to consumers. Such milk must have a specific gravity ranging from 1.029 to 1.034 and must be neutral or at most but faintly acid in reaction, must contain not less nor more than 3.5 to 4.5 per cent proteids, from 3.5 to 4.5 per cent butterfat, and from 4 to 5 per cent sugar. It must be free from all contaminating foreign matter or chemical substances added for preservative or coloring purposes. Immediately after milking, the milk must be cooled and thereafter kept at a temperature below 50° F. until delivered to consumers.

The word "certified" shall not appear in the name, title, or trade-mark of any firm, copartnership, association, or corporation selling milk, nor on the label of any bottle containing milk unless the firm, copartnership, association, or corporation producing and bottling such milk has complied in all respects with the regulations of the State board of health governing the production and sale of certified milk.

Dead Bodies—Disinterment and Reinterment. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 2, 1920.)

25a. No person, except a licensed embalmer, and then only after first having obtained a permit therefor from the local health officer and the local registrar of vital statistics, as hereinafter prescribed, shall disinter the body of a deceased person: *Provided*, The authorities in charge of a cemetery may transfer bodies buried therein from one part of such cemetery to another part thereof with the approval and under the supervision of the local health officer.

Any person desiring such a permit shall make application therefor to the proper local health officer, who shall question the applicant as to the cause of death and the manner in which it is proposed to disinter, handle, and dispose of the remains and shall give and enforce such directions for disinterment, removal, and reinterment as he deems necessary for the protection of the public health. Such local health officer shall thereafter notify the local registrar of vital statistics orally or in writing that the application is approved.

The applicant shall thereupon apply to the registrar of vital statistics having jurisdiction over the district in which the body proposed to be disinterred is buried, who shall issue a written "disinterment-reinterment" permit using for such purpose the form now provided by the State board of health for original interments and noting thereon the words "Disinterment-reinterment permit." Such permit shall not be issued by subregistrars.

The sexton or person in charge of any cemetery, burial place, or other premises shall not inter or permit the interment or other disposition of the disinterred body of a deceased person until he [has] received a "disinterment-reinterment permit" in the same manner as is provided by section 4656, General Statutes of Minnesota, 1913, for recording permits for original interments.

MISSISSIPPI.

County Health Departments and Joint County Health Departments—Creation Authorized. County Health Officers and Joint County Health Officers—Appointment, Powers, and Duties. (Ch. 208, Act Mar. 27, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That each county in the State is authorized, in their discretion, to create a department of health for the county and to appoint a director for same who shall be required to give his entire time to the work. Said director shall be a graduate physician, well trained in health work, and shall be selected on the recommendation of the State board of health or its executive committee to the board of supervisors of the county. In event any county is unable to have a department of health of its own on account of its size or lack of finances, two or more counties are authorized to join and constitute a sanitary district out of the counties so uniting and may select, on the recommendation of the State board of health or its executive committee to the board of supervisors of such counties, one physician for the sanitary district so created and the physician so appointed shall give all his time to the affairs of the district.

SEC. 2. The health officer so appointed shall be given authority to enforce all health laws of the district or county under the supervision and direction of the State board of health, or its executive committee, and to make such investigation of health problems and recommend and institute such measures as may be necessary, but shall be under the supervision, direction, and jurisdiction of the State board of health, or its executive committee, and shall make report to said board of health of all matters concerning the sanitary conditions of his district or county in the manner prescribed by the State board of health or its executive committee.

SEC. 3. The term for which any officer appointed under this act shall serve shall not exceed four years, but the State board of health or its executive committee shall remove any officer appointed under this act at any time for such conduct as it may deem improper, or for neglect of duty, or for incompetency, or for any offense which in their judgment is detrimental to the public welfare, and may summarily suspend any officer appointed under this act until any complaint made of such officer may be fully investigated by the State board of health or its executive committee.

SEC. 4. The board of supervisors shall be authorized to make such appropriation for said department of health as may be necessary to pay the salary of the director or health officer or others that may be employed for carrying on such work. The board of supervisors of the county or counties are authorized to carry out the duties of this position. Where two or more counties shall unite in having a department of health, the amount contributed by each for maintaining and supporting the work shall be agreed upon by the respective counties subject to the approval of the State board of health or its executive committee, and all salaries to be paid shall be recommended by the State board of health or its executive committee to the board of supervisors of the county or counties for which the officers are to act. All employees shall be recommended by the State board of health, or its executive committee, and all salaries shall be recommended in the same way.

SEC. 5. The health officer of any county or district shall keep an accurate record of all activities of the department of health of the county or district which he serves for use of the public and for information to the board of health, and such reports as required by the board of health shall be made to it, and all officers and employees under this act shall be subject to the jurisdiction and regulations of the State board of health or its executive committee.

SEC. 6. It shall not be necessary that any health officer selected under this act shall be a resident of the county or district for which he is selected. Suitable quarters must be provided by the board of supervisors of the district or county for the office and health work of the county or district, and the health officer appointed under this act shall establish himself in the quarters so provided.

SEC. 7. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act shall be repealed and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. But where counties do not take advantage of this act they shall proceed as heretofore.

Pupils—Medical Examination and Treatment of—Instruction of, in Health Matters. (Ch. 161, Act Apr. 1, 1920.)

SEC. 3. The State board of education shall make adequate provision for instruction in general hygiene, individual hygiene, group and intergroup hygiene; provision for a regular periodic and thorough health examination and inspection; and for such reasonable correlation as may be necessary for the treatment of health abnormalities through available agencies inside or outside the school system; and provision for education and the health training through physical exercise, games, play, recreation, and athletics. But this act, in so far as it provides for medical treatment shall not be construed to interfere with the practice of the religious tenets of any church whatsoever, nor to compel submission of any child to medical or surgical treatment without the consent of the parent or guardian of such child.

SEC. 7. The provisions of this act shall become effective only upon condition that the Federal Government provide funds dollar for dollar with the State of Mississippi for carrying out the provisions of this act.

Tuberculosis in Cattle—Control and Eradication. (Ch. 327, Act Mar. 26, 1920.)

SECTION 1. *Tuberculosis [sic] cattle; live stock board to cooperate in tests.*—That chapter 215¹ of the laws of 1918 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: That the State live-stock sanitary board be and the same is hereby directed to employ one or more qualified veterinarians to be paid from the funds at the disposal of said board, who shall cooperate with the veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, in testing cattle for tuberculosis in this State.

SEC. 2. *Veterinarians to be detailed to aid counties.*—That this [sic] State live-stock sanitary board be and the same is hereby directed to detail a veterinarian to assist such counties as desire to undertake the control and eradication of tuberculosis among cattle and such assistance shall be given to the counties in the order in which request is made and to the extent that the funds of the live-stock sanitary board will permit.

¹ Supplement 38 to Public Health Reports, p. 183.

SEC. 3. *Elections on tuberculosis control, provisions for.*—That the county boards of supervisors upon presentation of a petition of 20 per cent of the qualified electors of such county, on the proposition of tuberculosis control and eradication, the board of supervisors [sic] shall order an election by giving 30 days' notice, and if a majority of the qualified electors in the county voting in said election vote in favor of tuberculosis control and eradication, then said work of tuberculosis control and eradication shall be taken up under the direction of the State live-stock sanitary board in cooperation with the Federal Government, and such cattle tested for tuberculosis as may be required by the State live-stock sanitary board. Where a county refuses by a vote to go into eradication of tuberculosis or before the question has been voted in any county, any owner of cattle may apply to the board of supervisors and upon such application the provisions of this law, may apply to such owner individually.

SEC. 4. *Payment for condemned cattle; Appraisalment.*—That the county board of supervisors of the various counties be and the same are hereby authorized to pay out of the general funds of any county in Mississippi in which an election has, or has not, been held, on the proposition of tuberculosis control and eradication, or where any owner of cattle may have applied to the board of supervisors to come within the provisions of this law and where such application has been received and approved by the board of supervisors of said county, not more than \$75 for each grade animal condemned or \$125 for each registered [animal] condemned for tuberculosis by a veterinarian commissioned by the State live-stock sanitary board or a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry working in cooperation with the State live-stock sanitary board in the various counties.

SEC. 5. *Test of cattle; disposition of condemned animals.*—Cattle which react to the tuberculin test or show marked diagnostic symptoms of tuberculosis shall be condemned and branded with the letter "T" on the left jaw, and be disposed of as directed by the live-stock sanitary board. Should there be any revenue derived from cattle condemned under this act, such moneys if they exceed the amount allowed the residue shall be paid to the owner.²

SEC. 6. *Penalty for violation of this act.*—That any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act, or any of the rules and regulations of the live-stock sanitary board, relative to the control and eradication of tuberculosis, made and promulgated under this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$300, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

² This sentence reads the same as in the session laws.

MISSOURI.

Communicable Diseases—Reports of Cases—Duty of Health Officer—Quarantine—Contacts and Suspected Cases—Restrictions on Well Persons in Homes Under Quarantine—Interference with Health Authorities Prohibited—Placarding—Handling and Sale of Milk and Other Food—Library Books—School Attendance—Closing of Schools—Duty of Attending Physician—Disinfection—Letting of Rooms or Premises Previously Occupied by Infected Persons—Funerals—Action by State Board of Health in Certain Cases. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1920.)

CHAPTER 1. RULE 1. *Definitions.*—Unless specifically provided herein the following words and terms used in these rules and regulations are defined for the purposes thereof, as follows:

(1) The term "infectious or contagious diseases" is used simply in the sense of "communicable diseases." No effort is made to differentiate between the meaning of infectious and contagious.

(2) The word "town" means and includes city, town, or village.

(3) The term "local board of health" means and includes the local board of health and the executive officer of the board, whether the medical health officer when one has been appointed or the secretary when there is no health officer.

(4) The term "health officer" means and includes the executive officer, or any duly authorized agent of the board, or the county commissioner of health or his duly authorized agent.

(5) The term "householder" means and includes the parents, guardians, caretakers, or other persons who have charge of children or minors, or of the household, or of a number or group of persons who dwell together or have their lodging or board together, and to the keeper, superintendent, manager, or other person who has charge of an almshouse, workhouse, house of correction, jail, prison, hospital, or boarding school, camp, or other institution.

RULE 2. *Notifiable diseases.*—The following diseases are declared to be notifiable diseases:

Division A:

Anthrax.
Cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic.
Chicken pox.
Cholera, Asiatic.
Diphtheria (membranous croup).
Epidemic or septic sore throat.
Glanders.
Influenza.
Leprosy.
Measles.
Mumps.
Ophthalmia neonatorum (conjunctivitis of the newborn).
Plague.
Pollomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis).

Division A—Continued.

Rabies.
Scarlet fever.
Smallpox.
Tetanus.
Trachoma.
Tuberculosis (pulmonary and other forms).
Typhoid fever.
Typhus fever.
Whooping cough.

Division B:

Chancroid.
Gonorrhea.
Syphilis.

RULE 3. Physicians to report cases.—When any physician knows or has reason to believe that any person whom he has called to visit, or who visits or consults him, is infected with any of the diseases in rule 2, division A, such physician shall forthwith give notice thereof to the local board of health or to the health officer of the town in which such person lives, or if residing without the corporate limits report shall be made to the county commissioner of health of that county. Such reports shall be by telephone when practicable and shall include the full name, age, occupation, and address of the person affected, together with the name of the disease and date of onset.

RULE 4. Householders to report cases.—Whenever any householder knows or has reason to believe that any person within his family or household has any of the diseases listed in rule 2, division A, providing no physician is in attendance, he shall, within 24 hours, give notice thereof, to the health officer or the local board of health of the town in which he resides, or if residing without the corporate limits, report shall be made to the county commissioner of health of that county, and such report shall be by telephone when practicable and shall also be made in writing.

RULE 5. Reports to county commissioner of health.—The health officer or executive officer of each local board of health shall report promptly to the county commissioner of health of his county upon blanks furnished by him for that purpose, and at such times and in such manner as is provided by those blanks, all cases and outbreaks of the diseases which are enumerated in rule 2, division A.

RULE 6. Reports to State board of health.—The county commissioner of health shall make a compiled report to the State board of health of all cases of reportable diseases as indicated in rule 2, division A, which have been reported within his county jurisdiction during the preceding week up to and including Saturday, said report to be mailed so as to reach the State board of health offices not later than the succeeding Tuesday of each week.

Note.—The secretary of the State board of health has been appointed collaborating epidemiologist to the U. S. Public Health Service and having been supplied with franked postal cards for forwarding reports to him, a report made on such franked card and addressed to the collaborating epidemiologist shall be deemed a report made to the State board of health.

RULE 7. Duty of health officer.—Whenever a health officer is informed or has reason to suspect that there is a case of reportable disease within the territory over which he has jurisdiction, he shall immediately examine into the facts of the case and shall adopt the quarantine or employ the sanitary measures directed by the State board of health in dealing with such case or cases.

RULE 8. Quarantine.—The following degrees of quarantine, or control, shall be carried out in all cases of infectious or contagious diseases which the State board has declared or may declare notifiable or quarantinable: Full quarantine, modified quarantine, and observation.

Full quarantine.—Full quarantine is defined to mean and include:

(a) Strict isolation of the person sick and of those attendant upon him in a room or rooms screened against flies and mosquitoes in the months when these insects are around.

(b) Absolute prohibition of entrance to, or exit from, the building, or in case of buildings of proper construction, from the isolated apartment, in which the sick person is confined except the attending physician, health authority, or any person or persons specially authorized by the health authorities to enter or to leave the building.

(c) Persons affected with any of the following diseases shall be placed under full quarantine: Cholera (Asiatic), plague, smallpox, and typhus fever.

Modified quarantine.—Modified quarantine is defined to mean and include:

(a) Complete separation of the person sick and of those attendant upon him from all other persons in the building or on the premises, in a room screened when practicable against flies and mosquitoes during those months in which those insects are active.

(b) Prohibition of entrance into, or exit from, the building in which the sick person is confined, except as the local board of health may permit under rule 11.

(c) Persons affected with any of the following diseases shall be placed under modified quarantine: Anthrax, cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria (membranous croup), epidemic or septic sore throat, glanders, leprosy, measles, polio-myelitis, scarlet fever, and typhoid fever.

Observation.—Observation is defined to mean and include:

(a) The inspection from time to time by the officers or agents of the local board of health of a person suffering from or affected with an infectious or contagious disease, or a disease which may be notifiable under the rules and regulations of the State board of health, and not subject to the regulations for full quarantine or modified quarantine.

(b) The supplying of information and advice, printed or otherwise, to such persons relative to the measures for the care of the sick and the prevention of the spread of infection. The health officer or local board of health shall exercise such a degree of supervision and control over such persons as may be deemed necessary to prevent their becoming dangerous to the public.

(c) Persons affected with any of the following diseases shall be placed under observation: Chicken pox, influenza, mumps, ophthalmia neonatorum, pellagra, rabies, tetanus, trachoma, and whooping cough.

In all cases of questionable diagnosis between chicken pox and smallpox, full quarantine shall be enforced until diagnosis of chicken pox is confirmed.

When a person or a house, building or place, has been put under full quarantine, modified quarantine, or observation by a local board of health, no person quarantined or persons within the quarantined area shall leave it, and no person outside shall enter it, nor shall they do anything which is in violation of the definition of that degree of quarantine which may be in force in the given place or area, nor shall they do anything in disobedience of the orders or regulations of the local board of health or the health officer in accordance with rule 11.

RULE 9. *Contacts and suspects.*—Persons who have been exposed to an infectious or contagious disease, or who are suspected of having an infectious or contagious disease, or of being infectious or the carriers of infection, may be placed under quarantine or observation as is provided in rule 8 until the period of incubation has elapsed, or until the nature of the disease has been determined, or the period of infectiousness and danger to the public has ended; and said persons shall obey all orders and shall be guided by the instructions which may be given by the local board of health or the health officer.

RULE 10. *Children.*—When the well children, who remain in the same house with those who are sick under quarantine or under observation, are permitted by the local board of health to play in their own yard, they shall be kept off the streets and from all places outside of their premises and it shall be the duty of their parents, guardians, or other persons under whose charge they are, to keep such children within their own yards or on their own premises. Parents, teachers, or other guardians of children in other homes or other places shall not allow the children under their charge to enter houses, premises, or

yards which are held under quarantine or observation, nor to play with children of families which are placed under quarantine or observation.

RULE 11. Adults need not always be quarantined.—When a person affected with an infectious or contagious disease is properly isolated on the premises, except in cases of smallpox, plague, typhus fever, or Asiatic cholera, the adult members of the family or household, particularly the wage earners, who do not come in contact with the patient or with his secretions or excretions, may, by consent of the health officer, continue their usual vocations, provided their vocations do not bring them in close contact or association with children; and provided further that they do not go into other people's homes or attend any public entertainments, clubs, lodges, church services, etc., without permission from said health officer.

RULE 12. Right of entrance and inspection.—No person shall interfere with or obstruct the entrance to any building or apartment by any inspector or officer of the State or local health authorities, in the proper discharge of his official duties; nor shall any person interfere with or obstruct the inspection or examination of any occupant of such building or apartment by any State or local medical inspector in the proper discharge of his official duties.

RULE 13. Placarding of premises.—On all premises where a case of communicable disease exists subject to quarantine or isolation the health officer shall have posted in conspicuous places, both at the front and rear of the house or apartment, placards bearing the name of the disease in large letters with the following warning: "All persons are by this means notified of the presence of the above disease, and are warned of the danger of coming in contact with it. It is unlawful to deface, mutilate, cover up, or remove this card without the authority of the health officer, or to interfere with said health officer or his agent."

The placard shall not be less than 6 inches in width and 10 inches in length.

In the case of scarlet fever the color of the placard shall be red; of diphtheria, blue; and of smallpox, yellow. For all other diseases the color shall be white.

RULE 14. Disregard of quarantine rules.—In case any of the general provisions for modified quarantine or observation, or any of the orders or regulations of the health officials relating thereto, are violated or disobeyed, the local board of health or health officer may enforce full quarantine or modified quarantine, when in their opinion the public safety requires such action.

RULE 15. To quarantine persons in need.—When a person under quarantine is, in the opinion of the health officer, unable to obtain medical care, food, or other actual necessities, it shall be the duty of the health officer to report his findings to the proper town, city, or county authority. Should such authority fail at once to supply the needed care it shall be the duty of the health officer to supply such quarantined person with medical attention, food, and other actual necessities, and the expense incurred in performing such duty shall constitute a legal expense of the health officer.

RULE 16. Danger in infecting foods.—When a case of diphtheria, typhoid fever, or paratyphoid fever, or a person who is a carrier of either of these diseases, or when a case of epidemic or septic sore throat, dysentery, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, or smallpox exists on any farm or in any dairy producing or handling milk, cream, ice cream, butter, cheese, or other foods likely to be consumed raw, or exists in any home or other place where such foods are produced, handled, or sold, no such foods shall be sold or delivered from such farm, dairy, or other place, except under the following conditions:

- (a) That such foods are not brought into the house where such case exists;
- (b) That all persons coming in contact with such foods eat, sleep, and work wholly outside such house;
- (c) That such persons do not come in contact in any way with such house or its inmates or contents;
- (d) That said inmates are properly isolated and separated from all other parts of said farm or dairy, and efficiently cared for; and
- (e) That a permit be issued by the health officer.

RULE 17. Milkmen, etc.—When milkmen deliver milk to persons, houses, or premises which are under full or modified quarantine, they shall empty the milk into covered containers placed outside the door of said house or premises, or shall deliver the milk in containers which shall not be used again, but shall be burned as soon as they are emptied. They shall not enter such premises nor remove milk bottles, nor take anything else therefrom until the house or premises has been released from quarantine and disinfected and the articles taken have been sterilized in accordance with the instructions of the local health officer.

RULE 18. Library books infection.—No person shall carry any book or magazine from any public or circulating library to a house or home where there is an infectious or contagious disease, and no person shall return to such library without the permission of the local board of health any book or magazine which has been in a home when an infectious or contagious disease has been present therein; and until permission is given by the local board of health, librarians or owners shall allow nothing to be taken to or returned from the places in which such disease exists.

RULE 19. Household pets.—Householders and those who have the care of the sick shall not allow a cat or a dog in a room where there is a person affected with any infectious disease, and when any of said diseases are present in a house or tenement, these animals shall not be allowed to visit other homes. It shall be the duty of the local health officer to enforce this rule.

RULE 20. The duty of the teacher.—It shall be the duty of teachers and of principals of schools to note the condition or the symptoms of their pupils which are suggestive of the onset of a contagious or an infectious disease, and this particularly when a disease of this kind is present in the community. Among the symptoms which should excite suspicion are those of a common cold or a cough when measles or whooping cough are around; tonsillitis or sore throat which may mean diphtheria or scarlet fever; or a rash at any time. The teacher or principal shall immediately report to the health officer the condition of any pupil which is suggestive of a contagious or infectious disease and shall exclude such pupil from the schoolroom until he has been seen by the health officer or a physician. The teacher shall furthermore exclude from the schoolroom [pupils] from houses in which there is, or recently has been, a contagious or infectious disease until a certificate for readmission is received from the local health department or health officer.

RULE 21. The physician to arrange for precautionary measures.—It shall be the duty of any physician, immediately upon discovering a case of contagious or infectious disease, to secure such isolation of the patient or to take such other action as may be required by the rules and regulations or printed instructions which may from time to time be issued by the State board of health, and all persons in a family, house, or place where an infectious disease is found or who have been dwelling or staying therein, shall act in compliance with the advice or instructions which may be received from the physician until it is modified or annulled by the health officer.

RULE 22. *The physician to instruct as to the disinfection of excreta in certain diseases.*—It shall be the duty of the physician in attendance on any case suspected by him to be typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, dysentery, or Asiatic cholera to give detailed instructions to the nurse or other person in attendance in regard to the disinfection and disposal of excreta. Such instructions shall be given on the first visit, and shall conform to the rules and regulations or printed instructions of the State board of health. It shall be the duty of the nurse or person in attendance to carry out the disinfection in detail until its modification or discontinuance is permitted by the local health officer.

RULE 23. *Disinfection; letting rooms.*—After death, removal, or recovery of a person who has been sick with diphtheria, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, smallpox, or any of the diseases for which full quarantine is required, the rooms which have been occupied by the persons infected with these diseases shall, together with their contents, be thoroughly disinfected. All persons, nurses, attendants, and others who have occupied such apartments during the period of quarantine or isolation shall have their clothing disinfected and shall take a disinfecting bath before they are released. All disinfection prescribed in this rule shall be done under the supervision of the local health officer and in accordance with the directions for such work which may be given from time to time by the State board of health, and no person shall let or hire or cause or permit anyone to occupy a room or apartment previously occupied by persons with diseases mentioned in this rule until such disinfection is completed.

RULE 24. *Funerals.*—No public funeral shall be held over the remains of any person who has died of diphtheria, scarlet fever, poliomyelitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, or smallpox, or any of the other diseases for which full quarantine is required; nor shall the bodies of such persons be taken into any church, chapel, or any other public place. The funerals of persons dying of these diseases shall be strictly private, and any persons whose presence is not necessary shall not be present, and no person shall invite unnecessary persons to attend such funerals; and it shall be the duty of undertakers to warn families in cases of death from an infectious disease against a public funeral, and no undertaker shall conduct a funeral in violation of the terms of this rule.

RULE 25. *Action of State board in emergency.*—In case of any threatened local or general epidemic or improperly controlled situation imperiling the public health, in which an appeal is made to or in which the attention of the State board of health is called to the necessity for some action, the executive officer may designate one or more members or representatives of the board to immediately investigate the situation and to take such action as is considered necessary and within the authority of the State board of health. Such representative or representatives shall use his or their discretion in such emergencies and may promulgate such regulations for that particular locality as is necessary and which shall immediately have the full force and effect of a regulation officially adopted by the board for the duration of the emergency. When deemed advisable, the representatives may call upon a majority of the members of the board to assist in the investigation or to pass upon the regulations and procedures adopted.

In the event the local authorities have reason to appeal from the action of the board's representatives, the board shall at the earliest possible date convene to pass upon the same.

* * * * *

[CH. 5.] **RULE 3. *School may be closed.***—Whenever in the judgment of the State board of health, its executive officer or any county health officer, or health officer of a city, or any board of health of any city, it is advisable to

close the schools because of the prevalence of any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, he or they shall serve written notice upon the board of school directors or the responsible officials of any private, parochial, public, or Sunday school in the same district in which such disease or diseases prevail, directing them to close all schools immediately, nor shall any such schools be reopened until ordered by the proper health official.

RULE 4. *Exclusion from school for special diseases.*—In addition to the diseases elsewhere declared by these rules to be subject to quarantine, any child shall be excluded from any private, parochial, or public school by the health officer who is afflicted with the following diseases:

Contagious conjunctivitis, impetigo contagiosa, mumps, pediculosis (lice), ringworm, scabies (itch), or any suppurative disease of a foul or offensive nature: *Provided*, That in case of ringworm or scabies or pediculosis, the child may be allowed to continue school attendance at the discretion of the health officer if proper treatment be immediately instituted.

RULE 5. *Exclusion from school for tuberculosis.*—No child, teacher, or janitor suffering from tuberculosis shall be allowed to attend or work in any public, private, or parochial school.

County Health Officers—Duties. School Buildings and Grounds in Counties—Annual Inspection of and Report on. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1920.)

Duties of the county health officer.—The county health officer shall be responsible for the enforcement in his county of the regulations prescribed by the State board of health outside of incorporated cities in which an effective city board of health is carrying out the minimum requirements of the State board of health. Upon failure of a city board of health to comply with these regulations, or when deemed advisable by the State board of health, the county commissioner of health shall assume jurisdiction.

It shall be a further duty of the county commissioner of health to make at least once each year a personal inspection of each school building and grounds within his county and to make a written report thereon to the State board of health at Jefferson City, between the opening and close of each school year upon blanks furnished for that purpose, copy of which report is to be presented to the board of education under whose supervision the school is operated, together with recommendations for such improvements as are necessary to maintain the school in a sanitary condition, and to insure the welfare of its attendants, taking into consideration the buildings, the arrangement of the school rooms, lighting and heating facilities, drinking water supplies, toilets, and adjacent environment.

Food Products—Preparation or Manufacture of, in Places Where Insanitary Conditions Exist Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1920.)

[CH. 2.] **RULE 2. *Manufacture of food products to be protected.***—No person, firm, or corporation shall continue in any manner the preparation or manufacture of any food product in a place or building where there exists an insanitary toilet or other insanitary condition which may be detrimental to the health of the employees engaged in such manufacture or preparation or to the consumer of such product.

Polluted Water Supplies—Maintenance of, Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1920.)

[CH. 5.] **RULE 2. *Polluted water supply.***—No person or private or municipal corporation shall maintain any well, or other supply of water used for drinking

or household purposes, which is polluted in any manner that may render such water injurious to health, or which is so situated or constructed that it may become so polluted.

Common Drinking Cups and Common Eating and Drinking Utensils—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1920.)

[CH. 3.] *RULE 3. Common drinking cups and drinking and eating utensils forbidden.*—The use of common drinking cups and of common drinking or eating utensils in any public place or public institution; or in any hotel, soda fountain, concession, lodging house, theater, factory, store, public, private, or parochial school or public hall; or in any railway or trolley car; or in any railway or trolley car station, or the furnishing of any such common drinking cup or drinking or eating utensil for common use in any such place is prohibited.

The words "common use" in this regulation shall be construed to mean for use by more than one person without adequate cleansing by means of scalding water or an equally effective method.

Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1920.)

[CH. 3.] *RULE 2. Common towel forbidden.*—No person, firm, or corporation owning, in charge of, or in control of any lavatory or wash room in any hotel, lodging house, restaurant, factory, store, office building, public, private, or parochial school, railway or trolley station, or public conveyance by land or water shall provide in or about such lavatory or wash room any towel for common use. The term "common use" in this regulation shall be construed to mean for use by more than one person without cleansing.

Human Excreta—Disposal. Privies and Cesspools—Location, Construction, and Cleaning. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1920.)

[CH. 2.] *RULE 5. Toilets, how constructed and located.*—All human excreta must be disposed of in properly managed sewers, septic tanks, cesspools, or vaults. No cesspool or vault shall be located within 100 feet of any well, spring, stream, or cistern used as a source of domestic water supply unless provided with a water-tight receptacle and not allowed to overflow. All toilets must be so constructed that flies or small animals can not come in contact with the toilet contents. No vault toilet shall be located within 40 feet of any dwelling, and all vaults shall receive attention to eliminate the emission of offensive odors. They shall be cleaned when the contents reach within 6 inches of the top of the vault and at such other times as the local, county, or State health officer shall direct. No constructed toilet shall be permitted to exist where the human excreta is deposited upon the surface of the ground.

Fly Breeding Places Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1920.)

[CH. 2.] *RULE 4. Fly breeding places prohibited.*—No person or persons, private or municipal corporation shall maintain, or permit to be maintained, any accumulation of decomposing animal or vegetable matter in which fly larvae may exist on any premises upon which is located any hotel, boarding house, lodging house, restaurant, or any other establishment in which foods intended for sale or distribution are prepared, handled, or sold, or at any point on any other premises within 250 feet of any dwelling occupied by another.

Manure—Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1920.)

[CH. 2.] **RULE 3. *Disposal of animal manure.***—No person shall put any manure into any street, alley, or other highway within one-half mile of any house used as a residence. No person shall permit any manure to remain within 500 feet of any house used as a residence for a longer period than one week unless such manure is contained in a fly-proof receptacle.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1920.)

CH. 3. RULE 1. *Spitting in public places forbidden.*—Spitting upon the floor of public buildings or buildings used for public assemblages, or upon the floors or platforms or any part of any railroad or trolley car, or any other public conveyance, is forbidden.

Labor Camps—Establishment of, to be Reported to Local Health Officers—Location—Sanitation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1920.)

CH. 4. RULE 1. *Notice of labor or construction camp to be occupied by 10 or more persons to be given health officer.*—Every railroad or other corporation, contractor, lumberman, or other person who shall establish, construct or maintain any labor or construction camp to be occupied by 10 or more persons, and the person in charge of any temporary living quarters on wheels or otherwise that shall be provided for 10 or more workmen, shall at once notify the health officer of the county, town or village in which the camp or quarters are to be located.

RULE 2. *Health officer to inspect and pass on location and sanitary conditions of camps.*—It shall be the duty of each health officer when notified of the establishment of any camp with temporary buildings, on wheels or otherwise, in his jurisdiction promptly to inspect and determine the propriety of the location of the camp and of its sanitary conditions. If the location or manner of operation of the camp be found by him to be detrimental to the public health, he shall cause the camp to be removed or the manner of its operation to be corrected.

Railway Sanitary Code—Declared to be a Part of the Regulations of the State Board of Health. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1920.)

CH. 5. RULE 1. *Federal regulation adopted.*—All common carriers operating in the State of Missouri whether engaged in interstate or intrastate business or both, shall comply with the regulations of the U. S. Public Health Service, known as the railway sanitary code, made and promulgated for the control of common carriers engaged in interstate business, and those regulations made by the said U. S. Public Health Service are hereby declared to be a part of these regulations of the State Board of Health of Missouri.

Insanitary Conditions—Declared Nuisances—Removal or Correction. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 14, 1920.)

CH. 2. RULE 1. *Health officer to investigate insanitary conditions when observed or upon complaint.*—Inasmuch as insanitary conditions are always dangerous to the public health, all such existing conditions are declared by the State board of health to be nuisances and dangerous to the public health, and all health officers shall treat them accordingly if, upon investigation, the condition is confirmed. If not removed or satisfactorily remedied upon request or notice from the health officer within a specified length of time, the local health authority within whose jurisdiction the same exists shall institute proceedings to have the condition corrected.

MONTANA.

Communicable Diseases—Reports of Cases—Certain Terms Defined—Powers and Duties of State and Local Health Authorities—Prohibition of Public Gatherings—Quarantine—Isolation—Placarding—Hospitalization—Sale of Milk—Pet Animals—Disinfection—Funerals—School and Library Books—School Attendance—Closing of Schools—Carriers—Control Measures for Specific Diseases. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)

PART I. RULE I. (a) Including the "communicable diseases" enumerated in section 1500, Revised Code of Montana, 1907, as amended by chapter 15, Session Laws of 1913, the following-named diseases are designated as "communicable diseases," infectious, contagious, or communicable in their nature:

Group I.

Actinomycosis.

Anthrax.

Chicken pox.

Cholera, Asiatic (also cholera nostras when Asiatic cholera is present or its importation is threatened).

Continued fever lasting seven days.

Diphtheria (or membranous croup, so-called).

Dysentery:

(a) Amebic.

(b) Bacillary.

Erysipelas.

Favus.

German measles.

Glanders.

Influenza, epidemic.

Leprosy.

Malaria.

Measles.

Meningitis:

(a) Epidemic cerebrospinal.

(b) Tuberculous.

Mumps.

Ophthalmia neonatorum (conjunctivitis of new-born infants).

Paratyphoid fever.

Plague.

Pneumonia (acute lobar).

Poliomyelitis (acute infectious) or infantile paralysis.

Rabies.

Rocky Mountain "spotted" or "tick" fever.

Scarlet fever.

Septic sore throat.

Smallpox.

Tetanus.

Trachoma.

Trichinosis.

Tuberculosis (all forms, including "miners' consumption").

Typhoid fever (enteric fever).

Typhus fever.

Whooping cough.

(b) Inasmuch as the control and abatement of infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases depends upon the knowledge of the existence or location of cases of such diseases by the local, county, and State boards of health, it is hereby ruled that the diseases named in paragraph (a) shall be declared to be notifiable diseases, and the occurrence of such cases of such diseases shall be reported as herein provided. Hereafter each and every physician or other practitioner of the healing art practicing in the State of Montana, who treats or examines any person suffering from or afflicted with, or suspected to be suffering from or afflicted with, any one of the notifiable diseases

named in paragraph (a) shall immediately report such case of notifiable disease in writing to the local or county health authorities having jurisdiction of the territory in which said case occurs. (See sec. 1502, Revised Codes of Montana, 1907.) Said report shall be forwarded either by mail, by special messenger, or delivered in person and shall give the following information:

1. The date of the onset of such disease.
2. The name of the disease or suspected disease.
3. The name, age, sex, color, nativity, occupation, address, and school attended or place of employment of patient.
4. The number of adults and children in the household.
5. Source or probable source of infection or origin or probable origin of the disease.
6. The name and address of the reporting physician.

Provided, That if the disease is, or is suspected to be, smallpox, the report shall, in addition, show whether the disease is of the mild or virulent type, and if the disease is, or [is] suspected to be, smallpox or typhoid fever, whether the patient has been successfully vaccinated or immunized, and if the patient has been successfully vaccinated or immunized the number of times and dates or approximate dates of such vaccination or immunization; and if the disease is, or is suspected to be, cholera, diphtheria, plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, yellow fever, or "Rocky Mountain spotted" or "tick" fever, the physician shall, in addition to the written report, give immediate notice of the case to the local health authority in the most expeditious manner available; and if the disease is, or is suspected to be, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or membranous croup, or septic sore throat, the report shall also show whether the patient has been, or any member of the household in which the patient resides is, engaged or employed in the handling of milk for sale or preliminary to sale.

(c) The requirements of the preceding paragraph shall be applicable to physicians attending patients ill with any of the notifiable diseases in hospitals, asylums, or other institutions, public or private: *Provided*, That the superintendent or other person in charge of any such hospital, asylum, or other institution in which the sick are cared for, may with the written consent of the local or county health officer (or the board of health) having jurisdiction, report in the place of the attending physician or physicians the cases of notifiable disease and disabilities occurring in or admitted to said hospital, asylum, or other institution in the same manner as that prescribed for physicians: *And provided also*, That superintendents of State hospitals, asylums, or institutions may report directly to the State board of health all cases of notifiable disease occurring within said hospitals, asylums, or institutions.

(d) Whenever any householder knows or has reason to believe that any person within his family or household has any communicable disease, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the health officer of the town or city, or to the county health officer if without the corporate limits of a town or city, and such notice shall be given at the office of a local or county health officer within the shortest possible time and by the most direct means of communication. (Sec. 1501, Revised Codes of Montana, 1907.) The local or county health officer having jurisdiction shall then file a report in the manner prescribed in paragraph (b).

(e) Whenever the eyes of an infant under two weeks of age become reddened, inflamed, or swollen, or contain an unnatural discharge, and no physician is in attendance, an immediate report of the existence of the case shall be made to the local or county health officer having jurisdiction by the midwife,

nurse, attendant, householder, or other person in charge of the patient; responsibility for reporting to rest upon each in the order named. The local or county health officer to whom report is made shall then file a report in the manner prescribed in paragraph (b).

(f) Whenever any teacher, school nurse, or any person in charge of any public or private school shall know or suspect a case of notifiable disease in persons attending or employed in his or her school he or she shall report immediately such knowledge or suspicion to the local or county health officer having jurisdiction. The health officer shall, if the knowledge or suspicion be confirmed upon investigation, file a card report in the same manner as prescribed in paragraph (b).

(g) The written reports of cases of notifiable diseases as required of physicians and health officers by this rule shall be made upon blanks supplied for the purpose, through the local and county health authorities, by the State board of health.

(h) Local or county health officers or boards of health shall, at the end of each week, forward by mail to the State board of health the original written reports made by physicians and themselves, after first having transcribed the information given in the respective reports in a book or other form of record for the permanent files of the local or county health office. On each report thus forwarded the local health officer shall state whether the case to which the report pertains was visited or otherwise investigated by the local or county health officer or by a representative of the local or county health officer (see sec. 1489, Revised Codes of Montana, 1907), and whether and what measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease or the occurrence of additional cases, and if the case is diphtheria, whether antitoxin is being used. And if no cases of communicable diseases shall have been reported to the local or county health officer during any week he shall so certify to the secretary (or his representative or deputy) of the State board of health at the end of each week on a card to be furnished by the State board of health.

(i) Whenever there occurs within the jurisdiction of a local or county health officer or board of health an epidemic of a notifiable disease, the local or county health officer or board of health shall, when requested by the State board of health (or its executive officer) within 30 days after the epidemic shall have subsided, make a report to the State board of health of the number of cases occurring in the epidemic, and the means by which the disease was spread or believed to be spread: *Provided*, That whenever the State board of health shall have taken charge of the control and suppression or undertaken the investigation of the epidemic, the local or county health authority having jurisdiction need not make the report otherwise required.

(j) In event of the occurrence of anthrax, leprosy, paratyphoid fever, poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis, rabies, Rocky Mountain "spotted" or "tick" fever, tuberculosis, or typhoid fever the physician shall, when requested by the State board of health (or its executive officer), furnish a special report on blank to be furnished by the State board of health, either directly or through the local or county health officer.

RULE II.—In addition to the diseases named in rule I, the following are declared to be notifiable diseases, and shall be reported in the manner prescribed by chapter 106,¹ Session Laws of 1919.

Group II.

Syphilis.

Gonorrhea.

Chancroid.

¹ Supplement 42 to Public Health Reports, p. 453.

RULE III.—Inasmuch as it has been demonstrated by scientific investigation that acute poisoning by foods is for the most part the result of toxins produced by the action of certain transmissible bacteria upon such foods, the following-named disease or illness is hereby declared to be dangerous to the public health and shall be reported to the local or county health officer in the same manner and by the same persons as prescribed in rule I.

Group III.

Food poisoning.

RULE IV. The following-named diseases of unknown origin are declared to be notifiable diseases and shall be reported in the same manner and by the same persons as prescribed in rule I.

Group IV.

Pellagra.

Cancer.

PART II. RULE I.—*Definitions.*—To clearly establish the intents and purposes of the rules and regulations which may now or hereafter be adopted, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) *Local or State quarantine.*—By State, county, or city quarantine is meant the limitation of freedom of movement or transportation of persons, animals, or things from an area (either a State, county, or city) wherein communicable disease prevails to another area presumably free from disease.

(b) *Quarantine.*—By quarantine is meant the limitation of freedom of movement of persons or animals who are known or reasonably suspected to have been exposed to communicable disease for a period of time equal to the incubation period of the disease to which they have been exposed.

(c) *Isolation.*—By isolation is meant the separating of persons suffering from a communicable disease, or carriers or possible carriers (such as immediate attendants on the sick) of the infecting organism, from other persons, in such places and under such conditions as will prevent the direct or indirect conveyance of the infectious agent to susceptible persons.

(d) *Quarantine of premises.*—When this term is used in connection with any disease it is meant that the person or persons affected with such disease, and their attendants, and all those who come in contact with such person or persons, shall not be permitted to leave the premises designated as under quarantine, unless specifically authorized by the health officer acting under regulations hereinafter set forth. Such quarantine restrictions are not meant to include the attending physician, or the minister, priest, or spiritual adviser when given permission to enter by the health officer, or in case of death the funeral director and indispensable assistants.

(e) *Premises.*—The term "premises" is meant to include that area in which the diseased person and others must be confined. Where fields, yards, and porches are considered by the health officer to be situated as to not endanger the public, liberty may be given to use them. In the case of apartment houses, where two or more families reside in the same building, such building for the purposes of quarantine shall be considered one house, unless provisions can be made for confining the persons to be quarantined or isolated in a room or group of rooms with separate washrooms, bathrooms, or toilets, and where contact with other persons in the building may easily be avoided.

(f) *Contacts.*—A "contact" is any person or animal known to have been sufficiently near to a human infected person or animal to have been exposed

to transfer of infectious material directly, or by articles freshly soiled with such material.

(g) *Susceptibles*.—A "susceptible" is a person or animal who is not known to have become immune to the particular communicable disease in question by natural or artificial process.

(h) *Carrier*.—By "carrier" is meant any person who is known to harbor upon or within his person the bacilli, virus or infective agent of any communicable disease, and while manifesting no symptoms of such disease is capable of transmitting it to others.

(i) *Disinfection*.—By "disinfection" is meant the destroying of the vitality of pathogenic organisms by chemical means or by heat.

When the word concurrent is used as qualifying disinfection, it indicates the application of disinfection immediately after the discharge from the body of an infected person, of infectious material, or of articles soiled with such infectious discharges [sic].

When the word terminal is used as qualifying disinfection, it indicates the process of rendering the personal clothing and immediate physical environment of patients, carriers, or contacts free from the possibility of conveying infection to others, at the time when the patient, carrier, or contact is no longer a source of infection.

(j) *Cleansing*.—This term signifies the removal, by scrubbing and washing, of organic matter on which, and in which, bacteria may find favorable conditions for prolonging life and virulence; also the removal by the same means of bacteria adherent to surfaces.

(k) *Renovation*.—By "renovation" is meant, in addition to cleansing, such treatment of the walls, floors, and ceilings of rooms or houses as may be necessary to place the premises in satisfactory sanitary condition.

(l) *Fumigation*.—By "fumigation" is meant a process by which the destruction of insects, as mosquitoes and body lice, and animals, as rats, is accomplished by the employment of gaseous agents.

(m) *Delousing*.—By "delousing" is meant the process by which a person and his personal apparel are treated so that neither the adults nor the eggs of pediculus corporis, pediculus vestimenti, or pediculus capitis survive.

[No rule 2.]

RULE III. *State quarantine; when necessary.*—Whenever any part of this State appears to be threatened with Asiatic cholera, bubonic or pneumonic plague, typhus fever, smallpox of a virulent type, or other infectious or contagious disease from any adjoining State, Territory, or foreign province, the Secretary and executive officer of this board shall have the power to establish and maintain quarantine stations at the limits of the State at such points as may be deemed necessary, and to enforce thereat such rules and regulations as he may adopt and publish for the purpose of preventing or obstructing the introduction or spread of such diseases into or within the State, by the inspection, exclusion, and disinfection of all infected persons, places, and things.

RULE IV. *Cities or counties may quarantine against others when.*—Local or county boards of health or health officers of one city or county shall not establish quarantine against another city or county or part of a county without the consent of the State board of health or, in the interim of its meetings, of its secretary and executive officer.

RULE V. *Secretary State board of health to have same power as local or county health officer.*—In all matters of local quarantine or in quarantine, isolation, or control of known or suspected infectious, contagious, or communi-

cable diseases in persons or places, or in the issuance of orders for the correction of insanitary conditions or for the abatement of nuisances, the secretary and executive officer of this board or his duly authorized representative shall have all the powers conferred by these regulations upon local or county health officers.

RULE VI. *Prohibition of public gatherings.*—Whenever there exists an epidemic of any communicable disease or diseases in any city, town, or community, the State board of health may, for the better preservation of the public health and for the prevention of the development and spread of disease, order all moving picture show houses, theaters, churches, Sunday schools, schools, and other places used for public gatherings closed, and may prohibit public lectures, socials, dances, and any and all other public gatherings while said epidemic exists and continues.

RULE VII. *Health officer to investigate on suspicion.*—Whenever any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease is reported to any local or county health officer, or when he has reason to suspect that any such disease exists within his district, he shall make a thorough investigation, if necessary, (any case not reported by a legally qualified physician requires investigation) and if any such disease is found to exist he shall then take such action as may be designated by the laws of this State, and by these regulations and the regulations of the local or county board of health of the district in which such disease occurs. If, on investigation, the health officer is convinced that an infectious or contagious disease has recently existed at any place or premises, he may quarantine such place or premises until all such has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the regulations of the State board of health.

RULE VIII. *Health officer may employ assistant.*—When any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall appear in any locality remote from the residence of the county health officer, and when the cost of transportation to and from such locality will be greater than the cost necessary to secure the services of an assistant, the county health officer has the approval of the State board of health to employ an assistant to represent him in such case or cases, the remuneration of such assistant to be paid by the county in lieu of the traveling expenses of the health officer; provided, that in any instance the health officer shall be personally responsible for the faithful performance of the duties imposed upon such assistant.

RULE IX. *How quarantine shall be established.*—Whenever any local or county health officer shall have knowledge of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease within his jurisdiction he shall, either in person or through an authorized representative, immediately exercise and maintain supervision over such case or cases during their continuance, seeing that all such cases are properly cared for, and that the provisions of these regulations as to isolation, restriction of communication, placarding, quarantine, and disinfection are duly enforced. He shall confer either personally or by letter with the physician in attendance upon the case as to its future management and control and acquaint the householder or other person in charge of the premises in which the case exists as to their duties in the matter of quarantine or isolation. He shall cause to be posted on premises wherein there exists any case of contagious or infectious disease required by these regulations to be placarded a cloth or card bearing the words "Quarantine" or "Keep out," and the name of the disease printed in bold-faced type not less than 2 inches in height, such cloth or card to be securely attached upon the front entrance or other conspicuous part of the building, in such position as be in plain view of any person

approaching the house and to remain during the continuance of the disease or until such time as the health officer is satisfied that danger of infection or contagion no longer exists.

RULE X. Quarantine must be established or released by health officer or his representative.—In every instance quarantine shall be established by the health officer in person or by his duly appointed representative, and no person except the health officer or his representative is authorized to remove any placard or to release any person from quarantine. Certificates of health or for release from quarantine or isolation restrictions may be made by legally qualified physicians if acting by consent of health officers.

RULE XI. Quarantine of persons exposed to disease.—All susceptibles exposed to a communicable disease shall be subject to same rules of quarantine which apply to that disease until such time as the health officer shall consider the maximum period of incubation usually applied to such disease shall have passed except as hereinafter specified. The health officer shall determine what constitutes susceptibility and exposure in each individual instance.

RULE XII. Temporary quarantine.—Whenever a case of obscure illness shall occur which presents symptoms of a disease subject to quarantine or isolation but in which sufficient time has not elapsed to render a positive diagnosis of the disease possible, a temporary quarantine or isolation shall be imposed, which quarantine or isolation shall be in all respects governed by the same rules and regulations as a permanent quarantine or isolation and shall remain in effect until it is proved that the disease is not one of a contagious, infectious, or communicable nature.

RULE XIII. Quarantine of doubtful cases.—In all instances of doubtful diagnosis, as, for instance, where the physician or health officer is unable to distinguish positively between chicken pox or smallpox, or between diphtheria or tonsillitis, it is ruled that the public shall be given the benefit of the doubt, and quarantine or isolation restrictions which will protect the public against the most serious of the diseases suspected shall be imposed.

RULE XIV. Laboratory of State board of health shall be arbiter.—In all matters of quarantine or isolation or release from quarantine or isolation depending upon bacteriological findings and in which difference of opinion, controversy, or doubt shall arise, the findings of the hygienic laboratory of the State board of health shall for interpretation or enforcement of these regulations be considered as final.

RULE XV. Removal to isolation hospital permissible.—Removal of quarantined or isolated persons to an isolation or detention hospital under the direction of a health officer is permissible.

RULE XVI. Sale of milk prohibited.—(a) The sale, distribution, or use of milk or dairy products from premises where smallpox, diphtheria, septic sore throat, scarlet fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, acute epidemic poliomyelitis, typhoid fever, or paratyphoid fever is known to exist is strictly forbidden unless the milk is handled, milk utensils sterilized, and stock cared for and product transported by persons entirely disassociated with the quarantined or diseased family, or the house in which such persons are confined.

(b) The sale, distribution, or use of milk or dairy products from a place where tuberculosis is known to exist is strictly forbidden except by written permit from the local or county health officer in whose jurisdiction the sale, distribution, or use of milk is contemplated. Before issuing such permit, the health officer shall satisfy himself by personal investigation that such milk or dairy product is being produced or sold under conditions that will not menace the health of the consumer and shall make to the State board of health for its

approval a full and complete statement of his findings as a result of his investigation.

(c) In delivering milk to families in which there exists any of the diseases named in paragraph (a), the dairyman shall not enter the house, nor shall he permit any of his milk bottles or vessels to be taken into or from such house, but shall pour such milk as each family wishes into receptacles furnished by the customer and left at a convenient place outside the house.

(d) At the time of posting the quarantine placard in cases of any of the diseases mentioned in paragraph (a) and in which milk is being furnished from outside sources, it shall be the duty of the health officer to post on the premises at the entrance or entrances where milk is customarily delivered a placard containing the following admonition:

"Notice to milkmen.—A case of communicable disease exists in this house. Bottles of milk must not be left on these premises, and empty milk bottles must not be removed while this placard remains."

This placard must not be removed except by order of the health officer.

RULE XVII. *Pet animals to be excluded.*—All dogs, cats, or other pet animals owned in premises containing diseases subject to quarantine or isolation shall be:

(a) Excluded from house for quarantinable diseases;

(b) Excluded from room of sick persons affected with actinomycosis, anthrax, erysipelas, favus, glanders, rabies, septic sore throat or ring worm;

(c) If admitted to house or sick room, given disinfectant bath or wash as directed by the health officer when disinfection of premises and persons is carried out, or, if not so disinfected the pet animal shall be killed.

RULE XVIII. *Quarantine periods.*—The time of quarantine or isolation of all cases of infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases dangerous to the public health shall be such time as in the judgment of the local or county health officer, in whose jurisdiction the case occurs, it may appear safe to terminate the quarantine or isolation, but health officers shall be governed by certain minimum periods of quarantine or isolation as set forth in the special regulations regarding each disease.

RULE XIX. *Termination of quarantine or isolation.*—(a) Persons subjected to quarantine or isolation may be released only by order or consent of the health officer (or his duly authorized representatives).

(b) In all instances of quarantine or isolation, if the case terminates by death, all susceptibles on the same premises shall be subject to continued quarantine or isolation for the usual period of incubation of the disease for which quarantine or isolation was established, dating from death of patient which shall be considered date of last exposure.

(c) Before consenting to release from quarantine or isolation, the health officer (or his duly authorized representatives) shall prescribe and direct such disinfection, cleansing, renovation, fumigation, or delousing procedure as may in his opinion be necessary to prevent the spread of disease, but health officers shall be governed by certain minimum procedures as hereinafter specified.

RULE XX. *Public funerals.*—Since members of households and others who are brought in contact with cases of communicable disease often acquire infection, and even though they manifest no active symptoms of the disease, are capable of transmitting the infection to others in more virulent form, and since public funerals promote contact between relatives of deceased persons and the general public, therefore the holding of public funeral services in any building is prohibited in cases where a body has died of a contagious disease. Private prayers, to which attendance is restricted to immediate relatives or

members of the household and necessary attendants, may be held at the residence of deceased persons and public open-air services may be held at the cemetery. Transportation of exposed persons to and from the cemetery shall be conducted with due regard to safety of others. The prohibition of public funerals shall not apply to diseases enumerated in regulation XXVI.

RULE XXI. *Distribution of books enjoined.*—School books, or books from public circulating libraries shall not be taken into any house where smallpox, diphtheria, or scarlet fever exists, and if the school or library books were in such house prior to the establishment of quarantine they shall be subjected to a continuous temperature of 150 degrees for one hour or in lieu thereof thoroughly sunned and aired for a period of two weeks after release of the premises from quarantine before being returned to use by others, or if not subjected to either of the foregoing procedures said books shall be destroyed.

RULE XXII. *Health officer must notify school-teacher of infection.*—When any health officer shall have knowledge of the existence of any contagious or infectious disease in any home from which any child attends school, or in which any person in the habit of frequenting any school building resides, such health officer shall immediately notify the superintendent of schools, if located in a town having a superintendent of schools, or the teacher of the schools, in the immediate school district, of the existence of such disease and the house in which the disease is located.

RULE XXIII. *Duties of teachers and parents.*—(a) Whenever any principal or teacher in any private, parochial, or public school has reason to suspect that any pupil under his or her supervision is suffering from or has been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, he or she shall send the pupil home and any pupil so excluded shall not be permitted to again enter school until such pupil shall present a certificate from the local or county health officer having jurisdiction, or from a legally qualified physician acting by authority or consent of the health officer, stating that the pupil is not infected with or suffering from any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease.

(b) Within the meaning of paragraph (a) principals or teachers shall suspect infection or contagion in, and shall exclude from school, any pupil suffering from or exhibiting any of the following symptoms: (1) Severe cough or cold, (2) sore throat or tonsillitis, (3) any catarrhal symptoms accompanied by fever, or fever alone, (4) any eruption of the skin, or rash.

(c) In addition to the diseases elsewhere declared to be subject to quarantine or isolation, any child shall be excluded from any public, private, or parochial school who is afflicted with any of the following diseases: Contagious conjunctivitis (pink-eye), impetigo contagiosa, ringworm, or scabies (itch).

(d) No person afflicted with a venereal disease (gonorrhea, syphilis, or chancroid) in an infectious stage shall be permitted to attend, teach, or be otherwise employed in any private, parochial, or public school.

(e) School teachers, school nurses, school physicians, or health officers shall make any necessary examination of children attending school, which may be required to determine the presence of infectious or contagious disease, or carriers of infectious or contagious diseases.

(f) Pupils exposed to infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or residing in any house wherein has existed any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, shall not be permitted to attend school, without written permission of the health officer having jurisdiction, or from a legally qualified physician acting by authority or consent of the health officer, which permit shall state the conditions under which the pupil may attend school, and that

all regulations of the State, local, or county boards of health have been, or are being, strictly followed.

(g) Parents, guardians, or other persons having custody of any child or children, shall not permit such child or children afflicted with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease required by these regulations to be excluded from school, to attend any school except in compliance with all regulations.

RULE XXIV. Closing of schools when necessary.—(a) Whenever in the judgment of the State board of health (or its executive officer or his representative), or any local or county health officer or board of health, it is advisable to close the school because of the prevalence of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or diseases, he or they shall serve written notice upon the board of school directors or board of education or the responsible officials in any private, parochial, or Sunday school in the district or area in which such disease or diseases prevail, directing them to close such schools immediately, nor shall any board of education or other responsible officials permit any such school to be reopened until permission is given by the proper health officials.

(b) Whenever any person afflicted with smallpox, diphtheria, or scarlet fever shall sojourn or be found in attendance in any school room—public, private, parochial, or church—such school room shall be deemed infected and the school must be closed until the room has been thoroughly cleansed or disinfected under the direction of the health officer having jurisdiction.

RULE XXV. Isolation of carriers.—Any person who is known to be a "carrier" is hereby declared to be a menace to the public health, and the name and address of such person shall be reported immediately to the local or county health officer in whose jurisdiction such person resides. The local or county health officer shall immediately investigate and report his findings and recommendations to the State board of health. Pending the receipt of instructions from the State board of health, the local or county health officer shall isolate the carrier if in his judgment the danger to the community necessitates such action. In event any known or suspected carrier shall leave the jurisdiction of a local or county health authority, with or without permission, the State board of health shall be notified by the local or county health officer of the name of the carrier and his destination.

RULE XXVI. Diseases requiring isolation but not quarantine of premises.—

(a) In all cases of infections, contagious, or communicable diseases which are not subject to regulations of quarantine as hereinafter specified the patient and immediate attendants only shall be subject to isolation.

(b) Persons afflicted with the following diseases shall be subject to this rule: Actinomycosis, anthrax, continued fever lasting seven days, dysentery (both amebic and bacillary), erysipelas, favus, glanders, ophthalmia neonatorum (conjunctivitis of new born infants), ophthalmia as a result of gonococcus infection, pneumonia (acute lobar), rabies, tetanus, and trichinosis.

(c) Concurrent disinfection in all cases of these diseases must be practiced.

(d) Terminal cleansing of patient's room and contents is required.

RULE XXVII. Chicken pox (varicella).—Chicken pox is hereby declared to be a communicable disease and subject to the following procedure:

(a) Premises on or in which cases occur shall be placarded.

(b) Persons afflicted with the disease shall not be permitted to attend school or public gatherings and shall be isolated until all skin lesions are completely healed and scabs or scales are shed.

(c) Susceptible children in household where a case exists, or other contacts, shall be quarantined for 16 days after date of last exposure, provided that, if

well on third day after onset of first case, and if under daily observation of health officer or school nurse, they may attend school between third and fourteenth day after first exposure and then be excluded for 16 days after last exposure.

(d) Persons immune by reason of previous attack are subject to no restriction.

(e) Bread winners, nonimmune, may continue usual work if under daily observation of health officer or physician, but shall be isolated immediately on appearance of first symptoms.

(f) Since chicken pox in adults occurs but rarely and since this name is frequently a mistaken diagnosis of smallpox or given to evade the diagnosis of mild cases of smallpox, it is hereby required that all persons on premises where such cases occur shall be subject to the same quarantine and isolation restrictions as in smallpox.

(g) Terminal disinfection is not required except in cases mentioned in paragraph (f).

RULE XXVIII. *Cholera (Asiatic)*.—Asiatic cholera is hereby declared a communicable disease subject to the following procedure:

(a) The health officer having jurisdiction in any case shall report its occurrence immediately by wire to the State board of health.

(b) Premises on or in which the case occurs shall be immediately placarded and quarantined.

(c) All members of the household in which the case exists and contacts shall be restricted from mingling with others until all danger of communicating the disease is past.

(d) All patients ill with the disease shall be isolated.

(e) All excreta from the patient shall be effectively disinfected and disposed of, and articles subject to contamination shall not be removed from room or building without special instruction or permission of the health officer.

(f) Patients, contacts, or carriers shall be subject to any special or additional rules prescribed by the State board of health or its secretary.

(g) Terminal cleansing and disinfection is required.

RULE XXIX. *Diphtheria (membranous croup)*.—Diphtheria or membranous croup, so called, has been declared by legislative enactment to be a communicable disease and it is therefore ruled to be subject to the following procedure:

(a) Premises on or in which cases occur shall be placarded and quarantined.

(b) Patients afflicted with the disease shall be isolated until all discharges from nose, throat, ears, ulcers, abscesses, or wounds have ceased, and until temperature has been restored to normal: *Provided*, That no patient shall be released from isolation until two successive cultures from throat and nose taken at least 24 hours apart contain no diphtheria bacilli, such cultures not to be taken until at least 9 days after onset: *And provided further*, That when patients or their proper guardians refuse to permit the taking of cultures, or when circumstances in rural communities make such procedure impracticable, the minimum quarantine period shall be not less than 21 days from date of onset of the last case.

(c) All persons in households where cases exist shall be confined to the premises: *Provided*, That where such persons shall have been proven not to be infectious by two successive negative cultures from throat and nose taken at least 24 hours apart, they may be released from such restrictions if they take up a residence elsewhere.

(d) All persons exposed by contact with a case of diphtheria shall be quarantined for a period of 7 days but may be released from quarantine if proven

not to be infectious by two successive negative cultures from throat and nose taken not less than 24 hours apart. The health officer shall determine what constitutes exposure in each individual instance.

(e) No patient, or person in contact with patient, or person exposed to infection shall be permitted to handle any article of food until clearly proven to be noninfectious as per procedure in preceding paragraphs. The sale or distribution of milk or food from infected premises is expressly prohibited except in conformance with restrictions in Rule XVI.

(f) Terminal disinfection of premises is required.

RULE XXX. Epidemic or streptococcus (septic) sore throat.—Epidemic or streptococcus (septic) sore throat is hereby declared to be a communicable disease and subject to the following restrictions:

(a) No member of the household in which a case exists shall attend school or public gatherings.

(b) All patients ill with the disease shall be isolated and shall not be moved from premises without permission of the health officer having jurisdiction.

(c) No person coming in contact with the patient shall be permitted to handle food for sale or for public consumption.

(d) The sale of milk or dairy products from premises on which the disease exists is prohibited, except in conformance with Rule XVI.

(e) All preceding restrictions shall apply during the continuance of the case and for 5 days after disappearance of symptoms in patient.

(f) Concurrent disinfection during continuance of disease must be practiced, but terminal disinfection is not required. Patient's room and its contents must undergo cleansing.

RULE XXXI. German measles (Rotheln).—German measles is hereby declared to be a communicable disease and subject to the following procedure:

(a) Premises on or in which case occurs shall be placarded.

(b) Patient afflicted with the disease shall not be permitted to attend school or other public gatherings and shall be isolated for a minimum period of 7 days after the appearance of the rash and until all discharges from the nose, ears, and throat have disappeared and cough has ceased.

(c) Susceptibles in the household in which the disease exists, or others exposed by contact, shall be quarantined for 15 days after last exposure: *Provided*, That where nonimmune children may be observed daily by the health officer or a school nurse, they may attend school for 6 days after first exposure and then be excluded for 15 days after last exposure.

(d) Adult susceptibles may leave premises only in imperative need and then only by permission of health officer.

(e) Breadwinners, nonimmune, may continue work if contact with patient is prohibited and if reporting daily to health officer or nurse, provided work does not bring them in contact with children, when in such case they shall be subject to same restrictions as children in paragraph (c).

(f) Persons immune by reason of previous attack are subject to no restrictions.

(g) Terminal disinfection is not required.

RULE XXXII. Influenza.—Influenza (epidemic) is hereby declared to be a communicable disease and subject to the following procedure:

(a) Patients afflicted with the disease and their immediate attendants shall be isolated.

(b) All members of family not engaged in imperative business shall remain on premises.

(c) Unnecessary visiting by others is prohibited.

(d) In event of virulent outbreaks, the State board of health or its secretary may issue such additional instructions for quarantine or isolation as may be deemed necessary.

(e) Terminal disinfection other than cleansing, sunning, and airing is not required.

RULE XXXIII. Measles (*morbilli-rubeola*).—Measles has been declared by legislative enactment to be a communicable disease and it is therefore ruled to be subject to the following procedure:

(a) Premises on or in which cases occur shall be placarded.

(b) Patients afflicted with the disease shall not be permitted to attend school or other public gatherings and shall be isolated for a minimum period of 7 days after the appearance of the rash and until all discharges from the nose, throat, and ears have disappeared and cough has ceased.

(c) Susceptible children in households where a case exists, or others exposed to the disease, shall be confined to the premises for 14 days after date of last exposure: *Provided*, That where nonimmune children may be observed daily by health officer or school nurse they may attend school for 7 days after first exposure and then be excluded for 14 days after last exposure.

(d) Adult susceptibles may leave premises only in imperative need and then only by permission of health officer.

(e) Breadwinners, nonimmune, may continue work if contact with patient is prohibited and if reporting daily to health officer or nurse, provided work does not bring them in contact with children, when in such cases they shall be subject to same restrictions as children in paragraph (c).

(f) Persons immune by reason of previous attack are subject to no restrictions.

(g) Terminal disinfection is not required.

RULE XXXIV. Meningitis (*epidemic cerebrospinal*).—Cerebrospinal meningitis has been declared by the legislature to be a communicable disease and it is therefore ruled to be subject to the following procedure:

(a) Premises on or in which cases occur shall be placarded and quarantined.

(b) Patients afflicted with the disease shall be isolated and contact with all others except physician and caretaker prohibited for a period of not less than two weeks from date of onset and until the temperature has returned to normal.

(c) Persons from a household in which the disease exists shall not attend school or places of public assemblage for a period of 14 days from the last contact with the patient, which date shall be determined by the health officer.

Note.—Where laboratory facilities are immediately available and cultures may be transported at body temperatures, it is recommended that all patients and contacts be held in isolation until nose and throat secretions are proven to be free from meningococci or diplococci intracellularis.

(d) Adult wage-earners of the household, if the patient is properly isolated, may continue their vocations if their employment does not bring them in contact with children and is such as to keep them in the open air. Mingling with others than members of the household in buildings or rooms is forbidden.

(e) Concurrent disinfection shall be practiced.

(f) Efficient screening and use of approved insecticides shall be employed to prevent access of insects to the patient or his secretions or excretions.

(g) The sale of milk or foods from infected premises is expressly prohibited except in conformance with restrictions in Rule XVI.

(h) Terminal disinfection is not required, but patient's room and its contents must undergo thorough cleansing, sunning, and airing.

(i) In event the disease shall assume epidemic proportions these provisions may be supplemented by the State board of health or, in the interim of its meetings, by its secretary and executive officer.

RULE XXXV. *Mumps (epidemic parotitis).*—Mumps or epidemic parotitis is hereby declared to be a communicable disease and subject to the following procedure:

(a) Premises on or in which the case occurs shall be placarded.

(b) Patients afflicted with the disease shall not be permitted to attend school or other public gatherings and shall be isolated for a minimum period of 14 days after onset, or 1 week after disappearance of swelling, or longer if throat, nose, or ears are affected, or orchitis, etc., is still present.

(c) Susceptible children in households where the case exists shall be confined to the premises for 25 days after date of last exposure: *Provided*, That where parents of such nonimmune children will agree to watch them carefully and report immediately to the health officer, school nurse or teacher, such children may be permitted to attend school but must be excluded immediately on appearance of first suspicious symptoms. Special attention must be given such susceptibles during period between 14 days after first exposure and 25 days after last exposure, and health officers may, if they so desire, arbitrarily quarantine susceptibles during this period.

(d) Breadwinners, nonimmune, may continue usual occupation under agreement to report immediately to health officer the appearance of first suspicious symptoms.

(e) Persons immune by reason of previous attack are subject to no restrictions.

(f) Terminal disinfection is not required.

RULE XXXVI. *Plague (bubonic or pneumonic).*—Plague (bubonic or pneumonic) is hereby declared to be a communicable disease subject to the following procedure:

(a) The health officer having jurisdiction in any case shall report its occurrence immediately by wire to the State board of health.

(b) Premises on or in which the case occurs shall be immediately placarded.

(c) All members of the household in which the case exists and all contacts shall be quarantined until all danger of communicating the infection is past.

(d) All patients ill with the disease shall be isolated.

(e) Concurrent disinfection must be practiced, and articles subject to contamination shall not be removed from room or building without special instruction or permission of the health officer.

(f) Every attention shall be given to ridding the immediate and adjacent premises of fleas, bedbugs, or other vermin, and to the destruction of small animals and rodents which may be such insect carriers.

(g) Patients, contacts or possible carriers, shall be subject to any special or additional rules prescribed by the State board of health or its secretary.

(h) Terminal renovation and fumigation with sulphur dioxide is required.

RULE XXXVII. *Poliomyelitis.*—Anterior poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis has been declared by legislative enactment to be a communicable disease and it is therefore ruled to be subject to the following procedure:

(a) Premises on or in which cases occur shall be placarded and quarantined.

(b) Patients afflicted with the disease shall be isolated and contact with all others except physician and caretaker prohibited for a period of not less than 2 weeks from date of onset and until the temperature has returned to normal.

(c) Persons from a household in which the disease exists shall not attend school or places of public assemblage for a period of 14 days from the last contact with the patient, which date shall be determined by the health officer.

(d) Adult wage-earners of the household, if the patient is properly isolated, may continue their vocations, provided their employment does not bring them in contact with children.

(e) Concurrent disinfection shall be practiced.

(f) Efficient screening and use of approved insecticides shall be employed to prevent access of insects to the patient or his secretions or excretions.

(g) The sale of milk or food from infected premises is expressly prohibited except in conformance with restrictions in Rule XVI.

(h) Terminal disinfection is not required, but room and all articles in it must undergo thorough cleansing, sunning, and airing.

(i) In event the disease shall assume epidemic proportions these provisions may be supplemented by the State board of health or, in the interim of its meetings, by its secretary and executive officer.

RULE XXXVIII. *Scarlet fever (scarlatina).*—Scarlet fever has been declared by legislative enactment to be a communicable disease, and it is therefore ruled to be subject to the following procedure:

(a) Premises on or in which cases occur shall be placarded.

(b) Patients afflicted with the disease shall be isolated for a minimum period of 28 days after onset, and longer if discharges from nose, throat, ears, ulcers, abscess, or wounds have not ceased and if temperature has not been restored to normal.

(c) All persons in households where cases exist shall be confined to the premises: *Provided*, That if such persons take a residence elsewhere they may be released from quarantine restrictions after an isolation period of 7 days from last contact.

(d) All persons exposed through contact with one ill with the disease shall be quarantined for a period of 7 days from date of last contact. The health officer shall determine what constitutes exposure or contact.

(e) No patient or person in contact with or exposed to patient shall be permitted to handle any article of food intended for public consumption, sale, or distribution until the expiration of all quarantine or isolation periods, and until the health officer shall have pronounced said patient or other person to be non-infectious.

The sale of milk or foods from infected premises is expressly prohibited except in conformance with restrictions in Rule XVI.

(f) Terminal disinfection is required.

RULE XXXIX. *Smallpox (variola).*—Smallpox has been declared by legislative enactment to be a communicable disease, and it is therefore ruled to be subject to the following procedure:

Note.—See paragraph (f), Rule XXVII in re "Chicken pox" in adults.

(a) Premises on or in which cases occur shall be placarded.

(b) Patients afflicted with the disease shall not attend school or public gatherings and shall be isolated until all skin lesions are completely healed and scabs or scales are shed.

(c) All persons in household or persons exposed to the disease who have not had the disease or been successfully vaccinated shall be confined to the premises for 21 days after date of last exposure: *Provided*, That if all nonimmune persons shall undergo successful vaccination and refrain from contact with the patient they may be released from such restrictions.

(d) The health officer shall determine as to what constitutes contact or exposure and successful vaccination in each individual instance.

(e) The sale of milk or food from infected premises is expressly prohibited except in conformance with the restrictions in Rule XVI.

(f) Whenever smallpox exists or is threatened in any school district or part thereof the State board of health (or, in the interim of its meetings, its secretary and executive officer) may direct the local or county health officer having jurisdiction to prohibit the attendance at school in any such district or part thereof for a period of 25 days after the appearance of smallpox of any and all pupils and teachers who have not been successfully vaccinated.

Should new cases of smallpox continue to develop in such school district or part thereof after the expiration of 25 days, such order may be renewed for another period of 25 days or so many days thereof as the State board of health (or its secretary and executive officer) may deem necessary in order to control the epidemic.

In the event that any board of education or school board or principal or teachers in any school district or part thereof where the disease is present shall fail to cooperate in the enforcement of such order the school may be ordered to be closed, and in extreme cases church services suspended and public assemblages of people at shows, circuses, theaters, fairs, or other gatherings prohibited.

The reports of physicians or of local or county health officers shall be prima facie evidence of the existence of the disease in any community.

(g) Local or county boards of health shall have authority by rule and regulation to make and impose any additional restrictions or measures for control as they deem fit.

(h) Terminal disinfection is required.

RULE XL. Rocky Mountain "spotted" or "tick" fever.—"Spotted" or "tick" fever has been declared by the legislature to be a communicable disease, and it is therefore ruled to be subject to the following procedure:

(a) Inasmuch as "spotted" or "tick" fever is transmitted only through the bite of infected wood ticks, quarantine and placarding of premises is not required.

(b) Patients shall be isolated.

(c) Concurrent disinfection shall be practiced.

(d) Terminal cleansing of patient's room and contents is required.

RULE XLI. Trachoma.—Trachoma is hereby declared to be a communicable disease and subject to the following restrictions:

(a) No child suffering from trachoma shall be permitted to attend any public, private, or parochial school.

(b) Teachers having reason to believe that any of the children under their care are suffering from trachoma shall notify the county and local health officer and the parents of said child.

(c) Patients and parents of children having the disease shall be given special instructions as to means of preventing infection of others and of the danger of the use of common towels, wash basins, etc. Intimate contact by the patient with others must be prohibited and personal hygiene must be insisted upon.

RULE XLII. Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis has been declared by legislative enactment to be a communicable disease, and it is therefore ruled to be subject to the following procedure:

(a) Health officers shall regard all reports of cases as confidential, not open to general public inspection.

(b) Placarding or quarantine is not required, except in instances provided for by paragraph (c).

(c) When, in the opinion of the local or county health officer, persons afflicted with tuberculosis endanger the public health by continuously and repeatedly ignoring or violating sanitary rules and restrictions imposed by this

regulation the local or county health officer shall placard the premises so that the public may be warned of the presence of the disease in such persons or households.

(d) All clinically diagnosed cases of tuberculosis shall be regarded as infectious until six consecutive specimens at 48-hour intervals, properly collected and examined, shall prove negative.

(e) In all known infectious cases of tuberculosis the health officer shall, through the attending physician, and if no attending physician, then personally, insure that patients and their attendants are supplied with sanitary instructions furnished by the State board of health for the prevention of infection of others.

(f) All sputum of such cases must be received in a sputum cup or cloth or paper napkin that can be burned. All surgical dressings removed from a tuberculosis lesion must be burned.

(g) All hospitals accepting for treatment or care any person suffering from tuberculosis shall provide separate quarters, rooms, or wards for such cases, and such quarters, rooms, or wards shall not be used for the treatment or care of persons not afflicted with tuberculosis until they have undergone thorough cleansing and disinfection.

Where tuberculosis patients are committed to any county or city hospital or county home or farm, provisions for their care must be provided as required for hospitals.

In all such hospitals or other institutions of a public character where persons suffering from tuberculosis are received for care or treatment separate bedding, towels, dishes, and nappery must be provided for such persons and must at all times be kept entirely separate from those provided for other patients.

(h) No child, janitor, teacher, or other person suffering from tuberculosis in a communicable or infectious form shall attend, frequent, or be employed in any public, private, or parochial school. In the event that any person so mentioned is believed to be suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis, the local or county health officer upon receipt of information of such belief shall make prompt and diligent investigation and satisfy himself either by personal examination or by a written certification from a legally qualified physician of the necessity of exclusion of such individual from school, and until such examination or certification shall be made the individual shall be excluded from school.

(i) No person afflicted with infectious tuberculosis shall frequent any establishment or engage in any occupation involving the manufacture, preparation, sale, or distribution of food products.

Upon receipt of information or belief that any person so frequenting or so employed is afflicted with tuberculosis the local or county health officer in whose jurisdiction the case exists shall require such person to cease such frequenting or employment until by personal examination or by written certification from a legally qualified physician the health officer is satisfied such person is non-infectious.

(j) When any dwelling or any room or compartment in any hotel, lodging house, or apartment house is vacated after having been occupied by any person suffering from tuberculosis such dwelling, room, or compartment shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

RULE XLIII. Typhoid fever (enteric fever).—Enteric or typhoid fever has been declared by legislative enactment to be a communicable disease, and is therefore ruled to be subject to the following procedure:

(a) Premises on or in which cases exist shall be placarded.

(b) Patients afflicted with the disease shall be isolated as far as is practicable until recovery, and contact with any but necessary nurse or attendants should be discouraged.

(c) No restrictions shall apply to other members of the household, except that during the continuance of the disease upon any premises no resident of such premises in contact with the patient shall be permitted to engage in the handling or sale of milk or food for public consumption or distribution: *Provided, however,* That if persons on such premises shall take up a residence elsewhere and fail to develop any symptoms of the disease within three weeks from date of last contact they may resume occupations which may involve the handling of food products. The health officer shall determine the extent of exposure and contact.

(d) Patients on recovery shall not engage in the manufacture, preparation, sale, or distribution of milk or food products until specimens of intestinal and renal excretions submitted to the hygienic laboratory of the State board of health, as per its requirements, are proven to be free from typhoid bacilli.

(e) The sale of milk or foods from infected premises is expressly prohibited except in conformance with Rule XVI.

(f) Concurrent disinfection of all excreta from patients must be rigorously performed. The health officer shall charge the householder and nursing attendant with responsibility of performance of this disinfection. He shall see that each householder is supplied with printed instructions regarding the prevention of typhoid fever distributed by the State board of health. The room of patient shall be screened and every effort made to exclude flies.

(g) The health officer shall make a sanitary inspection or survey of all premises on or in which cases of typhoid fever exist or originate (and should also make a sanitary survey of the city, town, or district involved) and if he shall find any water-closet, privy, cesspool, barn, or barnyard in an insanitary condition or in a condition contrary to nuisance regulations, he shall immediately order, by written notice, the correction of such conditions by the person responsible for their maintenance, and shall, if necessary, enforce such order by filing of complaint and prosecution.

(h) Any domestic water supply shown to be a positive or probable source of infection shall not be used, except under special instructions or orders of the health officer, and if in the belief of the health officer the insanitary surroundings of any source of domestic water supply are beyond only temporary remedies, he shall condemn such water supply and prohibit its further use until it is proven safe.

(i) Terminal disinfection of patient's room and contents and contaminated articles only is required.

RULE XLIV. Typhus fever.—Typhus fever has been declared by legislative enactment to be a communicable disease, and it is therefore ruled to be subject to the following procedure:

(a) The health officer having jurisdiction in any case shall report its occurrence immediately by wire to the State board of health.

(b) Premises on or in which the case occurs shall be immediately placarded.

(c) All members of the household in which the case exists and contacts shall be immediately quarantined and restricted from mingling with others until the danger of communicating the disease is past and until deloused.

(d) All patients ill with the disease shall be isolated.

(e) Concurrent disinfection must be practiced, and all articles subject to contamination shall not be removed from room or building without special instruction or permission of the health officer.

(f) Every attention shall be given to ridding the immediate and adjacent premises and its inhabitants of lice, bedbugs, and other vermin and to prevent access of vermin to patient.

(g) Patients, contacts, or carriers shall be subject to any special or additional rules prescribed by the State board of health or its secretary.

(h) Terminal renovation and fumigation with sulphur dioxide is required.

RULE XLV. Whooping cough (*pertussis*).—Whooping cough has been declared by legislative enactment to be a communicable disease, and it is therefore ruled to be subject to the following procedure:

(a) Premises on or in which cases occur shall be placarded.

(b) Patients afflicted with the disease shall be isolated for a period of not less than five weeks from date of onset and until one week after the last characteristic paroxysmal cough or "whoop": *Provided*, That upon receipt of a signed agreement of parent or guardian that on any occasion when the patient shall leave the premises said patient will be in charge of an adult, who will assume full responsibility of preventing contact with susceptibles, and that patient will be kept away from schools, moving-picture shows, or other places of public assemblage the health officer may issue written permission for leaving the premises on specified occasions, and the health officer may in his discretion require a distinguishing arm band in addition to the foregoing requirements.

(c) Susceptibles under 14 years of age in any household where the disease exists shall not be permitted to attend school or public gatherings for 14 days after last exposure, nor shall any child leave any premises where the disease exists without permission of the health officer, as in paragraph (b).

(d) Terminal disinfection is not required.

Public Health Nurses—Qualifications, Powers, and Duties. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)

PART IX. RULE I. Any person employed by the State or by any city, county, school, industrial, or other organization, who shall professionally engage in any form of social work in which the health of the public is concerned, and which shall include (a) the supervision of the sick, (b) the giving of nursing care, instruction, or advice, and (c) of advice as to the prevention of illness or of communicable disease, shall be held to be engaged in public health nursing: *Provided*, That this definition shall not apply to those engaged in the actual care or supervision of the sick or injured in hospitals or other institutions intended for the care of those actually sick or injured: *And provided also*, That it shall not apply to those employed as health officers by the State or by any city or county, nor to physicians employed by any school, industrial concern, or other organization.

RULE II. No person shall be approved as a public health nurse in Montana except such person shall be a graduate of an accredited hospital training school of good standing, and shall have taken a post-graduate course in public health nursing or have had experience in an approved field of public health nursing under careful supervision, and be eligible for registration under the laws of the State.

RULE III. On receiving appointment, the public health nurse shall immediately notify the State board of health and the local or county health officer having jurisdiction within the territory to which such nurse is assigned.

RULE IV. In all work, the public health nurse shall adhere and conform to strict professional ethics, and in no case shall the nurse diagnose or prescribe

without the consent or advice of a physician: *Provided*, That when out of communication with physicians, temporary emergency measures may be instituted.

RULE V. (a) Whenever any public health nurse has reason to suspect or believe the presence of communicable disease in any person or household, such suspicion or belief shall be immediately reported to the local or county health officer having jurisdiction, and in event such suspected disease exists in any pupil or in any household from which children attend school in isolated communities where the health officer can not exercise immediate supervision, the nurse shall also immediately notify the principal or teacher of the school where such child or children attend.

(b) In the event of epidemics or the undue prevalence of communicable disease it shall be the duty of the public health nurse to render the State, local, or county health authorities every assistance in house-to-house investigations, in inspection and reporting upon the observance of quarantines or isolations, and in properly instructing quarantined families or households in the care of the sick and the protection of the well, in disseminating public information as to the avoidance of infection, or in such other prophylactic and suppressive measures as the health authorities may direct.

RULE VI. It shall be the duty of the public health nurse to report to the proper authorities or organizations all instances of insanitation, bad housing, poverty, unemployment, overwork, violations of the child labor law, neglected, ill-treated, physically or suspected mentally defective children, and such other conditions as might seem to demand the interest or intervention of a legally constituted or philanthropic agency.

RULE VII. All public health nurses shall make monthly reports to the child welfare division of the State board of health on blanks to be furnished by that division, and such other reports as the division may from time to time require.

RULE VIII. (a) The school nurse shall be under the direct supervision of the superintendent of school or schools where she is employed, and in addition to the reports required by Rule VII shall furnish the superintendent with such reports as he or she may direct.

RULE IX. When directed by her superintendent or employer, it shall be the duty of the school nurse to make an examination of the children in the school or schools where she is employed and to notify the parents or guardians of the children of the physical defects and diseases from which the children appear to be suffering, and she shall call upon such parents or guardians and explain to them the nature of the defects or diseases from which the children appear to be suffering and in a tactful way advise that their family physician be consulted. The nurse shall not advise the services of any one physician to the exclusion of other physicians. On notification by the superintendent or teacher of the absence from school of any child without a known cause, the school nurse shall, as soon as possible, visit the home of such child and report findings to proper authorities.

Vegetables Grown on Farms Irrigated with Human Sewage—Sale Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)

[PART III.] RULE V. "*Sale of sewage irrigated vegetables prohibited.*"—Since the use of vegetables from sewage-irrigated farms may be a factor in the transmission of typhoid fever, the sale of all vegetables grown on farms irrigated with human sewage is prohibited.

**Water Supplies—Investigation—Collection and Analysis of Water Samples.
(Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)**

PART VIII.

INVESTIGATION OF GROUND WATER SUPPLIES.

RULE I. A field investigation of city supplies furnishing ground water shall be made at least once each year by an inspector of the State board of health. A complete record of the exact condition of the environment of each water supply from the sanitary aspect shall be made. At the same time a laboratory investigation shall be conducted by making complete, chemical, mineral, and bacteriological examinations of properly collected samples of water.

RULE II. Additional samples shall be collected at intervals as seem required in each case. These samples shall be collected by local health officers, waterworks officials, or other persons authorized by the secretary of the State board of health. It shall be the duty of the official so appointed to take the samples on the day designated [by the water laboratory. If it is not possible to secure the samples on the date designated,] the official must wire the laboratory the date that the samples will be forwarded. The water laboratory will furnish the containers for water samples and also full directions for sampling.

RULE III. Reports on all ground-water supply investigations shall be prepared by the laboratory division. These reports shall contain a record of all field and analytical data, together with appropriate recommendations and conclusions. Reports shall be transmitted to the secretary of the State board of health or to parties whom he may designate.

RULE IV. Investigations of proposed city water supplies shall be made upon request to the secretary of the State board of health.

RULE V. Fees have been fixed based upon the population of the cities.

Population of cities:	Fees.
Under 500-----	\$12. 50
500-1,000 -----	20. 00
1,000-2,000 -----	25. 00
2,000-3,000 -----	30. 00
3,000-5,000 -----	35. 00
5,000-15,000 -----	40. 00
15,000 and up-----	50. 00

[No Rule VI.]

INVESTIGATION OF SURFACE-WATER SUPPLIES.

RULE VII. A field investigation of city supplies furnishing surface water shall be made at least once each year and as frequently thereafter as seems necessary in each case. A record of the exact conditions of the environment of each surface-water supply from the sanitary aspect shall be made. Tests of the operation of all plants will be made at the time of the field inspection.

At the same time a laboratory investigation shall be conducted by making appropriate tests on a series of properly collected samples of water taken to represent both the raw water and the tap or treated water.

RULE VIII. Additional samples shall be collected at intervals as seems required in each case. These samples shall be collected by local health officers, waterworks officials, or other persons authorized by the secretary of the State board of health. It shall be the duty of the official so appointed to take the samples on the day designated by the water laboratory. If it is not possible

to secure the samples on the date designated, the official must wire the laboratory the date that the samples will be forwarded. The water laboratory will furnish the containers for water samples and also full directions for sampling.

RULE IX. Reports on all surface-water supply investigations shall be prepared by the laboratory division. These reports shall contain a record of all field, operating, and analytical data, together with appropriate recommendations and conclusions. Reports shall be transmitted to the secretary of the State board of health or to parties whom he may designate.

RULE X. Waterworks officials shall be required to keep all data on the operation of purification plants that may be required by the board of health and the data reported on request.

RULE XI. Investigations of proposed city-water supplies shall be made upon request to the secretary of the State board of health.

RULE XII. The fees authorized by this law [sic] for services rendered under these regulations for surface-water supplies shall be payable December 1 of each year to the treasurer of the State of Montana.

RULE XIII. Fees have been fixed based upon the population of cities:

Population of cities:	Fees.
Under 1,500-----	\$30. 00
1,500-3,000-----	50. 00
3,000-6,000-----	90. 00
6,000-10,000-----	100. 00
10,000 and above-----	150. 00

INVESTIGATION OF WATER SUPPLIES OWNED BY COMMON CARRIERS AND USED FOR SUPPLYING DRINKING WATER ON PASSENGER TRAINS.

RULE XIV. The water supplies owned by common carriers and used for supplying drinking water on passenger trains shall be investigated twice annually in accordance with the usual practice of the State board of health as specified above, under ground and surface water supplies.

RULE XV. The results of these investigations shall be reported to the secretary of the State board of health, who in turn shall report the same to the proper railroad officials and to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

RULE XVI. The fees for services rendered under these rules and regulations shall be payable December 1 each year to the State treasurer.

RULE XVII. The annual fee shall be \$30 for each water supply privately owned and used by a common carrier for supplying drinking water on passenger trains.

INVESTIGATION OF WATER OFFERED FOR SALE IN BOTTLES AND OTHER CONTAINERS.

RULE XVIII. All plants where water is prepared for sale in bottles or other containers for drinking and the source of all such water shall be inspected at least once each year.

At the same time laboratory investigations shall be conducted by making examinations of properly collected samples of water. Additional samples shall be examined from time to time as may seem necessary.

RULE XIX. The operation of all bottling plants from the sanitary aspect must be satisfactory to the State board of health. All containers in which water is offered for sale must be sterilized before refilling and the method employed must be satisfactory to the State board of health.

RULE XX. Reports of all investigations under this division of the rules and regulations shall be made to the secretary of the State board of health in the usual manner.

RULE XXI. The fees for services rendered under these rules and regulations shall be payable to the State treasurer on December 1 of each year.

RULE XXII. The fee shall be \$30 each year for each plant preparing bottled water for the market.

Raw Untreated Water—Notice of Use of, by Pumping Stations or Water Plants to be Given Patrons—Boiling of, to be Advised. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)

[PART VII.] **RULE XXV.** *Responsibility of operatives.*—Municipal authorities, water company officials, or employees in charge of pumping stations or water plants furnishing water for domestic use where water is subjected to sedimentation, filtration, or disinfection, in order to insure a safe supply, shall not discontinue the use of sedimentation basin, nor of the filter bed, nor of the disinfection, and permit raw untreated water to enter the supply mains without first giving due notice to all persons and advising boiling of the water for such time as the raw water is being used.

Water Supplies and Water Purification Systems—Preparation and Submission of Plans for. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)

[PART VII.] **RULE VI.** *Submission of plans.*—Plans shall be submitted to the board of health of the State of Montana for examination at least two weeks prior to the date upon which action by the board is desired. From this, it is not to be inferred that action by the board will be always taken within the time mentioned.

RULE VII. *Information required.*—The plans for a complete water supply and water-purification system shall consist of the following parts: A general plan of the municipality or district, showing the proposed system; detailed drawings showing construction of any special structures in the distribution system; general and detailed plans for the water purification works, a comprehensive report upon the proposed system by the designing or consulting engineer. This report to be typewritten upon letter-size paper and the sheets firmly bound together. A preliminary report containing data and information sufficient for the complete understanding of the project may be submitted to the State board of health for its consideration prior to the submission of detailed plans.

RULE VIII. *General plan.*—(a) The general plan referred to in Rule VII shall be drawn to a scale of not greater than 100 nor less than 600 feet to 1 inch and covering the entire area of the municipality or district to be supplied with water and shall accompany each application in the case of a new water system, or any extension or modification of any water supply or water purification system, unless such a general plan of the entire area has been previously submitted.

If the municipality is greater than 2 miles in length, the map may be divided into sections, conforming in size to those mentioned in section 7 of these rules. The sheets shall be bound together and a small index map supplied, showing by number the area covered by various sheets.

Details of map.—(b) This map shall show all existing or proposed streets, the surface elevations of all street intersections, and the elevations of the principal parts of the water system, such as water at the intake, in the reservoir or standpipe, etc. (or a 1 foot to 10-foot internal contour map, according to the

topography of the ground). The map should show that water-supply facilities can be provided for all sections of the municipality or district, even though the construction of pipe lines in some of the streets is to be indefinitely deferred. The location of intakes, valves, hydrants, reservoirs, pumps, standpipes, and purification plant and any special structures shall be shown and referenced in a legend near the title. The size of pipes shall be written between the street lines and along the pipe. The map shall also show the true or magnetic meridian, title, scale, date, the municipal or district boundaries, the mean low and high water elevations of water at the intake. If the site of the pumping plant is subjected to flooding, the elevation of the highest known water must be given.

Lettering, lines, and symbols.—(c) Letters and figures shall be clearly and distinctly made. Pipe lines to be built at present shall be shown by solid lines, and those to be later constructed shown by broken lines. All topographical symbols used are to be the same as those used by the United States Geological Survey.

Elevations.—(d) The elevations of the street intersections shall be placed outside the street lines in the upper right-hand angle or opposite their respective positions in the street.

Detail drawings.—(e) Detail drawings of all special appurtenances, such as blow-offs, siphons, intakes, conduits, reservoirs, collecting galleries, filters, etc., shall be submitted. Profiles of long conduits or pipe lines may be plotted to a convenient scale and shown on sheets of the size mentioned below.

RULE IX. Purification works; general plans.—(a) The plans for the purification works shall consist of a general plan upon which reserve areas of future extensions must be shown and also the general layout of the various units of the process, together with the piping system.

Detail drawings.—(b) The detail drawings shall include longitudinal and transverse sections sufficient to show the construction of each unit and part of the plant. They shall also show the distributing, drainage, and cleansing systems, general arrangement of any automatic devices, sizes, and depth of stone, gravel, or sand used for filtering material, and such other information as is required for the intelligent understanding of the plans.

RULE X. Drawings.—(a) All drawings submitted shall be plainly and neatly executed and may be traced directly on tracing cloth, printed on transparent cloth, or printed on any of the various papers which give distinct lines.

Size of drawings.—(b) The following dimensions are suggested for ordinary use, with the exception of the general map: Distance from top to bottom, 20 to 30 inches, length, 24 inches, 32 inches, 40 inches, or 48 inches, or thereabouts. By this section it is intended to prevent the use of unnecessarily long and large maps, which are difficult to file or to use.

Title.—(c) Each drawing shall have legibly printed thereon the name of the municipality or person for whom the drawings are made, the name of the engineer in charge, the date, the scale, and such references in the title as are necessary for the complete understanding of each drawing.

RULE XI. Engineer's report.—(a) A report written by the designing or consulting engineer shall be presented with all plans for complete system and shall give data upon which the design is based or which is required for the complete understanding of the plans.

When a purification or treatment plant is to be constructed, a measuring device shall be provided at some convenient point, and the installation of a recording device is recommended and in particular instances may be required.

Map of watershed.—(b) A small scale map of the catchment area shall be furnished, compiled from actual surveys if such have been made or from maps of the Geological Survey if such have been extended over the country, other-

wise from the best data obtainable. Such map should show the relative locations of towns, villages, mines, or other settlements which may affect the sanitary condition of the watershed or the future quality of the water supply. Other features which should be discussed in connection therewith are the storage capacity, average depth and area of any storage reservoir located thereon, together with the general character of the water to be furnished, having particular reference to hardness, taste, color, and odor, if there be any, and any further characteristics which the water proposed to be used may show.

Wells and collecting galleries.—(c) If the water supply is to be taken from wells, the number, depth, size, and construction of the same; method of pumping, capacity of pumps, and probable flow of the wells, shall be described.

If collecting galleries are to be used, their construction shall be described. In addition to this there shall be a map showing the location and extent of the ground that is controlled by the municipality or company making the development and the nearest source or sources of possible certain water shown thereon.

Information concerning purification plant.—(d) The following information is required respecting the purification plant: The method of purification and a description of the units of the system; the rate of operation of each of the systems; the rate of operation of each unit of the plant; if any chemicals are used, the nature and quality of each with a description of the appliances for adding the same to the water, a description of all conditions peculiarly characteristic of the water or locality which in any manner affects the design or operation of the system; a description of all special appliances used, any special methods of maintenance or operation of the plant, and the extent of purification expected or guaranteed.

If for purposes of fire protection, it is necessary to provide by-passes, by which partly treated or raw water can be turned into the mains, they shall have valves upon them of such a character that they may be properly sealed by the State board of health.

The report shall further include a description of the nature and extent of the area to which it is proposed to supply water or which will ultimately be supplied from the system, the quantity of water to be served, the portion of the system to be constructed at present, and the minimum depth of pipe below the surface of the ground. A description of any provision for future units of pumping plants, filters, etc., should be given.

Unsupplied districts.—(e) Should there be areas in the municipality or district which on account of topography or for other reasons can not be supplied with water, a definite statement to this effect must be made, and the probable future supply of omitted territory should be discussed.

RULE XII. Specifications.—Specifications and an estimate of the cost for the construction of water supply and water purification systems shall accompany all plans for new or original systems. With plans for extensions of existing systems or plans, specifications may be omitted, provided that these extensions are to be constructed in accordance with specifications filed with the original plan.

RULE XIII. Extension of present system.—If the plans are solely for the extensions of the existing system, only such information as is necessary for the comprehension of the plans will be required. This information shall, in general, conform to the above requirements for a complex system.

RULE XIV. General requirements; application for approval.—(a) The application for approval of plans shall be made by the proper municipal authorities, persons for whom the work is to be done or their properly authorized agents, upon blank forms, which will be supplied by the board.

Deviation from approved plans.—(b) No deviation from approved plans shall be made unless amended plans showing such proposed changes have been submitted to [for?] approval by the board (unless changes do not affect the efficiency or the public health).

Ice—Sanitary Regulations Governing. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)

PART VII. RULE I. *Natural ice.*—(a) In the production of natural ice the water used shall be reasonably free from pollution. Ice fields shall not be located on rivers or streams near sewer outlets or on grossly polluted ponds.

(b) The depth of water beneath the ice field shall be at least 3 feet at time of harvesting.

(c) The ice field shall not be flooded by tapping the ice or flooded by water from the inlet to the ice field.

(d) Only clear ice free from foreign material shall be stored for subsequent use. All snow ice and parts which are not perfectly clear shall be discarded.

(e) The harvesting process shall be conducted under sanitary conditions, and no ice shall be stored which has been contaminated with animal or human excreta.

RULE II. *Artificial ice.*—(a) The water from which artificial ice is manufactured shall be of satisfactory sanitary quality and meet the standards of the State board of health governing public water supplies.

(b) Ice plants shall be operated in a cleanly and sanitary manner to the end that safe ice shall be produced. Cans must be kept clean and the covers of cans shall likewise be properly cared for.

(c) Scrapings from shoes and dust and dirt from other sources shall be prevented from reaching the water from which ice is formed.

RULE III. *Standard of purity.*—(a) At the time of sale natural and artificial ice shall contain less than 100 bacteria per cubic centimeter and no organisms of the bacillus coli type in 1 cubic centimeter.

RULE IV. *Care in delivery.*—(a) The delivery of ice to the consumer shall be done under sanitary conditions. Cakes of ice shall not be drawn across sidewalks or dirty floors. Ice which is to be used for human consumption shall not be handled with unclean hands.

RULE V. *Use of unapproved ice.*—(a) Natural or artificial ice which does not conform to standards set forth in Rules I, II, and III shall not be sold or distributed for human consumption, but such ice may be used for cooling or refrigeration purposes only whenever such use does not permit it to come in direct contact with food or drink meant for human consumption, and in event such ice is thus sold or distributed for refrigeration purposes only the salesman or distributor shall notify the buyer or consumer that it is not safe for human consumption.

Common Drinking Cups—Prohibited in Public Places. Certain Types of Water Containers Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)

[PART III.] **RULE III. (a) *Common drinking cups prohibited.***—No person, firm, or corporation conducting, having charge of, or control of any hotel, restaurant, pool hall, soda fountain, store, theater, public hall, public or private school, church, hospital, club, office building, park, playground, lavatory or wash room, barber shop, railroad train, boat, or any other public place, building, room, or conveyance shall provide or expose for common use, or permit to be so provided or exposed, or to allow to be used in common, any cup, glass, or other receptacle used for drinking purposes.

(b) *Common use defined.*—For the purposes of this rule the term "common use" when applied to a drinking receptacle shall be defined as its use for drinking purposes by or for more than one person without its being thoroughly cleansed and sterilized between consecutive uses thereof: *Provided*, That nothing in this act is to be construed as prohibiting the use of cups or devices for individual use only.

(c) *Common water containers prohibited.*—No cask, water cooler, or other receptacle shall be used for storing or supplying drinking water to the public or to employees unless it is covered and protected so as to prevent persons from dipping the water therefrom or contaminating the same.

Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)

[PART III.] RULE IV. (a) *Common towels prohibited.*—No person, firm, or corporation conducting, operating, having charge of, or control of any hotel, restaurant, factory, store, barber shop, office building, school, public hall, railroad train, railway station, boat, or any other public place, room, or conveyance shall maintain or keep in or about any such place any towel for common use.

(b) *Common use defined.*—For the purpose of this rule the term "common use" when applied to a towel shall be defined as its use by or for more than one person without its being laundered.

Schools—Sanitary Requirements. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)

[PART III.] RULE II. (a) *School sites.*—All school sites shall be well drained and maintained in a sanitary condition subject to the approval of the State, county, or local health officer. (See sec. 1600, ch. XVI [of ch. 76 of the session] laws of 1913.)

(b) *Plans to be submitted for approval.*—All schoolhouses hereafter erected, repaired, or enlarged in any school district at an expense which shall exceed \$500 must conform to the following requirements, and plans and specifications showing in detail the ventilation, lighting, and heating of such buildings shall be submitted for approval to the State board of health. (See sec. 1601 [ch. XVI of ch. 76 of the session] laws [of] 1913.) These rules shall also apply to all school buildings now erected in towns of 1,000 or more inhabitants.

Note.—It is earnestly recommended that all schoolhouses conform to these requirements.

(c) *Heating.*—The heating plant must be of such character that the temperature of the room or rooms can easily be kept at 70° during the most severe weather.

(d) *Lighting.*—The light shall come from the left or from the left and rear of each schoolroom, and the window space shall be not less than one-seventh of the floor space of each room. (See sec. 1602, ch. XVI [of ch. 76 of the session] laws of 1913.) Windows must come to within 1 foot of ceiling, and no blackboards shall be placed between windows.

(e) *Ventilation.*—All plans shall provide at least 15 square feet of floor space and 200 cubic feet of air space for each pupil to be accommodated in each study or recitation room therein, and at least 30 cubic feet of pure air per minute per pupil shall be furnished by a satisfactory ventilating system, which shall also provide means for exhausting the foul or vitiated air from the room. (Sec. 1602, ch. XVI [of ch. 76 of the session] laws of 1913.) In buildings of more than four rooms, where practicable, some form of forced ventilation must be provided, and the State board of health must be advised of existing conditions so that practicability or impracticability may be determined by it.

(f) *Water supply.*—School boards or boards of education shall provide each school premise with a wholesome and pure water supply free from contamina-

tion. Where water from mains is supplied sanitary drinking fountains must be provided. The use of common drinking cups or buckets is prohibited, but containers which conform to requirements in rule III, part III, of these regulations are permissible.

(g) *Toilets*.—Where a sewage-disposal plant is available all toilets or water-closets must be connected with sewers and fitted with sanitary plumbing all exposed. All toilet rooms must be well lighted and provided with ventilators distinct from those connected with the schoolroom or corridors. Toilets must be kept in a sanitary condition and walls free from filth and obscene defacing marks or writings.

(h) *Privies*.—Except it be water-tight, no school privy or water-closet shall be located within 100 feet of any well or cistern, and it must be so located that surface drainage or seepage therefrom will not reach any well or cistern. All school privies or water-closets shall be maintained in a sanitary condition, and walls of buildings must be kept free from filth or obscene defacing marks or writings.

(i) *Vestibules*.—No one and two room schoolhouses shall be erected without a vestibule of reasonable size. (Sec. 1605, ch. XVI [of ch. 76 of the session] laws of 1913.)

Public Buildings—Inspection—Correction of Insanitary Conditions. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)

PART III. RULE I. *Health officers to inspect public buildings*.—It shall be the duty of each local or county health officer to make at least one annual inspection of all school buildings, churches, theaters, and other public buildings within his jurisdiction, and at such other times as he may deem necessary or when he may be directed so to do by the State board of health or its executive officer, and if any school site, schoolroom, or other public building, or part thereof, is found in such insanitary condition as to endanger the health or lives of those who attend school therein, or frequent the same, the health officer shall order the school closed or the use of any other public building discontinued or restricted until such insanitary condition has been removed or corrected.

Human Excreta—Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)

[PART III.] RULE VI. (a) *Disposal of human excreta in towns and cities*.—All human excreta in towns and cities (incorporated or unincorporated) must be disposed of in sewers, cesspools, or vaults.

(b) *Location of cesspools or vaults*.—No privy vault, cesspool, or other reservoir into which a privy vault, water-closet, stable, or sink is drained, except it be water-tight, shall be permitted within 100 feet of any well, spring, or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes; nor shall any such open into any stream, ditch, or drain, except common sewers, nor shall any such be drained into an underground flow of water or water stratum which is used as a source of domestic water supply. The use of abandoned wells as cesspools is expressly prohibited.

(c) *Drains*.—All drains carrying domestic sewage containing human or animal excreta passing within 100 feet of any source of domestic water supply shall be water-tight.

Sewer Systems and Sewage Disposal Plants—Preparation and Submission of Plans for. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)

[PART VII.] RULE XV. *Submission of plans*.—Plans shall be submitted to the board for examination at least two weeks prior to the date upon which action

by the board is desired. From this it is not to be inferred that action by board will always be taken within the time mentioned.

RULE XVI. *Information required.*—The plans for a complete sewerage and sewage disposal system shall include the following: A general map of the municipality or sewage district; profiles of all sewers proposed; details of construction of manholes, flush tanks, and special structures pertaining to the sewers; general and detailed plans for disposal works; a comprehensive report upon the proposed system by the designing or consulting engineer, to be written upon letter-size paper, and the sheets firmly bound together; a preliminary report, containing data and information sufficient for the complete understanding of the project may be submitted to the State board of health for their consideration, prior to the submission of detailed plans.

RULE XVII. *Map or general plan.*—(a) The general plan referred to in Rule XVI shall be drawn to a scale not greater than 100 nor less than 600 feet to 1 inch and shall show the entire area of the municipality or district. If the municipality is greater than 2 miles in length, the map may be divided into sections, conforming in size to those mentioned in section 7 of these rules. The sheets shall be bound together and a small index map supplied, showing by number the area covered by the various sheets. A general plan shall accompany each application, in the case of a new sewer system or any extension or modification of any existing sewer system, unless such general plan has already been submitted.

Details of map.—(b) The plan shall show all existing or proposed streets (streets, either in existence or proposed, where sewers are to be located), the surface elevations at all street intersections, the contour lines at intervals of not more than 10 feet.

If it is intended to defer the construction of sewers in some of the streets, the plan shall show that sewerage facilities are provided for all such sections of the municipality or sewerage district; the plans shall also clearly show the location of all existing and proposed sewer outlets or overflows. The true or magnetic meridian, the town or township lines, title, date, scale, direction of flow, and average water elevation of the stream shall also be clearly shown. The elevation of the highest known freshets at the outlet and site of the disposal plant shall be given. Any area from which sewerage is to be pumped shall be shown by light shading, coloring, or other distinctive marks.

Lettering and symbols.—(c) Letters and figures shall be clearly and distinctly made. Sewers to be built at present shall be shown by solid lines and sewers to be constructed later shall be shown by a line of dashes, as ----- Existing sanitary sewers shall be shown by the following symbol, and combined sewers by a dot and dash, All topographical symbols used are to be the same as those of the United States Geological Survey.

Elevation.—(d) Elevations of the surface of the streets should be placed outside the street lines in the upper right angle or opposite their respective positions in the street. The elevations of sewer inverts should be shown at street (or alley) intersections (as the case may be), end of line, and wherever a change of grade occurs. The elevation of the sewer shall be written close to the point to which they refer, parallel with the sewer line between the street (or alley) lines. The elevations of surface shall be shown to the nearest 0.1 foot; those of the sewer inverts to the nearest 0.01 foot. The sizes and gradients of all proposed and existing sewers shall be marked along the line of the sewer.

RULE XVIII. *Profiles.*—(a) Profiles of all sewers over 8 inches in diameter and of all 8-inch sewers where gradients less than that given below are used shall accompany the application (excepting in cases where construction is to be a continuation of a 6-inch pipe already laid). Profiles of all sewers must be

approved before they are constructed. Profiles of all sewer lines shall be prepared and drawn to such a scale as to clearly show the structural features of the sewer. For ordinary use the following scales are suggested: Vertically, 10 feet to 1 inch; horizontally, 100 feet to 1 inch. Both scales must be clearly shown upon each sheet. Upon these profiles shall be shown all manholes, flush tanks, lamp holes, siphons, and stream crossings, with elevations of stream bed and normal water. Figures showing the size of gradients or sewers, surface elevations, sewer inverts, etc., should be shown with the same frequency as required for the map.

Grades.—(b) The following gradients for sewers flowing half full are suggested as minimum grades for ordinary use, as with careful construction a theoretical velocity of approximately 2 feet per second can be obtained:

Size of pipe:	Fall in feet per 100 feet of sewer.
8-inch-----	0.40
10-inch-----	.29
12-inch-----	.22
15-inch-----	.16
18-inch-----	.12
20-inch-----	.10
24-inch-----	.08

The sewers should have a capacity when flowing half full sufficient to carry twice the future average flow 25 years hence, plus a sufficient allowance for ground-water infiltration. When grades lower than those given are used an explanation and reason for the use of such grade should be included in the engineer's report. On each sheet of profiles must be given, under the title, an index of the streets appearing on that sheet. Profile sheets shall be numbered consecutively.

RULE XIX. Detail plans.—Detail drawings of sewer sections except where terra cotta or iron pipe is used, and of all sewer appurtenances, such as manholes, lamp holes, flush tanks, inspection chambers, siphons, and any special structures, shall accompany the general sewer plans. The detail plans shall be drawn to such a scale as to show suitably and clearly the nature of the design and all details such as manhole frames and covers, iron pipes, valves, gates, etc.

RULE XX. Disposal works.—(a) The plans for the disposal works shall include a general plan upon which reserve areas or future extensions are clearly shown and detail plans of the various units and structures which comprise the plant. A weir or other measuring device shall be provided at some convenient point, and the installation of a recording device is recommended and in particular instances may be required.

Detail plans.—(b) The detail plans shall show longitudinal and transverse sections sufficient to explain the construction of each unit. They should also show the distributing and drainage systems, general arrangement of any automatic devices, sizes of stone, gravel, or sand used as filtering material, and such other information as is required for the intelligent understanding of the plans.

RULE XXI. Drawings.—(a) All drawings submitted shall be neatly and plainly executed and may be traced directly on tracing cloth, printed on transparent cloth, or printed on any of the various papers which give distinct lines. All prints shall be clear and legible.

General requirements; application for approval.—(b) The application for approval of plans shall be made by the proper municipal authorities, persons for whom the work is to be done, or properly authorized agents upon blank forms which will be supplied by the board.

Systems on separate plan.—(c) Under ordinary circumstances the board will approve such plans only when designed upon separate plan, in which all rain water from roofs, streets, and other areas and all ground water other than unavoidable leakage is to be excluded.

By-passes.—(d) No by-passes which may allow raw or partly purified sewage to be discharged from the sewers or disposal works shall be included in the plans, except by special permission of the board.

Deviation from approved plans.—(e) No deviation from approved plans shall be made, unless amended plans showing such proposed changes have been submitted to and approved by the board (unless these changes do not affect the efficiency or the public health).

Size of drawings.—(f) With the exception of the map, the following dimensions are suggested for ordinary use: Distance from top to bottom, 20 or 30 inches; length, 24 inches, 32 inches, 40 inches, or 48 inches, or thereabouts. By this section it is intended to prevent the use of long profiles and unnecessarily large maps, which are difficult to file or to use.

Title.—(g) Each drawing shall have legibly printed thereon the name of the town or persons for whom the drawing is made, the name of the engineer in charge, the date, the scale, and such reference in the titles as are necessary for the complete understanding of each drawing.

RULE XXII. Engineer's report.—A report written by the designing or consulting engineer should accompany all plans for complete sewerage systems, and shall give all data upon which the design is based, such as:

(1) *Information concerning sewer systems.*—(a) Nature and extent of the area which it is proposed to include within the present system of sewerage, and the area which it is planned shall ultimately drain into this system. (b) The population to be served, both present and estimated for 25 years hence. (c) The estimated per capita daily flow of sewage to be cared for. (d) The total and per capita water consumption of the town at the present time. (e) The allowance made for leakage into the sewers. (f) The estimated daily flow of sewage, including leakage. (g) The character of the sewage (whether domestic or including manufacturing wastes, and in the case of the latter, the nature and approximate quantity of the same stated in specific terms). (h) Method of flushing or periodically cleaning the sewers. (i) That portion of the sewers to be built at the present time. (j) The minimum grades of sewers for each size used. (k) If there are sections which can not drain into this system, the extent of such sections and the probable future disposition of the sewage from these sections. (l) Distance of sewage outlet from shore and depth of water at outlet if outfall discharges into a large stream.

A list of bench marks or fixed elevations should be included in this report.

(2) *Information concerning disposal plant.*—With regard to the disposal plant, the engineer's report shall cover the following subjects: (a) The method of disposal to be adopted and a description of the units of the system. (b) The rate of working of each unit. (c) If disinfectant is to be used, the name of the disinfecting substance, the quantity per million gallons of sewage, and the method of application. (d) The nature of the body into which the effluent discharges with particular reference to the run-off during dry weather. (e) The disposal of sludge. (f) All conditions peculiarly characteristic of the locality and which in any way affect the design of the system. (g) Special devices used in connection with the disposal system. (h) Special methods of maintenance or operation of the system. (i) The results expected from the purification system. (j) Explain any provisions for reserve units in pumping plants, pipe lines, filters, etc.

RULE XXIII. *Specifications and estimate of cost.*—Specifications for the construction of the system of sewers and sewage disposal works and an estimate of the cost of the same shall accompany all plans for new or original systems. With plans for extensions of existing systems specifications may [be] omitted, provided that these extensions are to be constructed in accordance with specifications filed previously with original plans.

RULE XXIV. *Extension of present system.*—If plans are solely for the extensions of an existing system, then only information as is necessary for the comprehension of plans will be required. This information must in general conform to the above requirements for a complete system.

Common Carriers—Sanitary Regulations Governing. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)

PART V. RULE I. Common carriers shall maintain at all times in a clean and sanitary condition all cars, vehicles, or conveyances so being operated by them.

RULE II. (a) Toilets and lavatories on cars, vehicles, or conveyances engaged in intrastate traffic, or in any depots, waiting rooms, or other places used by passengers traveling within the State, shall be of adequate size, design, and number, and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

(b) All outside closets shall be locked and the key kept by the agent, who shall deliver it to patrons upon request. There shall be a notice "Key at the office" posted upon each closet door.

RULE III. All cars, vehicles, or conveyances engaged in intrastate traffic for the use of passengers shall be so ventilated as to insure an adequate supply of fresh air.

RULE IV. Common carriers shall not permit nor cause to be cleaned any car, vehicle, or conveyance engaged in intrastate traffic while the same is occupied by passengers, unless said cleaning is done in such manner as to prevent the distribution of dust.

RULE V. (a) Common carriers while engaged in intrastate commerce shall take adequate measures by use of warning signs or cuspidors or both for the prevention of soiling of cars, vehicles, or conveyances with sputum, and said cuspidors shall be adequate in size and number and suitable in design for the reception of sputum, and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

(b) Each common carrier is hereby required to post or display in each day coach, smoking car, or boat a notice in form or substance as follows:

For cars: "Spitting and throwing of refuse on the floor, furnishings, or vestibules of this car are prohibited by law."

For waiting rooms, eating rooms, toilets: "Spitting and throwing of refuse on the floor or furnishings of this room are prohibited by law."

For boats: "Spitting and throwing of refuse on the deck, floors, or furnishings, or in toilet rooms of this boat are prohibited by law."

(c) Each sleeping car shall be furnished with 1 cuspidor for each section or compartment. Each smoking compartment in day coaches, chair, parlor, or sleeping cars shall be furnished with at least 2 cuspidors. Each smoking car or the smoking compartment of a combination smoking car shall be provided with at least 1 cuspidor for each space of 4 passengers, and so placed as to provide 1 cuspidor for each alternate seat meant for 2 passengers. Each boat carrying passengers shall provide at least 1 cuspidor for each stateroom and general smoking room.

RULE VI. Common carriers shall not provide in any cars, vehicles, or conveyances engaged in intrastate traffic, or [in] any depots, waiting rooms, or in other

places used by passengers traveling within the State, any towel for use of more than one person: *Provided*, That towels may be used again after having been cleansed and sterilized with boiling water.

RULE VII. Any person, firm, or corporation supplying sleeping accommodations for passengers traveling within the State shall furnish the bed, couch, or other appliance used for sleeping purposes with clean sheets and pillowcases which have not been used by any other person since last laundered: *Provided*, That blankets, pillows, and mattresses which have not been used by any persons suffering from a disease mentioned in Rule XII (hereafter given), if physically clean and free from vermin, may be used if they are so enveloped as not to come in contact in any way with any occupant of such bed, couch, or other appliance for sleeping purposes.

RULE VIII. (a) Common carriers shall not provide in any cars, vehicles, or conveyances engaged in intrastate traffic, or in any depots, waiting rooms, or other places used by passengers traveling within the State, any drinking cup, glass, or vessel for common use: *Provided*, That this regulation shall not be held to preclude the use of drinking cups, glasses, or vessels which are thoroughly cleansed or sterilized after use by each individual, nor shall it be held to preclude the use of sanitary devices for individual use only.

(b) Common carriers shall not provide in any cars, vehicles, or conveyances engaged in intrastate traffic, or in any depots, waiting rooms, or other places used by passengers traveling within the State, any drinking-water container in which there is direct contact or mingling of the water and of ice used for refrigeration.

RULE IX. Persons, firms, or corporations engaged in the business of furnishing food or drink for the use of passengers traveling within the State shall keep all food boxes, refrigerators, lockers, drawers, and cupboards thoroughly sweet and clean at all times, and all articles of food or drink shall be so handled and stored as to prevent contamination with contagion or infection. Such persons, firms, or corporations shall be deemed subject to all laws, rules, or regulations governing the sale, preparation, or distribution of foods or food products.

RULE X. Water provided by common carriers on cars, vehicles, or conveyances operating within the State for the use of passengers shall be furnished under the conditions provided by regulations of the State board of health under the authority granted by chapter 126,² session laws of 1917.

RULE XI. No person knowing that he is in a communicable stage of any of the diseases enumerated in Rule XII (hereafter given) shall travel on any car, vehicle, or conveyance engaged in intrastate traffic, except as hereinafter provided, nor shall any parent, guardian, physician, nurse, or other person allow or procure such transportation for any minor, ward, patient, or other person under his charge who may be affected with any such disease.

RULE XII. (a) No common carrier shall knowingly accept for transportation any person affected with chicken pox, cholera, diphtheria, German measles, leprosy, measles, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, paratyphoid fever, plague, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, smallpox, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, or yellow fever, except as otherwise hereafter provided.

(b) Anything, living or dead, which has been affected with or exposed to the contagion or infection of any disease named in paragraph (a) shall be regarded as contagious or infectious until the contrary has been proven and shall not be accepted for transportation by common carriers.

² Supplement 37 to Public Health Reports, p. 261.

RULE XIII. No person, firm, or corporation shall knowingly offer for shipment in intrastate traffic, and no common carrier shall knowingly accept for shipment, or transportation in intrastate traffic, any article or anything known to have been exposed to the contagion or infection of any of the diseases enumerated in Rule XII, unless a certificate has previously been obtained from the proper health authority that all necessary measures have been taken to render the said article or thing free from infection; and in the case of plague, yellow fever, Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever, or typhus fever, free from fleas, mosquitoes, ticks, or lice.

RULE XIV. Any person or any thing either living or dead, which has been exposed to or is infected with any of the diseases enumerated in Rule XII, if found in any car, vehicle, or conveyance undergoing intrastate transportation shall be subjected to such inspection, disinfection, or other measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the infection from them.

RULE XV. In the event of the appearance of any disease mentioned in rule XII, with the exception of paratyphoid fever, typhoid fever, or tuberculosis, in any person en route or aboard any car, vehicles, or conveyance engaged in intrastate traffic, a common carrier shall at once isolate the sick person and remove him from the car, vehicle, or conveyance at the first convenient place at which reasonable provision may be had for the protection of the patient and the public health, and shall immediately notify the State and local or county health officer having jurisdiction of the place at which the person was removed from such car, vehicle, or conveyance, and shall disinfect the compartment from which the person was removed.

RULE XVI. No person affected with plague, cholera, smallpox, scarlet fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever shall be received upon any car, vehicle, or conveyance engaged in intrastate traffic.

RULE XVII. Common carriers shall not receive upon any car, vehicle, or conveyance engaged in intrastate traffic any person affected with typhoid fever or paratyphoid fever unless removal and entrance permits have been granted by the State or local or county health officers having jurisdiction at place of departure and arrival, and unless said person is placed in separate compartment and is accompanied by a properly qualified nurse or attendant, and unless said nurse or attendant shall obligate himself or herself in writing to the common carrier to comply with the following regulations while in transit:

(a) Communication with the compartment in which the patient is traveling shall be restricted to the minimum consistent with proper care and safety to the patient.

All dishes or utensils used by the patient en route shall be placed in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or any disinfecting fluid of equivalent disinfecting value for at least one hour before being allowed to leave the compartment.

All urine, bowel movements or other discharges from the patient shall be received into a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or disinfecting fluid of equivalent disinfecting value, placed in a covered vessel and allowed to stand undisturbed for at least two hours after the last addition thereto. Upon the expiration of the time stated they may be burned, destroyed, or emptied into a common sewer at any convenient place.

Said nurse or attendant shall use all necessary precautions to prevent access of flies to the patient, and after performing services of any nature to the patient shall at once cleanse the hands by thoroughly washing in a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid or other solution of equivalent disinfecting value.

(b) Immediately upon the disembarkation of the patient, the common carrier shall close the compartment the patient has vacated without removing any of its contents and shall keep same closed until disinfected.

RULE XVIII. Common carriers shall not receive upon any car, vehicle, or conveyance engaged in intrastate traffic any person affected with diphtheria, measles or German measles, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic poliomyelitis or whooping cough, or any person known to be a carrier of bacillus diphtheria, unless removal and entrance permits have been granted by the State or local or county health officers having jurisdiction at the places of departure and arrival, and unless said person is placed in a separate compartment and is accompanied by a properly qualified nurse or attendant and unless such nurse or attendant has pledged himself or herself in writing to the common carrier, to comply with the following regulations while in transit:

(a) Communication with the compartment within which the patient is traveling shall be restricted to the minimum consistent with the proper care and safety of the patient.

All dishes or utensils used by the patient en route shall be placed in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or disinfecting fluid of equivalent disinfecting value for at least one hour before being allowed to leave the compartment.

All sputum and nasal discharges from the patient shall be received in gauze or paper, which shall be deposited in a closed container and which shall be destroyed by burning, or received in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or disinfecting fluid of equivalent disinfecting value, placed in a covered vessel and allowed to stand undisturbed for at least two hours after the last addition thereto.

(b) Immediately upon the disembarkation of the patient the common carrier shall close the compartment the patient has vacated, without the removal of any of its contents, and shall keep the same closed until cleaned or disinfected in accordance with requirements for each disease prescribed in Part II of the State board of health regulations.

RULE XIX. Common carriers shall not receive for intrastate transportation any person known by them to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in a communicable stage unless said person is provided with the following articles:

(a) A sputum cup made of impervious material and so arranged or constructed to admit of being tightly closed when not in use.

A sufficient supply of handkerchiefs, gauze, or similar articles of sufficient size to cover the nose and mouth while coughing and sneezing. Said handkerchiefs, gauze, or similar articles shall be inclosed in a tight container after use and shall be destroyed by burning.

All sputum and nasal discharges from the patient shall be received in gauze or paper, which shall be deposited in a closed container and which shall be destroyed by burning, or received in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or disinfecting fluid of equivalent disinfecting value, placed in a covered vessel and allowed to stand undisturbed for at least two hours after the last addition thereto.

(b) Immediately upon the disembarkation of the patient, the common carrier shall close the compartment the patient has vacated, without the removal of any of its contents, and shall keep same closed until disinfection.

(c) Passengers in intrastate traffic having pulmonary tuberculosis in a communicable stage shall not expectorate except in a sputum cup or gauze aforementioned.

RULE XX. No person, firm, or corporation engaged in intrastate traffic shall maintain or permit to be maintained at or near any station or other ordinary stopping place over which the aforesaid person, firm, or corporation has con-

trol, any tank, cistern, receptacle, hydrant, pump, well, stream, brook, pool, ditch, or other place or article containing water which may be contaminated by organisms likely to cause a contagious disease and which water may conveniently be obtained by employees of the aforesaid person, firm, or corporation, or by the general public engaging in intrastate traffic, unless approved signs, prohibiting the use of such water for drinking purposes, be properly placed and properly maintained.

RULE XXI. All sleeping cars shall be subjected to thorough cleansing at all terminals and to disinfection at least once every two months, and at such times as they are known to be infected with a communicable disease, in accordance with methods approved by the State board of health or its secretary and executive officer.

RULE XXII. No person afflicted with any of the diseases mentioned in Rule XII shall enter any public hack or cab without first having notified the person in charge of the existence of infection or contagion and any hack so used must be subjected to such thorough cleansing, disinfection, or fumigation as the local or county health officer may advise.

Births and Deaths—Registration. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)

PART VI. RULE I. *Designation of title of the vital statistics law.*—The sections 1764 to 1781, both inclusive, in Part III, Title VII, Chapter III, Article II, Revised Codes of Montana, 1907, shall be known and referred to as the Vital Statistics Registration Law.

RULE II. *Local registrars must preserve copies of records.*—Having received, numbered, and signed a death or a birth certificate the local registrar shall make an accurate copy of each certificate in a record book of deaths, or a record book of births to be supplied by the State board of health: *Provided*, That where local registrars are prepared to preserve, file, and bind such certificates in proper manner, each certificate of death or of birth received may be copied upon forms identical with the original certificates but printed upon yellow paper. Such record books or copies shall be preserved in such manner as to be easily accessible for reference, and at the termination of his office the local registrar shall deliver them to his successor, or to such person as the State registrar may designate.

RULE III. *Certificates must be unfading, permanent, and legible.*—All birth and death certificates must be plainly written in unfading black ink: *Provided*, That birth certificates only may be written with an indelible lead pencil when ink is not available: *And provided also*, That original typewritten certificates of deaths and births may be submitted if all signatures required thereto are written in unfading black ink, or, in the case of birth certificates, with an indelible lead pencil. If the writing is so poor as to be unintelligible to the local registrar it is deemed not legible and is not in compliance with the laws of this State, hence the person making the report should be notified in the same manner as though the report were incomplete and the same action taken in case a proper report is not made.

RULE IV. *Fees for birth certificates may be refused when.*—In certifying fees for the registration of births, no allowance shall be made for faulty, incomplete, or illegible certificates, nor for any certificates written with any lead pencil unless it be indelible, nor for certificates filed more than 10 days after the date of birth of the child. The order of right to file certificates of births is the same as the order of responsibility.

RULE V. *Fees for "No reports."*—In case no birth, still birth, or death is registered during a month, the local registrar shall be paid the sum of \$0.25

for a report to that effect, but only if such report be made promptly by section 1775. The fees for such "No reports" shall be paid from the funds appropriated to the State board of health for carrying out the provisions of the vital statistics registration law.

RULE VI. *Monthly statement of returns.*—To facilitate and to insure proper accounting local registrars shall make a monthly statement of returns on or before the 5th of each month on blank supplied by the State registrar, and shall retain carbon copy for his own files.

RULE VII. *Certification of accounts.*—The State registrar shall certify to the treasurer of each county the number of birth and deaths registered in such county, with the names of the local registrars, physicians, midwives, or others and the amounts due them at the rates specified in the vital statistics registration law; such certification to be made annually, unless in the opinion of the State registrar it shall be desirable to make them more often.

RULE VIII. *Records of institutions.*—(a) The records of all hospitals, almshouses, lying-in or other institutions shall contain the following information: Full name of patient; address; sex; color or race; single, married, widowed, or divorced; date of birth; age; occupation; birth place; name of father; birthplace of father; maiden name of mother; birth place of mother; disease at entrance; and date of entrance, discharge or removal, or death.

(b) The requirements of section 1778 of the vital statistics registration law shall be literally enforced, and it shall be the duty of the State registrar, or his duly authorized agents, to inspect the records of all hospitals, almshouses, lying-in or other institutions, both public and private, as often as in the judgment of the State registrar it may be necessary so to do, and such hospitals, almshouses, lying-in or other institutions shall furnish such information or reports as the State registrar may from time to time require.

RULE IX. *Inspection of records of sextons and undertakers.*—Local registrars are required to inspect and carefully check the records of all sextons, or persons in charge of all burying grounds or other places for the disposition of dead bodies, and of all undertakers within their registration district, during April and October of each year, and at such other times as may be directed by the State registrar. Should such inspection reveal or indicate any irregularity or violation of the law, it shall be the duty of the local registrar to immediately notify the State registrar; and in addition thereto, in cases of violation of the law, he shall at once lay the matter before the county attorney for complaint and prosecution, in accordance with section 1780 of the vital statistics registration law.

RULE X. *Definition of undertaker.*—Any person who shall furnish a casket, coffin, or box in which to bury the dead shall be deemed as acting as an undertaker, and shall be held responsible for proper filing of a certificate or return of death and for the securing of a burial or removal permit.

RULE XI. *Records of casket sales to be kept.*—Every person, firm, or corporation selling a casket, coffin, or box for the burial, removal, or other disposal of the dead shall keep a record showing the name of the purchaser, purchaser's post-office address, name of deceased, date of death, and place of death of deceased, and name of attending physician or coroner, if any, which record shall be open to inspection of the State registrar at all times. On or before the fifth day of each month the person, firm, or corporation selling such caskets shall report to the State registrar each sale for the preceding month, on a blank provided for that purpose: *Provided, however,* That no person, firm, or corporation selling caskets to dealers or undertakers only shall be required to keep such record.

RULE XII. Form of death certificate.—The certificate of death shall be made on standard form as prescribed and in use by the United States Census Bureau and shall include all of the information required therein; and the local registrar shall not issue a burial or removal permit until all blanks in said certificate are properly and satisfactorily filled out, and all the necessary signatures obtained thereto; and only the blanks issued from the office of the State registrar shall be permitted to be used or accepted by local registrars.

RULE XIII. Permits to be issued in other districts, when.—In order that the registration of deaths may be carried out with the least inconvenience to the people, any registrar is authorized to issue a burial permit for a body when death occurred in an adjoining registration district, when presented with a properly made out death certificate. Any registrar who shall issue a burial permit for a body that died in another registration district shall immediately forward the death certificate filed with him to the registrar of the district in which the death occurred and accompany such death certificate with a statement that a burial permit has been issued by him. Registrars must respect the rights and authorities of each other and issue burial permits as herein permitted only to facilitate the enforcement of the vital statistics registration law.

RULE XIV. Temporary certificate of death.—Where it is necessary to obtain a burial or removal permit before completion of an inquest, the coroner may make out a temporary certificate pending inquest, which certificate shall, whenever practicable, give all the personal and statistical particulars required by law and the regulations of the State board of health. Such certificates shall be marked at the top: "For temporary use only" and shall state under the item *cause of death*, "Inquest pending." Such temporary certificates shall not be considered a substitute for the permanent certificate provided for in section 1770 of the vital statistics registration law.

RULE XV. Deaths without an attending physician.—In case of any death occurring without medical attendance the local registrar shall refer the case to the local health officer: *Provided*, That when there is no local health officer and when the county health officer is so situated as to necessitate great delay in reaching him and when the local registrar is satisfied in his own mind that there is absolutely no ground to suspect that death was caused by unlawful or suspicious means, then and then only, may the local registrar make a certificate of probable cause of death, from statements of relatives or other persons having knowledge of the facts, and in such event the local registrar shall sign the certificate in the space reserved for the signature of the attending physician, and shall write on the face of the certificate the words "Death without medical attendance." In case the registrar is not altogether satisfied that the death is not due to unlawful or suspicious causes he shall refer the case to the coroner for investigation and certification.

RULE XVI. Death certificate must be specific.—Every death certificate shall state the specific items of information as to the disease, manner, and cause of death, and if from external causes or violence it shall state whether accidental, suicidal, or homicidal and the manner in which the accident happened or the suicide or homicide was committed.

RULE XVII. Burial or removal permit must be refused.—If upon examination by the local registrar the answers to any questions are found to be indefinite and unsatisfactory and the circumstances of the case would make it appear that the questions can be more fully and definitely answered, no burial or removal permit shall be issued until such information has been properly and fully supplied.

RULE XVIII. Issuance and return of burial permits.—(a) The provisions of sections 1768 and 1773 of the vital statistics registration law shall be literally complied with.

(b) If there be no sexton or other person in charge of the burial grounds then the person acting as undertaker shall indorse the required facts upon the burial permit and shall deliver it to the registrar of the district in which interment is made within 10 days from date of burial.

(c) The local registrar shall forward with his regular monthly return to the State registrar all burial permits returned to him as prescribed by sections 1768 and 1733 and by the preceding paragraphs, retaining stub copy for his own file. If all such returns have not been made to him by the 5th of the month on which the monthly return is due, they shall be made the following month.

RULE XIX. Imported bodies.—When bodies are brought into any registration district by a common carrier, if from points without the State of Montana, they must be accompanied by a transit and removal permit, issued in conformity with the laws and health regulations of the State in which death occurred. This permit must be delivered to the local registrar of the district in which the body is to be interred, who will issue a burial permit in the same way as if death had occurred in his district and make out a death certificate from the transit permit, writing across the face of such certificate the words "Imported case." If the body is received from a point in the State of Montana, the removal permit issued at the place of death shall be sufficient permit for burial in any district in Montana, and such removal permit must be returned to the registrar of the district in which the body is buried.

RULE XX. Local registrars must notify health officers.—(a) In the case of death from a dangerous, communicable disease occurring in a registration district wherein the local registrar has no jurisdiction as health officer, said local registrar shall immediately notify the health officer having jurisdiction of the name and address of the deceased person and the name of the physician who attended the same, so that all precautions regarding quarantine, isolation, conduct of public funerals, and disinfection of premises as required by the public health law and regulations of the State board of health may be properly observed.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) shall apply in the case of deaths from the following diseases: Cholera (Asiatic), diphtheria, septic sore throat, influenza, measles or German measles, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, plague, epidemic poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever (scarlatina), smallpox, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, and whooping cough.

(c) Undertakers are held responsible for the strict observance of the regulations of the State board of health relative to the burial of bodies dead of communicable diseases.

RULE XXI. Disinterment permits.—(a) No dead body after burial shall be disinterred for removal or transport unless a permit has been obtained therefor from the State registrar. Written applications for such permits shall be made on blanks supplied by the State registrar and applications by telegraph or telephone shall not be accepted. Unless certificate of death for the body to be disinterred is on file with the State registrar he shall require that one shall be presented, made out in the same manner as for a body that had not been interred. Disinterment permits or transit permits for disinterred bodies will be issued only to embalmers duly licensed under the regulations of the State board of health.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) shall not apply to the disinterment of bodies for purposes of establishing identity, for inquest, or for removal from one lot to another within the same cemetery.

RULE XXII. Form of birth certificate.—The certificate of birth shall be made on the form as prescribed and in use by the United States Census Bureau, and shall include all the information required therein, and in addition it shall contain an answer to the inquiry "What prophylactic was used to prevent ophthalmia neonatorum?" Such birth certificates shall be filled out in a satisfactory manner, and bear all the signatures required thereto, and only the blanks issued from the office of the State registrar shall be permitted to be used or accepted by local registrars.

RULE XXIII. Supplemental reports.—In those cases where the birth certificate does not give the name of the living child, the local registrar shall require a supplemental report on blanks provided by the State registrar to be filed when the child is named, and no credit will be given the local registrar until each such supplemental report is filed and received at the office of the State registrar.

RULE XXIV. Births not attended by physician.—If there should be no physician or midwife in attendance at any birth, the responsibility for reporting the birth shall rest in the order in which they are named upon the father, mother, householder, or owner of the premises or upon the manager or superintendent of any public or private institution in which the birth occurred.

RULE XXV. Procedure in stillbirths.—Birth certificates and burial or removal permits shall be required in the case of stillborn children that have passed the fourth month (or sixteenth week) of gestation. Certificates of death for stillborn children shall not be accepted from midwives. Stillbirths occurring without medical attendance shall be treated in the same manner as deaths occurring without medical attendance.

Nuisances—Definition and Abatement. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)

[PART III.] **RULE VII. Nuisances.**—Local and county health officers are charged with responsibility of ordering the abatement or removal of all nuisances detrimental to the public health, and shall make prompt investigation of all complaints as to such. All orders for abatement or removal of such shall be written and made in triplicate, one to be delivered to the occupant of the premises on which the nuisance exists, one to be forwarded to the State board of health, and one to be retained by the health officer. The occupant of the premises shall be held responsible for the abatement of the nuisance. In the discretion of the health officer a reasonable length of time shall be given for the abatement or removal of the nuisance, and if not abated or removed within the period prescribed it is the duty of the health officer to require the removal in the manner specified by law. For the guidance of health officers the following definitions are offered:

(a) Any outside toilet or privy, privy vault, cesspool, or other place used for the deposit of human excreta (1) which permits access to the contents by animals (dogs, chickens, rodents, etc.); (2) which permits access to the contents by flies or other insects; (3) which creates foul or objectionable odors; (4) or which is so located as to render the pollution of domestic water supplies probable or dangerous is defined as a common or public nuisance dangerous to the public health.

(b) The collection of refuse matter in or around the immediate vicinity of any dwelling or place of business, such as swill, waste of meat, fish, or shells, bones, decaying vegetables, dead carcasses, human or animal excrement, or any kind of offal or organic matter that may decompose and thus create an attraction or breeding place for flies, or foul and objectionable odors, shall be considered a nuisance, and such refuse must be removed or disposed of either by burial, burning, or otherwise, and in such manner as not to be offensive.

(c) Any pigpen or barn or barnyard which is so located that surface drainage therefrom shall enter any well, cistern, irrigating ditch, or other source of water supply used for domestic purposes shall be considered a nuisance dangerous to the public health.

It is recommended that incorporated cities enact ordinances forbidding the keeping of swine within city limits between May 1 and October 1 of any year.

(d) The collection of manure in any street or alley, or for longer period than one week between May 1 and October 1 of any year, [or] in barnyards located in any village, town, or city, shall be considered a nuisance: *Provided*, That manure may be placed on any field or garden where it shall be plowed or spaded under and not allowed to accumulate during the summer months.

(e) Any stable, shed, pen, or other place where horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, or other animals are kept closer than 25 feet to the dwelling house of another, or which is permitted to become or remain unclean and a source of flies to the annoyance of immediate residents, shall be considered a nuisance.

Secondhand Clothing and Articles at Rummage Sales—Disinfection or Cleaning Required Before Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)

[PART III.] *RULE VIII. Rummage sales and secondhand clothing.*—All articles sold or offered for sale at any "Rummage sale" and all secondhand clothing must be disinfected or thoroughly cleaned in the manner prescribed for articles exposed to infection, before the same can be sold or offered for sale.

Industrial Camps—Establishment and Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 9, 1920.)

PART IV. *RULE I. Camps shall not be established without permit.*—Since it has been repeatedly proven that the congregation of many individuals under primitive and insanitary conditions is favorable to the development and transmission of typhoid fever or other infectious, contagious and communicable diseases dangerous to the public health, it is hereby ruled that hereafter contractors and all other persons who may establish any industrial or construction camp or camps, for the purpose of logging, mining, or drilling for oil or any like industry, or for the purpose of constructing a highway, road, or railroad, or other work requiring the maintenance of persons engaged in such work, or any other temporary or permanent industrial or construction camps of whatsoever nature, shall arrange such camp or camps in a manner approved by the State board of health or its authorized representatives, so as to maintain proper sanitary conditions, and no such camp or camps shall be established without a written permit from the State board of health, as hereinafter provided.

RULE II. Manner of obtaining permits.—(a) The application of [for] such permit shall be accompanied by a copy of the general plans, specifications, and arrangements for such proposed camp or camps, and shall contain a description of the source of the water supply and of sewage and waste disposal facilities. Such application shall be referred to the secretary and the engineer of the State board of health, and shall meet with their approval when a permit shall be issued by them in the name of the State board of health.

(b) All contractors and other persons responsible for the construction, control, and management of industrial camps shall use all reasonable precautions to protect the persons in their employ and the general public from infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases and to that end shall follow the instruc-

tions furnished by the State board of health through its representatives, the secretary and engineer of the State board of health.

RULE III. Duties of health officers.—(a) Every local and county health officer shall report to the State board of health on the location of all industrial or construction camps within his jurisdiction in the months of April and October of each year.

(b) Whenever a local or county health officer shall receive information as to the proposed location of new camps within his jurisdiction, he shall notify the State board of health, giving the location of camp and name[s] and address[es] of parties responsible for said camp.

(c) Whenever it shall be deemed necessary by the secretary or engineer of the State board of health, local and county health officers are required to make investigations and shall report upon the condition of camps within their respective jurisdictions.

RULE IV. Requirements for sanitation of camps.—The natural topography of the land where camps must of necessity be located renders it impossible to specify in detail complete plans for temporary camps, but the management of camps will be held strictly responsible for failure or refusal to comply with the general intent and spirit of these regulations:

(a) Camps shall be established upon dry, well-drained ground.

(b) Any natural sink holes or collection of pools of water shall be artificially drained and filled when the camp is first established.

(c) The position of the various units of the camp with respect to each other shall be as follows: (1) Kitchen; (2) bunk houses; (3) mess; (4) toilets; (5) stables.

The stables and toilets to be at opposite ends of the camps from the kitchen and mess, and as far apart as consistent with the size of the camp, and where practicable not closer than 300 feet. Care must be taken that the toilets be safely located with respect to water supply.

(d) The use of toilets provided for the men shall be made obligatory, and instant discharge of any employee polluting the soil must be rigidly enforced to make such rules effective.

(e) All refuse of kitchen and stables shall be incinerated or buried. Incinerator when used shall be located near stables or as far away from kitchen as possible.

Note.—Incinerators capable of doing effective work can be constructed for not more than \$25, sufficient to care for all the refuse of a camp of 150 men and stables of 10 to 12 horses.

(f) In camps for 100 men or more, one employee shall be detailed as scavenger and garbage collector, and he must be made responsible for a clean camp.

(g) All manure shall be removed preferably daily but not less than once weekly, and shall be disposed of by incineration, burial, or by spreading thinly on open ground not less than one-half mile from camp site where it may dry quickly and thoroughly.

(h) All fecal matter shall also be burned, chemically disinfected, buried, or treated in some manner approved.

Note.—Collection and incineration is the safest in the long run, and is the easiest method by making use of the removable pan, which can be freshly limed.

(i) The kitchen and eating houses particularly shall be effectively screened.

Note.—It is recommended that during fly or mosquito seasons bunk houses also be screened.

(j) All garbage shall be held in tight cans and incinerated or buried daily along with other rubbish.

(k) Noninflammable refuse, such as tin cans, shall be collected daily and placed in an earth pit and covered with a light covering of earth each day.

(l) All urinals shall consist of open trenches lined with quicklime. Fresh quicklime should be added in the proportion of one-half barrel per day for 100 men.

(m) All food supplies shall be carefully screened.

(n) Thorough and systematic scrubbing of kitchens and eating houses, and to a less extent bunk houses, shall be regularly carried out.

(o) The supply of water for the camp shall be carefully decided upon and wherever possible, if the camp is to be occupied several weeks, it is required to run the water in pipes from an absolutely uncontaminated source.

(p) All sick employees, whatever cause, shall be isolated from the remainder of the crew immediately upon reporting.

(q) All persons engaged in the care of the premises and handling of food, particularly cooks and helpers, shall be carefully examined and particular attention paid to the point as to whether or not they have suffered from typhoid fever within recent years.

RULE V. (a) *Communicable disease in camps.*—Whenever any communicable disease shall appear in any camp the physician in charge, or in the absence of such physician, the contractor, superintendent, or foreman of such camp, shall notify the local or county health officer having jurisdiction. The health officer thus notified shall place the patient or patients in isolation and establish such quarantine measures as he may deem necessary. In event patient or patients can not be removed to proper detention hospital, the contractor, superintendent, or foreman shall furnish suitable accommodations for proper care of such patient or patients.

(b) *Smallpox in camps.*—Whenever smallpox shall appear in any camp all persons in such camps shall be deemed to be exposed to infection and the health officer shall proceed in the same manner as though such camp were an infected premise [sic] or house.

NEW JERSEY.

Industrial Diseases—Act Requiring Reports of, to State Board of Health Repealed. (Ch. 278, Act Apr. 20, 1920.)

1. The act¹ entitled "An act to require physicians to report certain human ailments and diseases to the State board of health and providing penalties for its violation," approved April 1, 1912, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. This act shall take effect July 1, 1920.

County Communicable Disease Hospitals—Appointment, Powers, and Duties of Board of Managers. (Ch. 253, Act Apr. 20, 1920.)

1. Section 3 of the act [An act to authorize boards of chosen freeholders of counties of this State to acquire lands and erect and maintain hospitals for contagious diseases, and to provide for their control and management," approved April 8, 1903] to which this is an amendment be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

3. When such hospital has been built, and is ready for occupancy, the director of the board of chosen freeholders of the county in which it is located, shall, with the consent and approval of said board, appoint a board of managers of said hospital, which board shall consist of six members, residents of the said county, three of whom shall be selected from the members of the several boards of health in said county, except in municipalities governed under commission form of government and in which there are no such boards of health, such selections may be made from the several heads of the departments charged with the administration of matters of public health in such municipalities, and three shall be physicians; not more than three members of any such board shall belong to the same political party; two of the persons first appointed as herein provided shall be appointed to serve for three years, two shall be appointed to serve for two years, and two shall be appointed to serve for one year, from the date of their appointments; and thereafter the members of said board of managers shall serve for the term of three years; the members of said board of managers shall serve without compensation; any vacancy in said board arising from any cause, except expiration of term of office, shall be filled in the manner herein provided for original appointments, for the unexpired term only; said board of managers shall have the control and government of such hospital and the care and custody of such hospital building or buildings; it may appoint and remove at pleasure a superintendent or warden thereof, and such other officers or employees as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation; it may adopt and establish suitable by-laws with respect to the terms of admission, support, and discharge of patients, and such rules and regulations as it shall deem necessary for the proper conduct and government of said hospital.

Local Health Officers, Sanitary Inspectors, and Plumbing Inspectors—Licenses—Appointment. (Ch. 73, Act Apr. 5, 1920.)

1. Section 1 of the act [A further supplement to the act entitled "An act to establish in this State boards of health and a bureau of vital statistics, and

¹ Reprint 200 from Public Health Reports, p. 135.

to define their respective powers and duties," approved March 31, 1887, which said supplement was approved April 8, 1903] to which this is a supplement be amended so as to read as follows:

1. To the end that local boards of health may be enabled to secure the services of capable health officers and trained sanitary and plumbing inspectors, the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey is hereby authorized to cause examinations to be made by such persons and at such times and places as it may appoint, and under such rules and regulations as it may adopt, for the purpose of determining the qualifications of applicants for license as health officers, sanitary and plumbing inspectors; every such examination shall be in such subjects and conducted in such manner as the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey shall direct, and every applicant whose examination shall be approved by said State board shall receive a license as health officer, sanitary or plumbing inspector as hereinafter provided.

2. Section 2 of the act to which this is a supplement be amended so as to read as follows:

2. Said State board shall issue five classes of licenses, to wit: Health officers' licenses, sanitary inspectors' licenses of the first class, sanitary inspectors' licenses of the second class, sanitary inspectors' licenses of the third class, and plumbing inspectors' licenses; every person whose examination as an applicant for a health officer's license is approved shall be entitled to receive such license, and every person whose examination as an applicant for a sanitary inspector's license of the first class, the second class, the third class, or as plumbing inspector is approved shall be entitled to receive a sanitary inspector's license of the first class, the second class, the third class, or that of a plumbing inspector, according to the approval of his examination.

3. Section 4 of the act to which this is a supplement be amended so as to read as follows:

4. Any person licensed as a sanitary inspector of the first class shall be eligible to appointment as such inspector by any local board of health in this State; any person licensed as a sanitary inspector of the second class shall be eligible to appointment as such inspector by any local board of health in any municipality of this State, not being a city; any person licensed as a sanitary inspector of the third class shall be eligible to appointment as such inspector by any local board of health in any township of this State; any person licensed as a plumbing inspector shall be eligible to appointment as such inspector by any local board of health in any city, municipality, or township of this State as hereinbefore mentioned: *Provided, however,* That the holder of any such plumbing license shall be a practicing plumber in the city, municipality, or township of this State in which he resides at the time of his appointment by said local board of health; the title "sanitary inspector" as used in this act shall be understood to apply to every officer appointed by a local board of health to aid in the enforcement of the sanitary laws of this State, or the rules, regulations, and ordinances of such local board, excepting health officers and persons performing merely clerical duties in the office of such local board; any sanitary inspector so appointed shall be the agent of the local board appointing him for the performance of such services as such local board or any health officer under the authority of such local board shall assign to him.

4. Section 5 of the act to which this is a supplement be amended so as to read as follows:

5. No local board of health shall hereafter (on or after the 1st day of January, 1905) appoint any person as health officer who is not the holder of a health officer's license granted as in this act above prescribed, or as sanitary

inspector who is not the holder of a sanitary inspector's license, or as plumbing inspector who is not the holder of a plumbing inspector's license of the class hereinabove prescribed for the municipality or township within which the appointing local board shall have jurisdiction: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall prevent any local board of health from continuing in office any person now filling the office of health officer, sanitary inspector, or plumbing inspector of such local board.

Employees of Local Boards of Health—Pension Fund for Relief of. (Ch. 332, Act Apr. 21, 1920.)

1. Section 4 of an act² entitled "An amendment of an act entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled "An act³ concerning local boards of health and employees thereof in cities of this State, and for the relief of such employees," approved April second, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen,'" which amendment was approved March 1, 1918, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

4. Section 8 of the act to which this act is amendatory is hereby amended to read as follows:

8. All pensions created under this act shall be exempt from execution, attachment, or any other legal process whatever. Such pension fund shall be created and sustained as follows, viz:

I. There shall be deducted from every payment of salary to such employees 2 per cent of the amount thereof, providing such employee entered such services on or before the age of 35 years; if after such age then such percentage shall be increased to such an amount as shall be determined by the board of trustees to correspond to the risk arising by the additional age of such employees.

II. The city shall raise by taxation and pay into said fund yearly an amount equal to 4 per cent of the total salaries paid to such employees.

III. All fines, if any, imposed on any employee, all fines and penalties collected for the violation of any statute relating to the public health, or ordinance of the board of health; all moneys deducted from the salary of any such employee on account of absence or loss of time.

IV. All moneys given or donated to such fund by any person or corporation in any manner or form whatsoever.

In case there shall not be sufficient money in said pension fund created as aforesaid the common council or other governing body shall include in any tax levy a sum sufficient to meet the requirements of said fund for the time being.

The board of trustees of any such corporation may assess and collect from each and every employee of such board or department the said 2 per cent of his annual salary, to be paid monthly to the treasurer of the corporation, and such assessment and collection shall be in manner and form as may be provided in the by-laws of the corporation, and whenever any employee shall die or be discharged, having served for a less term than 20 years, all payments made by such employee to said pension fund shall be forfeited and be added to and become a part thereof. The board of trustees are hereby empowered, in its judgment, to make it a condition of membership that each member shall sign an order on the city treasurer or other disbursing officer directing the retention of the amount of the assessment levied hereunder, to be paid over directly to the association by retention from his salary or wages, and the city treasurer or other disbursing officer is hereby directed to make such retention

² Supplement 38 to Public Health Reports, p. 264.

³ Reprint 264 from Public Health Reports, p. 299.

and payments: *Provided, however,* That such retention and payment shall only become operative in the event of the same being authorized by the by-laws of said corporation.

2. Section 6 of the act to which this is amendatory is hereby amended to read as follows:

6. Section 11 of the act to which this act is amendatory is hereby amended to read as follows:

11. All persons now employed, or hereafter employed, by any such board or department of health shall be permitted to take the immediate advantage hereof.

3. Section 7 of the act to which this is amendatory is hereby amended to read as follows:

7. Section 14 of the act to which this act is amendatory is hereby amended to read as follows:

14. Any employee of such board or department of health hereinbefore mentioned may avail himself of the benefits of such pension fund by making application in writing for membership therein and paying in said fund the monthly assessments levied by the board of trustees.

Certified Milk—Production, Handling, and Sale. (Ch. 156, Act Apr. 12, 1920.)

1. Section 8 of the act [An act providing for the incorporation of medical milk commissions and the certification of milk produced under their supervision and regulating the sale of milk as certified milk, approved April 21, 1909] of which this act is amendatory be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

8. Every such association shall have power to enter into agreement in writing with any dairyman or dairymen for the production of milk under the supervision of such association for the purposes enumerated in section 1 hereof and to prescribe in such agreement the conditions under which such milk shall be produced, which conditions, however, shall not be inconsistent with the rules and regulations governing the production, distribution, and sale of certified milk adopted or which may hereafter be adopted by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey under authority contained in this act. In any contract entered into by any such commission with any dairyman or dairymen it may be provided that any such medical milk commission may designate any analysts, chemists, bacteriologists, veterinarians, medical inspectors or other persons who, in its judgment, may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the purposes of such commission for employment of [by?] such dairyman or dairymen and to prescribe and define their powers and duties, and that such persons so employed by such dairyman or dairymen may be discharged from employment whenever such medical milk commission may request such discharge or removal in writing.

2. Section 10 of the act of which this act is amendatory be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

10. The State department of health shall adopt rules and regulations which shall govern the production, distribution, and sale of certified milk, and shall fix standards of purity and quality for such milk, and such regulations and standards, when adopted, shall become a part of the State sanitary code. The work and methods of any medical milk commission organized under this act and of the dairies on which milk is produced under contract with any such commission shall at all times be subject to investigation and scrutiny by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey. The director of said State department of health shall be an ex-officio member of every milk commission organized under this act.

3. Section 11 of the act of which this act is amendatory be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

11. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange as and for certified milk, any milk which is not produced in conformity with the rules, regulations, and standards adopted by the State department of health under authority contained in this act, or which does not bear the certification of a medical milk commission incorporated pursuant to the provisions of this act or of a medical milk commission incorporated in some other State for the purposes specified in section 1 hereof: *Provided, however,* That in the case of a medical milk commission incorporated in another State, before the milk produced under the supervision of such a commission may be sold in this State, such commission must have received a permit from the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey to certify to milk sold in this State, which permit shall be revocable at any time for cause. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, to be sued for and recovered by and in the name of the director of health or by the local health officer, local board of health or other board or officer, exercising the powers of a local board of health, of any local jurisdiction within which such violations may occur, in the same manner as penalties incurred for violation of an act entitled "An act to secure the purity of foods, beverages, confectionery, condiments, drugs and medicines, and to prevent deception in the distribution and sales thereof" (Revision of 1907[]), and approved May 20, 1907, are sued for and recovered.

Certified Milk and Cream—Production, Handling, and Sale. (Reg. Dept. of H., Nov. 9, 1920.)

CHAPTER XI. REGULATION 1. *Sale of certified milk.*—No person shall distribute or sell, or have in possession with intent to distribute or sell, as certified milk or cream, any milk or cream which has not been produced on a dairy operating under an agreement with a duly incorporated medical milk commission, and which is not produced, distributed, and sold in accordance with the regulations hereinafter set forth.

REG. 2. *Agreements.*—Certified milk shall be produced in accordance with uniform, written agreements between the dairymen and the medical milk commissions. Such agreement shall require the observance of the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth.

REG. 3. *Certified cream.*—The term "Certified milk," as used in these rules and regulations, also includes certified cream produced from certified milk.

DUTIES OF PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES.

REG. 4. *Employees designated by medical milk commissions and their duties.*—Certified milk shall be produced on dairies operated in accordance with regulations hereinafter set forth under the supervision of medical milk commissions incorporated or licensed in accordance with the provisions of chapter 237 of the laws of 1909 and the amendments and supplements thereto. Before milk may be certified, every milk commission shall designate a veterinarian, a physician, a chemist, a bacteriologist, and a sanitary inspector (who may be one of the previously mentioned employees) and such other persons as the commission may deem necessary to enforce these regulations and the rules of the commissions. These employees shall be required to render regularly written report of their inspections and examinations to the commissions.

The duties of the above-named employees of medical milk commissions shall be as follows:

(a) *Veterinarian*.—The veterinarian shall have supervision over the physical condition of all animals constituting the dairy herd except that he shall not perform the tuberculin test unless authorized so to do by the Federal and State Bureaus of Animal Industry. He shall perform the duties imposed on the veterinarian by these regulations.

(b) *The physician*.—The physician shall have charge of the medical examination of all persons engaged in the production and handling of certified milk, supervision over the dormitories and surroundings, and shall perform the duties specified in these rules and regulations relating to his office.

(c) *Chemist*.—The chemist shall make all chemical analyses of milk samples required by these rules and regulations.

(d) *Bacteriologist*.—The bacteriologist shall make all bacteriological analyses of milk samples required by these rules and regulations.

(e) *Sanitary inspector*.—The sanitary inspector shall supervise and be responsible for the sanitary conditions of the entire premises excepting the dormitories.

DAIRY BUILDINGS AND MILK PLANT.

REG. 5. *Location and construction of buildings*.—Buildings in which certified milk is produced and handled shall be so constructed and located as to insure proper shelter and good drainage, and shall be sufficiently distant from other buildings, dusty roads, and all other sources of contamination to protect the milk from contamination by dust.

REG. 6. *Surroundings of buildings*.—The surroundings of all buildings shall be kept clean and free from accumulations of dirt, rubbish, decayed vegetable or animal matter or animal waste, and the stable yard shall be well drained.

REG. 7. *Exclusion of flies, etc.*—All necessary measures shall be taken to prevent the entrance of flies and other insects and rats and other vermin into dairy buildings and milk plant.

REG. 8. *Exclusion of animals*.—No horses, hogs, dogs, cats, or fowls shall be allowed in the dairy buildings or milk plant.

COW STABLES.

REG. 9. *Construction of milking stables*.—Milking stables shall be constructed so as to facilitate the prompt and easy removal of waste products. The floors and platforms shall be made of cement or other nonabsorbent material, and the gutters of concrete only. The floors and gutters shall be properly graded and drained, and the manure gutters shall be of sufficient depth and so placed in relation to the platform that all manure will drop into them. When cows are milked and stabled in separate apartments the stables shall be so constructed that they provide proper shelter for the cows. The floors shall be kept sufficiently dry and the cows shall be kept reasonably clean.

REG. 10. *Surface of walls and ceilings*.—The inside surfaces of the walls and all interior construction shall be smooth with tight joints. The surfaces of ceilings shall be even and tight. All horizontal and slanting surfaces which might harbor dust shall be avoided as far as possible.

REG. 11. *Drinking and feed troughs*.—Drinking troughs or other water containers shall be drained and cleaned each day and feed troughs and mixing floors shall be kept clean.

REG. 12. *Stanchions*.—Stanchions when used shall be constructed of iron pipe or hardwood, and throat latches shall be provided to prevent the cows from

lying down between the time of cleaning and the time of milking, unless the cows are cleaned immediately before milking.

REG. 13. *Ventilation*.—The cow stables shall be provided with adequate ventilation, each cow to be provided with a minimum of 600 cubic feet of air space.

REG. 14. *Windows*.—A sufficient number of windows shall be installed and so distributed as to provide satisfactory light and a maximum of sunshine; four square feet of window area to each 600 cubic feet of air space to represent the minimum.

REG. 15. *Bedding*.—No dusty or moldy hay or straw, bedding from horse stalls, or other unclean materials shall be used for bedding or for absorbent materials. Only bedding which is clean, dry, and absorbent may be used. No horse manure shall be used in the manure gutters.

REG. 16 *Cleansing of stables and disposition of manure*.—In those stables in which cattle are kept in stanchions or stalls, soiled bedding and manure shall be removed at least twice daily and the floors shall be swept and kept free from refuse. Such cleaning and sweeping shall be done at least one hour before the milking time. This regulation shall not apply to dairy cow stables where separate milking stables are provided.

REG. 17. *Lavatories*.—Adequate and conveniently located lavatory facilities for employees shall be provided.

REG. 18. *Quarantine stables*.—A quarantine barn or stable shall be provided which shall have proper facilities for the quarantine or isolation of diseased cattle. Such building or buildings shall not be directly connected with the dairy barn or other buildings. The building shall be provided with sufficient light, ventilation, and drainage and so constructed and maintained as to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among the herd. The interior and surroundings of the buildings shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

MILK HOUSE AND BOTTLING ROOM.

REG. 19. *Milk house and bottling room required*.—A milk house and bottling room shall be provided which shall be separate from the stables and there shall be no hogpens or manure piles within 300 feet of it. The interior and surroundings shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

REG. 20. *Operations permitted in milk house*.—The building shall not be used for purposes other than the handling of certified milk and the cleaning, sterilizing, and storing of milk utensils which are in use. No parts of the building shall be used for dwelling or lodging purposes.

REG. 21 *Construction of milk house*.—The building shall be so constructed and arranged as to provide separate rooms for the bottling and the handling of milk, washing and sterilizing of bottles and utensils and a boiler room.

The floors of the bottling, washing, and sterilizing rooms shall be watertight and constructed of concrete or other nonabsorbent material. The floors of these rooms shall be properly drained to a point or points at which drainage is disposed of and all drain pipes shall be well trapped.

The walls and ceilings shall be smooth and kept well painted. The walls should be constructed of nonabsorbent material to a height of at least 5 feet.

Adequate light and ventilation shall be provided.

The rooms shall be thoroughly screened against flies.

REG. 22. *Bottling room and washing and sterilizing room*.—A bottling room shall be held to mean any room in the building in which milk is exposed or bottled. The washing and sterilizing room shall be held to mean any room in the building where any bottles, apparatus, or utensils used in the handling of milk are cleansed and sterilized. The bottling room shall be used for no

other purpose than the bottling and handling of milk and shall be kept scrupulously clean and free from odors and flies. The washing and sterilizing room shall be used for no purpose other than the cleansing and sterilizing of milk bottles and the apparatus and utensils used in the handling of milk.

REG. 23. *Visitors not permitted in bottling room.*—All persons other than official inspectors and those directly engaged in the handling of the milk shall be excluded from the bottling room during the process of bottling milk.

REG. 24. *Drainage.*—Waste liquids from the milk house shall not be permitted to drain upon the ground under the milk house.

REG. 25. *Hot and cold water required.*—An abundant supply of hot and cold water and adequate apparatus for the cleansing of milk bottles and utensils used in the production and handling of milk shall be provided.

REG. 26. *Lavatory facilities.*—Adequate lavatory facilities for employees shall be provided, separate and distinct from apparatus used for handling milk or cleansing of milk utensils.

MILK RECEIVING ROOM.

REG. 27. *Milk receiving room.*—The milk receiving room, which shall be held to mean any room or building established at, or near the milking stables and used for the purposes of a central collecting room for milk as brought from the stables, if established, shall conform to the same rules as to construction, maintenance, and cleanliness as applied to the milk bottling room in the bottling plant, and shall not be directly connected with the stable.

UTENSILS, CONTAINERS, AND BOTTLES.

REG. 28. *Utensils.*—All utensils shall be so constructed as to be easily cleansed. Small top milking pails shall be used. The milking pail should preferably have an elliptical opening five by seven inches in diameter. The cover of this pail should be so convex as to make the entire interior of the pail visible and accessible for cleaning. The pail shall be made of heavy tin, with seams which are flush and made smooth by solder. Wooden pails, galvanized-iron pails, or pails made of rough, porous materials are forbidden. All utensils used in milking or handling milk shall be kept in good repair and free from rust. Sterilizers and coolers shall be provided with recording thermometers.

REG. 29. *Cleansing and sterilizing of bottles, utensils, etc.*—All bottles and utensils shall be thoroughly cleansed by washing with a solution of at least 1 per cent alkali at a temperature of not less than 125° Fahrenheit, scrubbed inside and out with suitable brushes, or by an equally efficient method, rinsed with warm water and then sterilized by heating with live steam or boiling water at a temperature of at least 210° Fahrenheit, for a period of 20 minutes, and then kept inverted in a place free from dust and other contaminating materials until used.

DORMITORIES.

REG. 30. *Dormitories.*—When employees live upon the premises their dormitories shall be constructed and operated according to plans approved by the commission. Proper bathing facilities shall be provided for all employees living on the dairy premises.

QUARANTINE QUARTERS.

REG. 31. *Quarantine quarters.*—Proper quarantine and isolation facilities shall be provided for sick employees living upon the premises.

TOILET ROOMS.

REG. 32. *Toilet rooms.*—Toilet rooms shall be provided with running water, washbasin, nailbrush, soap, and clean individual towels and shall be thoroughly screened.

WATER SUPPLY.

REG. 33. *Water supply.*—The entire water supply shall be free from contamination and obtained from a source not liable to contamination and shall be sufficient in quantity for all dairy purposes.

PASTURES OR PADDOCKS.

REG. 34. *Pastures or paddocks.*—Pastures or paddocks to which the cows have access shall be crossed by no stream which is dangerously contaminated and shall be at sufficient distances from offensive conditions to suffer no bad effects from them. Pastures should be free from infectious agents and deleterious plants and of such a character that they will furnish sound and nutritious food for the animals.

NUISANCES.

REG. 35. *Nuisances.*—Pigpens, manure piles, and all other sources of contamination shall be so situated on the farm as to render impossible the contamination of the water supply, and shall be constructed, operated, and maintained in such a manner as to prevent them from becoming breeding places for flies or otherwise objectionable.

COWS AND THE MILKING HERD.

REG. 36. *Make-up of herd.*—No cows except those receiving the same supervision as those of the certified herd shall be kept in the same barn or brought in contact with them.

REG. 37. *Exclusion of animals from the herd.*—No horses, hogs, cats, dogs, or fowls shall be allowed to come in contact with the certified herd in the stables.

REG. 38. *Cleaning of cows.*—Each cow in the herd shall be groomed and cleaned before each milking.

REG. 39. *Clipping.*—Long hair shall be clipped from the udders and flanks of the cows and the tails shall be kept clean.

REG. 40. *The cleaning of udders.*—The udders and teats of the cows shall be thoroughly washed and dried with a clean cloth immediately before milking. In no case shall one cloth be used for more than four cows.

REG. 41. *Feeding.*—All foodstuffs shall be stored in an apartment separate from the cow stable. Foodstuffs shall not be brought into the milking stable until after milking is completed.

REG. 42. *Foods shall be wholesome.*—Only those foods shall be used which consist of sound, palatable, and nutritious material, such as will not injure the health of the cows or unfavorably affect the taste or character of the milk. No dirty or moldy food or food in a state of decomposition or putrefaction shall be given.

REG. 43. *Balanced ration.*—A well-balanced ration shall be used, and all changes of food shall be made slowly. The first few feedings of grass, alfalfa, ensilage, green corn, or other green feeds shall be given in small rations and increased gradually.

VETERINARY SUPERVISION OF THE HERD.

REG. 44. *Tuberculin test.*—The herd shall be free from tuberculosis, as shown by the tuberculin test properly applied. The test shall be applied under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the bureau of animal industry of the State in which the herd is located or under the supervision of the bureau of animal industry of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture or the corresponding bureau of the State in which the herd is located, by veterinarians in the employ of said bureau or bureaus at the time the test is made. All cattle which fail to pass a satisfactory tuberculin test shall be isolated from the herd and all cattle showing physical evidence of tuberculosis shall be removed immediately from the farm. All animals suspected of being affected with tuberculosis shall also be isolated from the herd producing certified milk.

REG. 45. *New cattle added to the herd.*—No cattle other than those from accredited herds shall be added to the certified herd until such cattle have successfully passed a tuberculin test applied by veterinarians employed by the Federal or State bureaus where the cattle are located. Cattle from accredited herds may be admitted if moved in accordance with the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

REG. 46. *Disinfection of cow stable.*—Immediately following the removal of reactors or other diseased cattle, the cow stable shall be disinfected under the supervision of the sanitary inspector of the medical milk commission.

REG. 47. *Dates of tuberculin tests.*—The tuberculin test shall be applied semi-annually to the entire herd in accordance with the requirements of regulation 44, excepting in tuberculosis-free accredited herds, maintained in accordance with the rules of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The dates of all tuberculin tests shall be reported in writing within 24 hours to the medical milk commission by the owner of the cattle, and the results of all tuberculin tests shall be reported to the secretary of the medical milk commission issuing the certificates. The results of all tuberculin tests shall be kept on file by each medical milk commission.

REG. 48. *Identification of cows.*—Each dairy cow, except pure-bred registered cattle, in each of the certified herds, shall be labeled or tagged with a number or mark which will permanently identify her.

REG. 49. *Herd record.*—A record shall be kept of each cow which shall show her entrance to and departure from the herd, date of breeding, date of calving, and the results of the tuberculin tests and physical examinations. The herd record shall be kept by the owner of the herd and a copy of this record shall be kept in the hands of the veterinarian of the medical milk commission under which the dairy farm is operating, and the owner of the herd shall be held responsible for the accuracy of this record.

REG. 50. *Physical examination of cattle.*—The veterinary inspector of the commission shall make a careful physical examination of all cattle in the dairy herd at regular intervals not exceeding one month and shall report immediately in writing to the medical milk commission the results of the examinations.

REG. 51. *Disposition of cows affected with diseases other than tuberculosis.*—Cows having rheumatism, inflammation of the uterus, severe diarrhea or diseases of the udder, or cows that from any other cause may be a menace to the herd or to the consumers of the milk, shall be removed from the herd to the quarantine barn. These cows shall not be restored to the herd until permission has been given by the veterinarian after a careful physical examination and, when necessary, a bacteriological examination has been made.

REG. 52. *Notification of the veterinarian.*—In the event of the occurrence of any of the diseases mentioned in Regulation 51 between the visits of the veterinarian, or if at any time a number of cows become sick at any one time, in such a way as to suggest the outbreak of a disease or poisoning, it shall be the duty of the dairyman to withdraw such sickened cattle from the herd, to exclude their milk from sale, and to notify the veterinarian and the secretary of the medical milk commission immediately by telephone or telegraph.

REG. 53. *Emaciated cows.*—Cows that are emaciated from chronic diseases or from any other cause that may endanger the quality of the milk shall be removed immediately from the herd. Cows producing less than three quarts of milk daily shall be removed from the certified herd.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF EMPLOYEES.

REG. 54. *Appointment of attending physician.*—A medical officer, known as the attending physician, shall be selected by the commission who should reside near the dairy producing certified milk. He shall be a physician in good standing and authorized by law to practice medicine; he shall be responsible to the commission and subject to its direction. In case more than one dairy is under the control of the commission and they are in different localities, a separate physician may be designated for the supervision of each dairy.

REG. 55. *Examination of employees.*—Before any person shall come on the premises and remain as an employee, such person, before being engaged in milking or the handling of milk, shall be subjected to a physical examination by the attending physician. No person shall be employed who has not been vaccinated within five years or who upon examination is found to have sore throat, or to be suffering from any form of tuberculosis, venereal diseases, conjunctivitis, diarrhea, dysentery, or who is shown to be a typhoid carrier, or who has any inflammatory disease of the respiratory tract, or any suppurative process of infectious skin eruption, or any disease of an infectious or contagious nature.

REG. 56. *Duties of physician.*—In the event of any illness of a suspicious nature the attending physician shall immediately isolate the subject, notify the health authorities and the secretary of the commission, and examine each member of the dairy force, and in every inflammatory infection of the nose or throat occurring among the employees of the dairy, in addition to carrying out the above-mentioned program, the attending physician shall take cultures and have them examined at once in a laboratory approved by the State department of health. Pending such examination the affected employee or employees shall be isolated.

REG. 57. *Secretary of commission to notify the local board of health in certain cases.*—It shall be the duty of the secretary of the medical milk commission on receiving notice of disease suspected to be contagious at the dairy, at once to notify the local boards of health of the municipalities where the milk is sold and the State department of health of the names of the persons affected and of the nature of the disease.

REG. 58. *Record of employees.*—A record shall be kept on the dairy premises of each employee which shall show his name and address, date of employment, date of leaving employment, results of physical examinations by physician, and the results of examinations of cultures and other laboratory tests.

EMPLOYEES.

REG. 59. *Milkers required to wash their hands.*—Milkers shall wash their hands thoroughly with soap, water, and brush and dry them on a clean indi-

vidual towel immediately before milking. Milkers shall rinse their hands with clean water and dry them before milking each cow. The practice of moistening the hands with milk is prohibited.

REG. 60. *Bathing.*—Frequent bathing shall be required of all employees.

REG. 61. *Milking clothes.*—Clean overalls, jumper, and cap shall be worn during milking and shall be used for no other purposes. When not in use they shall be kept in a clean place, protected from dust and dirt. Fresh suits shall be provided at least three times weekly.

REG. 62. *Employees other than milkers.*—The requirements for milkers, relative to garments and cleaning of hands, shall apply to all persons handling milk. Children or visitors unattended by adult employees, except official inspectors, shall not be allowed in the dairy nor in the stable during milking.

REG. 63. *Things to be avoided by milkers.*—While engaged about the dairy or in handling milk employees shall not use tobacco. They shall keep their fingers away from their noses and mouths. No milker shall permit his hands, fingers, lips, or tongue to come in contact with milk intended for sale. During milking the milkers shall be careful not to touch anything with their hands but the clean top of the milking stool, the milk pail, and the cow's teats. Milkers are forbidden to spit upon the walls or floors of stables or upon the floors or walls of milk houses, or in the water used for cooling milk or in the water used for washing utensils.

MILK, MILKING, HANDLING, AND DISTRIBUTION.

REG. 64. *Fore milk.*—The first streams from each teat shall be rejected. Such milk shall be drawn into a separate vessel provided with a sieve at the top and such milk shall not be poured upon the floor or in the gutters of the stable. Such milk shall not be distributed as certified milk.

REG. 65. *Milk during calving period.*—Milk from all cows shall be excluded for a period of 45 days before and 7 days after parturition. Milk from cows producing less than 3 quarts daily shall not be sold as certified milk.

REG. 66. *Bloody and stringy milk.*—If milk from any cow is bloody, stringy, of unnatural appearance, or in any other way abnormal, all the milk from that cow shall be rejected and the cow immediately isolated from the herd until the cause of such abnormal milk has been determined and removed. If dirt, other foreign matter, or abnormal milk gets into the pail the milk shall be discarded and the pail washed and sterilized before it is used again.

REG. 67. *Straining and strainers.*—After the milk is drawn, it shall be promptly removed from the stable to a clean room, and if the milk is strained, strainers made of a double layer of finely meshed cheese cloth or absorbent cotton which have been sterilized shall be used, and several strainers shall be provided for each milking in order that they may be frequently changed. While the strainer is in use it shall be protected from flies.

REG. 68. *Temperature of milk.*—Proper and adequate cooling equipment shall be provided. Coolers shall be so situated and constructed that they are protected from flies, dust, and odors. After milking, the milk shall be immediately cooled and maintained at a temperature below 50° Fahrenheit until delivered to the consumer.

REG. 69. *Sealing of bottles.*—Milk after being cooled and bottled shall be immediately sealed. Such seal shall include a hood which completely covers the lip of the bottle.

REG. 70. *Labeling of container.*—All containers used in the distribution of certified milk shall have attached thereto or placed thereon a certificate or seal bearing the name of the medical milk commission certifying to the milk,

the day or date of the production of the milk, and the words "Certified milk" in plain and legible form: *Provided, however*, That for the purpose of this regulation a statement to the effect that the milk was produced on a definite night or morning will be regarded as sufficient dating; for example, milk produced Monday night and Tuesday morning may be marked "Produced Monday night and Tuesday morning."

REG. 71. *Transportation of milk.*—In transit milk packages shall be kept free from dust and dirt. Vehicles, trays, and crates shall be kept clean. No bottles shall be collected from houses in which communicable diseases exist except under the conditions prescribed by the local board of health having jurisdiction. All certified milk shall reach the consumer within 36 hours after milking.

CERTIFIED MILK STANDARDS.

REG. 72. *Bacterial counts.*—Certified milk shall contain not more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter when delivered. In case a count exceeding 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter is found, daily counts shall be made, and if legal counts are not restored within 10 days the certificate shall be suspended, but if in the judgment of the medical milk commission such action is necessary the certificate may be revoked immediately. Bacterial counts shall be made at least once each week.

REG. 73. *Collection of samples.*—The samples to be examined shall be obtained from the milk as offered for sale and shall be taken by a representative of the milk commission. The samples shall be collected in the original packages placed in properly iced containers, and they shall be so kept until examined as to limit as far as possible changes in their bacterial count.

REG. 74. *Temperature.*—For the purpose of ascertaining the temperature, a separate, original package shall be used, and the temperature taken at the time of collecting the samples, using for the purpose a standardized thermometer graduated in the Fahrenheit scale.

REG. 75. *Interval between collection of samples and plating.*—The examination shall be made as soon after the collection of the samples as possible, and in no case shall the interval between the collection and plating of the sample be longer than four hours.

REG. 76. *Determination of taste and odor of milk.*—Immediately after the plates have been prepared and placed in the incubator, the taste and odor of the milk shall be determined.

REG. 77. *Methods and technique for bacteriological examinations.*—The methods and technique used in the bacteriological examinations of certified milk shall conform to the standard methods and technique of the American Public Health Association for bacteriological examinations of milk.

REG. 78. *Record of bacteriological tests.*—The results of all bacteriological tests shall be kept on file by the secretary of the commission and copies shall be furnished the producer.

REG. 79. *Method of obtaining samples for chemical examination.*—The samples to be examined by the chemist may have been examined previously by the bacteriologist of the commission as to temperature, odor, taste, and bacterial content.

REG. 80. *Fat standards.*—The fat standards for certified milk shall be 4 per cent: *Provided, however*, That certified milk of a fat content of not less than 3.5 per cent may be sold if the fat content is stated upon the cap.

The fat standard for certified cream shall be not less than 20 per cent.

The fat contents of certified milk and certified cream shall be determined at least once each month.

REG. 81. *Methods and technique for chemical examinations.*—The methods and technique used in the chemical analyses shall conform to the methods and technique of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

REG. 82. *Results of chemical analyses.*—The results of all chemical analyses shall be kept on file by the secretary of each medical milk commission and copies shall be furnished the producer.

PASTEURIZATION.

REG. 83. *Pasteurization.*—Certified milk or cream shall not be pasteurized unless pasteurization is required or permitted by the State department of health, the local board of health, or the medical milk commission to meet emergencies.

RECORDS, REPORTS, AND CERTIFICATES.

REG. 84. *Reports to the State department of health.*—The secretary of each medical milk commission certifying to milk produced or sold in this State shall submit to the director of health of the State of New Jersey the following reports:

(a) Monthly reports showing the results of all examinations made by the physician, the veterinarian, the bacteriologist, and the chemist.

(b) Report of all tuberculin tests.

The proprietor of every dairy producing certified milk in this State shall submit to the director of health of the State of New Jersey, once each month, a report showing the names of the municipalities in which the certified milk is distributed.

REG. 85. *Records available for inspection.*—Duplicates of all records of physical examinations of employees, together with the herd record, record of employees, and such other records as may pertain to the supervision of the production and handling of the milk and the certificate from the commission shall be filed at the farm in charge of the owner or the manager. Such records shall be open to inspection by representatives of the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey and by health officials of the municipalities where the milk is sold or delivered. The original record, which shall be on file with the secretary of the medical milk commission, shall also be open to inspection by the same authorities.

Foods and Drugs—Taking Samples of, for Analysis. Milk and Cream—Taking Samples of, for Analysis—Condemnation and Disposal. (Ch. 227, Act Apr. 20, 1920.)

1. Section 25 of the act [An act to secure the purity of foods, beverages, confectionery, condiments, drugs, and medicines, and to prevent deception in the distribution and sales thereof (revision of 1907), approved May 20, 1907], to which this act is an amendment, is hereby amended to read as follows:

25. Every person who shall distribute or sell, or offer for distribution or sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any article of food or drug, shall, on the request therefor and the tender of the value thereof by any chief or other inspector appointed under the authority of this act, deliver to such chief or other inspector so much of any such article of food or drug as said chief or other inspector may request; if such request shall not be immediately granted said chief or other inspector shall thereupon have the power to demand and take so much or [of ?] any such article of food or drug as such chief or other inspector may think proper, he, at the time of said demand and

taking, tendering to the person in charge of such article of food or drug what he may deem to be the reasonable value thereof; said chief or other inspector shall, at the time of the delivery to him of such article of food or drug, or of his demanding and taking the same, divide the sample so delivered or demanded and taken in the presence of the person of whom the request or demand was made, or of a witness or witnesses, into two or more parts, and shall duly seal two or more of said parts each in a suitable can, vessel, or package, and, at the time of taking such sample, shall tender, and, if accepted, shall deliver one part to the person of whom the request or demand was made, with a statement in writing, signed by said chief or other inspector, that such sample is taken for the purpose of examination; and in any prosecution of any person for the violation of any provision of this act no proof of any analysis thereof shall be given in evidence by the prosecutor unless a part of the sample shall have been sealed up and tendered, with such writing as aforesaid, to the person of whom the request or demand was made: *Provided, however,* That in any prosecution for the sale of food or drug in violation of this act proof of the analysis of the article so sold may be given in evidence on the part of the prosecutor, notwithstanding the fact that the purchase of such article may have been made by some person other than the chief or other inspector appointed under the authority of this act, if such article so sold in violation of this act shall immediately after such sale be delivered by the person so purchasing said article to the chief or any other inspector appointed under the authority of this act, and said chief or other inspector shall, upon such delivery to him, in the presence of the person from whom the request or demand was made, or of a witness or witnesses, which witness may be the person who made the said purchase, divide the said article into two or more parts, and shall duly seal two or more of said parts, each in a suitable can, vessel, or package, and shall tender, and, if accepted, shall deliver to the person who sold the said article one part of such sample, with a statement in writing, signed by said chief or other inspector, that such sample is taken for the purpose of examination; the chief and every other inspector appointed under the authority of this act, whenever he has reason to believe that any of the provisions of this act concerning the sale or distribution of milk or cream, or the offering or exposing of milk or cream for sale, or the having of milk or cream in possession for the purpose of sale, is being violated, shall have power to open any can, vessel, or package containing such suspected milk or cream, whether the can, vessel, or package be sealed or locked or not, and whether it be in transit or not; and if, upon inspection, he shall believe that such milk or cream is being distributed or sold, or had in possession with intent to distribute or sell, or offered or exposed for sale, contrary to any of the provisions of this act, he may, in the presence of one or more witnesses, take a sample thereof and seal it in a can, vessel, or package, and send the sample thus inclosed and sealed for analysis to any chemist, appointed under the authority of this act: *Provided, however,* That when any such chief or other inspector shall seize or take for inspection any milk in transit from the dairy to the receiving station or creamery, he shall proceed to take the same to such receiving station or creamery and cause all of such milk so seized to be poured in one vessel and thoroughly mixed and take a composite sample of the same for such analysis; he may also, in such case, condemn such milk or cream and pour it upon the ground. (a.)

Foods, Drugs, and Certain Preparations or Mixtures Containing Wood Alcohol—Sale Prohibited. (Ch. 158, Act Apr. 12, 1920.)

1. Section 1 of the act⁴ [An act to prohibit the distribution and sale and to regulate the use of foods, drugs, and certain other mixtures and preparations, intended for use by man or animal, containing methyl or wood alcohol, approved April 1, 1912], of which this act is amendatory be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

1. No person shall sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any food, drug, preparation, or mixture of any kind whatsoever, intended for internal use, which contains methyl or wood alcohol; nor shall any person sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, or use upon or apply to the body of another, any drug, hair tonic, bay rum, or similar preparation, intended for external use, which contains methyl or wood alcohol.

Bovine Tuberculosis—Inspection and Test of Animals for—Appraisal and Destruction of Diseased Animals—Payments to Owners of Animals Destroyed. (Ch. 91, Act Apr. 5, 1920.)

1. Paragraph 5 of section 2 of the act [An act concerning contagious and infectious diseases among cattle, regulating the importation of cattle into this State and providing measures to check the spread of diseases among cattle in this State; creating the Commission on Tuberculosis Among Animals, prescribing its powers and duties and fixing penalties for violations of this act, approved April 24, 1911], of which this act is amendatory be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows:

5. (a) Whenever the department of health of the State of New Jersey or the owner or owners of any dairy or breeding animals shall request the department of agriculture to cause an inspection to be made of any of such animals as may be supposed to be diseased with tuberculosis, the department of agriculture may designate a veterinarian to make such inspection, and if deemed advisable by the department of agriculture to conduct a tuberculin test of said animal or animals in accordance with the methods prescribed by the department of agriculture. If the owner or owners of such animal or animals shall agree to comply with and carry out the regulations of the department of agriculture relating to the removal from the herd and quarantine of condemned animals, the disinfection of the premises and the introduction into the herd of other animals, the expense of such inspection and tests shall be borne by the department of agriculture.

(b) Whenever such an inspection or test shall result in the condemnation of any animals examined or tested, such animal or animals shall be held in quarantine by the owner or owners thereof until notified by the Department of Agriculture to slaughter said animal or animals, and upon receipt of said notice said owner or owners shall immediately slaughter or cause such animal or animals to be slaughtered in the presence of a duly authorized Federal, State, or municipal inspector. If the owner or owners of any animal or animals so condemned shall, before the slaughter of said animal or animals, agree to accept the net proceeds from the sale of the meat, hide, and other marketable parts of said animal or animals, provided the same shall have passed inspection by a Federal, State, or municipal health inspector, then said owner or owners shall have no further claim against the State on account of said slaughter, or the owner or owners of said animal or animals so condemned may agree that

⁴ Reprint 200 from Public Health Reports, p. 153.

the value of said animal or animals be determined by appraisalment by the Department of Agriculture as hereinafter provided.

(c) The veterinarian making the tuberculin test, or any duly authorized agent of the Department of Agriculture, is hereby authorized and empowered to make an agreement with the owner or owners as to the valuation of the animal or animals condemned.

In all cases where no agreement can be reached, there shall be appointed three competent and disinterested freeholders, one appointed by the Department of Agriculture, one by the owner or owners, and the third by the first two, who shall ascertain and decide upon the appraised value of each animal condemned, and shall sign a certificate of such value in the presence of a witness, who shall attest the same. The appraised value of said animal shall not be affected by the fact of the reaction to the tuberculin test, and such valuation shall in each case be made upon the basis of the breeding, dairy, or beef value of said animal on the day of appraisalment. The reacting animal shall be slaughtered within 30 days of date of appraisal, at such time and place as the Department of Agriculture shall designate, which must be done under the supervision of a Federal, State, or municipal inspector, approved by the Department of Agriculture, and the carcass examined and judged as to fitness for food. The salvage is the net amount received from the sale of the animal or animals, and a report of such sale shall be made on blanks furnished for that purpose by the Department of Agriculture, signed by the purchaser or his agent, and in no case shall the owner or owners receive compensation from the State if said statement prove false. Delivery and slaughtering charges may be deducted, but any charges for holding the animal pending slaughter shall not be deducted, and any such charges will not be paid by the State. Upon presentation of said appraisalment certificate to the State comptroller, with the approval of the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry indorsed thereon, the owner or owners shall receive from the State treasurer a sum equal to one-third the difference between the appraised value of the animal or animals and the salvage which the owner receives: *Provided*, The State does not pay the owner or owners a sum in excess of \$100 for a registered animal and \$50 for any unregistered animal. In the case of registered animals the owner or owners shall furnish a certificate of registration.

In all cases it is provided that the animal or animals shall have been owned at least 90 days in the State prior to the condemnation thereof; proof of ownership shall be furnished by the owner to the Department of Agriculture upon request made therefor: *And provided further*, That no compensation shall be made for animals considered by the Department of Agriculture to be of no value.

Biology of Sewage Disposal—Investigation of, by the Agricultural Experiment Station and the State Department of Health. (Ch. 126, Act Apr. 7, 1920.)

1. The agricultural experiment station of this State and the State department of health, acting together, shall conduct an investigation of the biology of sewage disposal, to the end that more effective methods of sewage purification may be discovered and applied to the purification of sewage in this State.

2. The said departments shall be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$10,000 in the conduct of such investigation for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1920: *Provided*, Such sum is regularly appropriated therefor, and thereafter said departments shall be authorized to expend for such purpose such sums as shall hereafter be included in any annual appropriation bill.

3. This act shall become effective July 1, 1920.

Births and Deaths—Registration. (Ch. 99, Act Apr. 6, 1920.)

1. For the purpose of this act the following words shall have the meaning given:

"Municipality" shall include every incorporated political subdivision including a county, but not including school district.

"District" and "Registration district" shall be each municipality.

"Department of health," "said department" and "State department" shall mean "State department of health."

"State registrar" shall mean "State registrar of vital statistics."

2. The State department of health shall have charge of the registration of births and deaths in this State, and shall procure the faithful registration of the same in each registration district and in the bureau of vital statistics at the capitol of the State. The said department shall be charged with the uniform and thorough enforcement of this act throughout the State. Said department may promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

3. The State department of health shall establish a bureau of vital statistics as one of its departments or bureaus within 10 days after this act shall take effect and within 20 days thereafter it shall appoint a competent vital statistician, who shall be known as the State registrar of vital statistics, and who shall have the immediate direction of said bureau. The State department of health shall provide for such clerical and other assistants as may be necessary for the purposes of this act. The State registrar and all clerical and other assistants appointed under this act shall hold office subject to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the employment, tenure and discharge of certain officers and employees of this State, and of the various counties and municipalities thereof, and providing for a Civil Service Commission, and defining its powers and duties," approved April 10, 1908, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and subsequent appointments to such office shall be made in accordance with the provisions of said act. There shall be provided for such bureau of vital statistics in the State capitol, or other suitable building, at Trenton, suitable offices, which shall be properly equipped with fireproof vault and filing cases for the permanent and safe preservation of all official records made and returned under this act.

4. All appointments of local registrars of vital statistics in each registration district in the State hereafter to be made shall be made by the local board of health for such district, but no physician, midwife, or undertaker shall be so appointed: *Provided*, That in any registration district where health officers or other health officials are, in the judgment of the State department of health, conducting effective registration of births and deaths under local ordinances, such officials, or one or more of them, may be appointed as registrars in and for such registration district, who shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the State registrar and to all the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That all local and county registrars holding office at the time of the taking effect of this act shall continue in office subject to the provisions of this act. All appointments of local registrars hereafter to be made shall be immediately certified to the State department of health, but shall not become effective until 30 days from the date of filing of said certificate, unless sooner approved in writing by said State department. If within the said 30 days the State department of health shall disapprove of said appointment, the office shall be deemed vacant. In any county of the State where there is now or where there may be hereafter a county board of health and vital statistics,

said county shall be deemed to be a registration district under the provisions of this act.

5. The term of office of each local registrar so appointed and accepted shall be three years and until his successor has been appointed and qualified: *Provided*, The board of health of any district may appoint as local registrar the clerk of said board, in which event his term of office shall be concurrent with his term of office as clerk of said board, and he shall be subject to all the rules and regulations of the State registrar. Any vacancy occurring in the office of the local registrar shall be filled for the unexpired term only. At least 10 days before the expiration of the term of office of any such local registrar his successor shall be appointed by the board of health of the district. If the office of local registrar in any district shall become vacant, and the local board of health shall not within 10 days thereafter fill such vacancy and certify the same to the State department as herein provided, the State department of health may make such appointment, and in the meantime the clerk of the board of health of the district, or in his absence the president, shall act.

6. Any local registrar who, in the judgment of the State department of health, fails or neglects to discharge efficiently the duties of his office as set forth in this act, may be forthwith removed by the said State department, and he shall be subject also to such penalties as are provided by this act. Upon such removal the office shall be deemed vacant.

7. Each local registrar, immediately upon his acceptance as such, shall appoint a deputy whose duty shall be to act in his stead in case of his absence or disability; and such deputy shall, in writing, accept such appointment, and be subject to all laws, rules, and regulations governing local registrars. When it appears necessary for the convenience of the people in any registration district, the local registrar is hereby authorized, with the approval of the State registrar, to appoint one or more suitable persons to act as subregistrars, who shall be authorized to receive certificates of births and deaths and to issue burial or removal permits in or for such portions of the district as may be designated under the terms and conditions provided for by this act; and such subregistrars shall note, on each certificate, over the signature, the date of filing, and shall forward all certificates to the local registrar of the district within 5 days, and in all cases before the third day of the following month: *Provided*, That each deputy and subregistrar shall be subject to the supervision and control of the State registrar, and may be by him removed for neglect or failure to discharge efficiently his duties in accordance with the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations of the State registrar, and shall be subject to the same penalties for neglect of duty as the local registrar.

8. The State department of health or the local boards of health may combine two or more registration districts when desirable to facilitate registration.

9. The birth of each and every child born in this State shall be registered as hereinafter provided.

10. Within 5 days after the date of each birth, there shall be filed with the local registrar of the district in which the birth occurred a certificate of such birth by the physician, midwife, or person acting as midwife, who was in attendance upon the birth, which certificate shall be upon the form adopted by the State department of health.

In each case where there was no physician, midwife, or person acting as midwife, in attendance upon the birth, it shall be the duty of the father or mother of the child, the manager or superintendent of the public or private institution where the birth occurred, each in the order named, to file such certificate within

said period with the local registrar. In case the person filing such certificate is unable, by diligent inquiry, to obtain any item or items of information contemplated in section 12 of this act, it shall then be the duty of the local registrar to secure from the person so reporting, or from any other person having the required knowledge, such information as will enable him to prepare the certificate of birth herein contemplated, and it shall be the duty of the person reporting the birth, or who may be interrogated in relation thereto, to answer correctly and to the best of his knowledge all questions put to him by the local registrar which may be calculated to elicit any information needed to make a complete record of the birth as contemplated by said section 12, and it shall be the duty of the informant as to any statement made in accordance herewith to verify such statement by his signature, when requested so to do by the local registrar.

11. In case the father or mother of the child does not, within one month after the date of birth, receive a notice from the local registrar that the birth of the child has been recorded, as provided in section 27 of this act, then the father or mother of the child, in the order named, shall within 5 days thereafter report to the local registrar the fact of such birth.

12. The certificate of birth shall contain the following items, which are hereby declared necessary for the legal, social, and sanitary purposes subserved by registration records:

(1) Place of birth, including county, municipality, name of street, and house number, and if no house number can be given, then a brief description of location; if in hospital or other institution, the name of the same is to be given also.

(2) Full name of child. If the child dies without a name before the certificate is filed, then the words "died unnamed." If the living child has not yet been named at the date of filing certificate of birth, the space for "full name of child" shall be left blank and the name supplied subsequently by a supplemental report, as hereinafter provided.

(3) Sex of child.

(4) Whether a twin, triplet, or other plural birth. A separate certificate shall be required for each child in case of plural births.

(5) For plural births, number of each child in order of birth.

(6) Whether legitimate or illegitimate.

(7) Date of birth, including the year, month, and day.

(8) Full name of father and mother.

(9) Residence of father and mother.

(10) Color or race of father and mother.

(11) Age of father and mother at last birthday in years.

(12) Birthplace of father and mother, country, State, and municipality if known.

(13) Occupation of father and mother if engaged in any remunerative employment, with the statement of (a) trade, profession, or particular kind of work; (b) general nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer), and in case of mother (c) date immediately preceding confinement to which such employment continued.

(14) Maiden name of mother.

(15) Number of children born to this mother, including present birth.

(16) Number of children of this mother now living.

(17) What preventative for ophthalmia neonatorum was used.

(18) The certification of attending physician, or midwife, or person acting as midwife, as to attendance at birth, and hour of birth. This certification shall be signed by the person making the same, as hereinbefore provided, with date of signature and address.

(19) Exact date of filing in office of local registrar, attested by his official signature and registered number of birth, as hereinafter provided.

13. When any certificate of birth of a living child is presented without the statement of the given name, then the local registrar shall make out and deliver to the parents of the child a special blank for the supplemental report of the given name of the child, which shall be filled out as directed, and returned to the local registrar as soon as the child shall have been named.

14. The body of any person whose death occurs in this State, or which shall be found dead herein, shall not be interred, deposited in a vault or tomb, cremated, or otherwise disposed of, or removed from or into any registration district, unless a permit therefor shall have been properly issued by the local registrar of the registration district in which the death occurred or the body was found: *Provided*, That such permit shall not be required for the removal of a body from one registration district in New Jersey to another district within the State. And no such burial or removal permit shall be issued by any registrar until, wherever practicable, a complete and satisfactory certificate of death has been filed with him as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That when a dead body is transported from outside the State into a registration district in New Jersey for burial, the transit or removal permit, issued in accordance with the law and health regulations of the place where the death occurred, shall be given the same force and effect as the burial permit herein provided for, and no local registrar shall receive any fee for the issuance of burial or removal permits under this act other than the compensation provided in section 28: *Provided further, however*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the temporary removal of any dead body to a morgue or other suitable place within the State, either within or without the registration district, upon the order of the coroner, county physician, or prosecutor of the pleas prior to the issuance of a burial permit under the provisions of this act.

15. A stillborn child shall be registered as a "stillbirth," and a certificate of "stillbirth" shall be filed with the local registrar in the form and manner of a certificate of birth, and shall contain in place of the name of the child the word "stillbirth."

Certificate of stillbirth shall be filed by the local registrar and by the State registrar in the same manner as certificates of birth, but shall constitute a separate classification.

A certificate of stillbirth shall contain all the items required under section 12 of this act which are hereby declared necessary for the legal, social, and sanitary purposes subserved by registration records: *Provided*, That items 2, 3, 4, 5, and 17 shall not be required in a certificate of stillbirth.

The medical certificate of the cause of death shall be signed by the attending physician, if any, and shall state the cause of death as "stillborn," with the cause of the stillbirth, if known, whether a premature birth, and, if born prematurely, the period of uterogestation in months, if known, and a burial or removal permit of the prescribed form shall be required. Midwives shall not sign certificates of death for stillborn children; but such cases and stillbirths occurring without attendance of either physician or midwife shall be treated as deaths without medical attendance, as provided for in section 18 of this act.

16. The certificate of death shall contain the following items, which are hereby declared necessary for the legal, social, and sanitary purposes subserved by registration records:

(1) Place of death, including State, county, and municipality; name of street and house number; and if no house number can be given, then a brief description of a location; if in a hospital or other institution, also the name of

the same to be given; if in an industrial camp, the name of the camp to be given.

(2) Full name of decedent. If an unnamed child, the surname preceded by "Unnamed."

(3) Name of State and municipality, together with street and number of usual place of abode of deceased. Length of residence in municipality where death occurred, and length of residence in United States if of foreign birth.

(4) Sex.

(5) Color and race.

(6) Conjugal condition—as single, married, widowed, or divorced.

(7) If married, the name of spouse; if widowed or divorced, name of last husband or maiden name of last wife.

(8) Date of birth, including the year, month, and day.

(9) Age, in years, months, and days. If less than one day, the hours.

(10) Occupation, if he or she had any remunerative employment, with the statement of (a) trade, profession, or particular kind of work; (b) general nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer); (c) name of employer.

(11) Birthplace; country, State, and municipality, if known.

(12) Name of father.

(13) Birthplace of father and mother; country, State, and municipality, if known.

(14) Maiden name of mother.

(15) Signature, where practicable, and address of informant.

(16) Official signature of registrar, with the date when certificate was filed and registered number.

(17) Date of death, year, month, and day.

(18) Certification as to medical attendance on decedent, fact and time of death, time last seen alive, and the cause of death, with contributory (secondary) cause of complication, if any, and duration of each, and whether attributed to dangerous or insanitary conditions of employment.

(19) Place where disease was contracted or injury inflicted if not at place of death. If an operation preceded death, then character of operation and date of same. If there was an autopsy, then that fact and what test confirmed diagnosis. Signature and address of physician or official making the medical certificate.

(20) Date and place of burial, cremation, or removal.

(21) Name, New Jersey license number, and address of undertaker.

17. The personal and statistical particulars mentioned in section 16, items 1-14, shall be authenticated by the signature of the informant, where practicable, who may be any competent person acquainted with the facts.

The medical certificate shall be made and signed by the physician, if any, last in attendance on the deceased, who shall specify the time in attendance, the time he last saw the deceased alive, and the hour of the day at which death occurred. And he shall state further the cause of death, so as to show the course of disease or sequence of causes resulting in the death, giving first the name of the disease causing death (primary cause), and the contributory (secondary) cause, if any, and the duration of each. Indefinite and unsatisfactory terms, denoting only symptoms of disease or conditions resulting from disease, will not be sufficient for the issuance of a burial or removal permit; and any certificate containing only such terms, as defined by the State registrar, shall be returned to the physician or person making the medical certificate for correction and more definite statement. Causes of death which may be the

result of either disease or violence shall be carefully defined; and, if from violence, the means of injury shall be stated and whether (probably) accidental, suicidal, or homicidal. And for deaths in hospitals, institutions, or of non-residents, the physician shall supply the information required under section 16, item 3, if he is able to do so, and shall state where, in his opinion, the disease was contracted, and also other information required under section 16, item 19.

18. In case of any death occurring without medical attendance, it shall be the duty of the undertaker to notify the coroner, county physician, or local registrar of such death, and, when so notified, the registrar shall, prior to the issuance of the permit, inform the coroner or county physician and refer the case to him for immediate investigation and certification. And the coroner or county physician, whose duty it may be to hold an inquest on the body of any deceased person and to make the certificate of death required for a burial permit, shall state in his certificate the name of the disease causing death, or, if from external causes, (1) the means of death; and (2) whether (probably) accidental, suicidal, or homicidal; and shall, in every case, furnish such information as may be required by the State registrar in order properly to classify the death.

19. The undertaker shall file the certificate of death with the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred and obtain a burial or removal permit prior to any disposition of the body. He shall obtain the required personal and statistical particulars from such person or persons residing in the district best qualified to supply them, over the signature and address of his informant or informants; if such signature can not be obtained the source of information must be stated. He shall then present the certificate to the attending physician, if any, or to the county physician or coroner, as directed by the local registrar, for the medical certificate of the cause of death and other particulars necessary to complete the record as specified in sections fifteen and sixteen. And he shall then state the facts required relative to the date and place of burial or removal, over his signature and with his address and license number, and present the completed certificate to the local registrar in order to obtain a permit for burial, removal, or other disposition of the body. The undertaker shall deliver the burial permit to the person in charge of the place of burial, before interring or otherwise disposing of the body; or shall attach the removal permit to the box containing the corpse when shipped by any transportation company, said permit to accompany the corpse to its destination, where, if within the State of New Jersey, it shall be delivered to the person in charge of the place of burial.

20. If the interment or other disposition of the body is to be made within the State, the wording of the burial or removal permit may be limited to a statement by the registrar, and over his signature, that a satisfactory certificate of death having been filed with him, as required by law, permission is granted to inter, remove, or dispose otherwise of the body, stating the name, age, sex, cause of death, and other necessary details upon the form prescribed by the State registrar.

21. No person in charge of any premises on which interments are made shall inter or permit the interment or other disposition of any body unless it is accompanied by a burial, removal, or transit permit, as in this act provided. And such person shall indorse upon the permit the date of interment, over his signature, and shall return the permit so indorsed to the local registrar of his district within ten days from the date of interment, or within the time fixed by the local board of health. He shall keep a record of all bodies interred or otherwise disposed of on the premises under his charge, in each case

stating the name of each deceased person, place of death, date of burial or disposal, and name and address of the undertaker, which record shall at all times be open to official inspection: *Provided*, That the undertaker when burying a body in a cemetery or burial ground having no person in charge shall sign the burial or removal permit, giving the date of burial, and shall write across the face of the permit the words, "No person in charge," and file the burial or removal permit within 10 days with the registrar of the district in which the cemetery is located.

22. Every midwife and undertaker shall, annually, register his or her name, address and occupation, and his or her license number, with the local registrar of the district in which he or she resides or may hereafter establish a residence, and shall thereupon be supplied by the local registrar with a copy of this act, together with such rules and regulations as may be prepared by the State registrar relative to its enforcement. Within 30 days after the close of each calendar year each local registrar shall make a return to the State registrar of all physicians, midwives or undertakers who have been registered in his district the whole or any part of the preceding calendar year: *Provided*, That no fee or other compensation shall be charged by local registrars to physicians, midwives, or undertakers for registering their names under this section or making returns thereof to the State registrar.

23. All persons in charge of hospitals, almshouses, lying-in, penal, or other institutions, public or private, to which persons resort for treatment of diseases, confinement, or are committed by process of law, shall make a record of all the personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates in their institutions on July first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, which are required in the forms of the certificates provided for by this act, as directed by the State registrar; and thereafter such record shall be, by them, made for all future inmates at the time of their admittance. And in case of persons admitted or committed for treatment of disease the physician in charge shall specify, for entry in the record, the nature of the disease and where, in his opinion, it was contracted. The personal particulars and information required by this section shall be obtained from the individual himself if it is practicable to do so, and when they can not be so obtained they shall be obtained in as complete a manner as possible from relatives, friends, or other persons acquainted with the facts.

24. The State registrar shall prepare, print, and supply to all registrars all blanks and forms used in registering the returns required by this act, and shall prepare and issue such detailed instructions as may be required to procure the uniform observance of its provisions and the maintenance of a complete system of registration, and no other blanks shall be used than those supplied by the State registrar. He shall carefully examine the certificates received monthly from the local registrars, and if any such are incomplete or unsatisfactory he shall require such further information to be supplied as may be necessary to make the record complete and satisfactory. The State registrar shall further arrange, bind, and permanently preserve the certificates in a systematic manner, and shall prepare and maintain comprehensive and continuous index of all births and deaths registered, said index to be arranged alphabetically, in the case of deaths by the name of the decedent, and in the case of births by the name of child if given and if not then by the names of father or mother.

25. All physicians, midwives, informants, or undertakers, and all other persons having knowledge of the facts, are hereby required to supply, upon a form provided by the State registrar or upon the original certificate, such

information as they may possess regarding any birth or death, upon demand of the State registrar in person, by mail, or through the local registrar: *Provided*, That no certificate of birth or death after its acceptance for registration by the local registrar, and no other record made in pursuance of this act, shall be altered or changed in any respect otherwise than by amendments properly dated, signed, and witnessed.

26. Each local registrar shall supply blank forms of certificates to such persons as require them. He shall carefully examine each certificate of birth or death when presented for record in order to ascertain whether or not it has been made out in accordance with the provisions of this act and the instructions of the State registrar. If a certificate of birth is incomplete and unsatisfactory the local registrar shall immediately notify the informant and require him to supply the missing items of information if they can be obtained. If any certificate of death is incomplete and unsatisfactory, it shall be his duty to call attention to the defects in the return and to withhold the burial or removal permit until such defects are corrected; but if it is properly executed and complete, he shall then issue a burial or removal permit to the undertaker: *Provided*, That in case the death occurred from some disease which is held by the State department of health to be infectious, contagious, or communicable and dangerous to the public health no permit for the burial, removal, or other disposition of the body shall be issued by the registrar, except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the State department of health. All certificates, either of birth or of death, shall be written legibly, in durable black ink, and no certificate shall be held to be complete and correct that does not supply all of the items of information called for therein, or satisfactorily account for their omission.

27. Each local registrar shall number consecutively the certificates of birth and death, in two separate series, beginning with the number one for the first birth and the first death in each calendar year, and sign his name as registrar in attest of the date of filing in his office. He shall also make a complete and accurate copy of each birth and each death certificate registered by him in a record book supplied by the local board of health, on a form prescribed by the State registrar, to be preserved permanently in his office as the local record, in such manner as directed by the State registrar. He shall also send to the father or mother of every child an official notice, supplied by the local board of health in such form as the State registrar may prescribe, that the birth of such child has been recorded. On the 10th day of each month he shall transmit to the State registrar all original certificates received by him for the preceding month. If no births or no deaths occurred in any month, he shall, on or before the 10th day of the following month, report that fact to the State registrar on a card provided for such purpose.

28. Each local registrar shall be paid the sum of 25 cents for each birth certificate and each death certificate properly and completely made out and registered with him, and correctly recorded and promptly returned by him to the State registrar, as required by this act. In case no births or no deaths were registered during any month, the local registrar shall be entitled to be paid the sum of 25 cents for each report to that effect, but only if such report be made promptly as required by this act. All amounts payable to a local registrar under the provisions of this section shall be paid by the treasurer of the municipality in which the registration district is located upon certification by the State registrar. The State registrar shall annually certify to the treasurers or other disbursing officers of the several municipalities the number of births and deaths, properly registered with the names of the local registrars and the

amounts due each at the rates fixed herein: *Provided*, Local registrars shall not receive the fees provided for by this section if compensated by a fixed salary.

29. The State registrar shall, upon request, supply to any applicant a certified copy of the record of any birth or death registered under the provisions of this act, for the making and certification of which he shall be entitled to a fee of \$1, to be paid by the applicant. And any such copy of the record of a birth, or death, when properly certified by the State registrar, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the facts therein stated. For any search of the files and records when no certificate copy is made, the State registrar shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents, but not less than 10 cents for each year searched, said fee to be paid by the applicant. And the State registrar shall keep a true and correct account of all fees by him received under these provisions, and turn the same over to the State treasurer: *Provided*, That the State registrar shall, upon the request of any parent or guardian, supply, without fee, a certificate limited to a statement as to the date of birth of any child when the same shall be necessary for admission to school, or for the purpose of securing employment, and such certificate shall also be furnished by the State registrar without fee in the prosecution of all claims for pension or for military or naval enlistment purposes: *And provided, further*, That the United States Census Bureau may obtain, without expense to the State, transcripts or certified copies of births and deaths without payment of the fees herein prescribed.

30. Any person who for himself or as an officer, agent, or employee of any other person, or of any corporation or partnership, (a) shall inter, cremate, or otherwise finally dispose of the dead body of a human being, or permit the same to be done, or shall remove said body from the registration district in which the death occurred or the body was found, except in accordance with the provisions of this act; or (b) shall refuse or fail to furnish correctly any information in his possession, or shall willfully and knowingly furnish false information affecting any certificate or record required by this act; or (c) shall willfully alter, otherwise than is provided by section 25 of this act, or shall wilfully and knowingly falsify any certificate of birth or death, or any record established by this act; or (d) being required by this act to fill out a certificate of birth or death and file the same with the local registrar, or deliver it, upon request, to any person charged with the duty of filing the same, shall fail, neglect, or refuse to perform such duty in the manner required by this act; or (e) being a local registrar, deputy registrar, or subregistrar shall fail, neglect, or refuse to perform his duty as required by this act and by the instructions and directions of the State registrar thereunder; (f) and any other person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall neglect or refuse to discharge any duty required by this act, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, to be recovered in an action at law in the name of the State department of health, which action may be instituted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

31. The actions commenced to recover any penalties under this act shall conform in all respects to the practice prevailing in the court in which such action is instituted.

32. Each local registrar is hereby charged with the strict and thorough enforcement of the provisions of this act in his registration district, under the supervision and direction of the State registrar. And he shall make an immediate report to the State registrar of any violation of this law coming to his knowledge by observation or upon complaint of any person, or otherwise.

33. The State registrar is hereby charged with the thorough and efficient execution of the provisions of this act in every part of the State, and in addition to the powers hereinbefore given is hereby granted supervisory power over local registrars, deputy registrars, and subregistrars, to the end that all of its requirements shall be uniformly complied with. The State registrar, either personally or by accredited representative, shall have authority to investigate cases of irregularity or violation of this act, and all registrars shall aid him, upon request, in such investigations. When he shall deem it necessary, he shall report cases of violation of any of the provisions of this act to the prosecutor of the pleas of the county, with a statement of the facts and circumstances, and when any such case is reported to him by the State registrar the prosecutor of the pleas shall forthwith initiate and promptly follow up the necessary court proceedings against the person or corporation responsible for such alleged violations. And upon request of the State registrar, the attorney general shall assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

34. Before entering upon their respective duties the State registrar, local registrar, subregistrar, and deputy local registrar shall take an oath to faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office; the oath of the State registrar shall be filed with the department of health, and the oaths of the local registrar, subregistrar, and deputy shall be filed with the local board of health. If such oath is not filed within ten days after the appointment the office shall be deemed vacant.

35. The provisions of this act fixing the terms of office and providing methods of removal shall not apply to the positions of registrar, deputy registrar, and subregistrar in municipalities which already have or may hereafter adopt an act entitled "An act regulating the employment, tenure, and discharge of employees of this State and of the various counties and municipalities thereof, and providing for a civil service commission and defining its powers and duties," approved April 10, 1908, and the acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof.

36. In event that any section of this act, or part thereof, shall be held to be invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such adjudication shall not affect the other portions of this act.

Maternity Homes—Licenses—Inspection—Certain Records to Be Kept—Reports of Admissions and Discharges. (Reg. Dept. of H., May 18, 1920.)

CH. IX. *Definition.*—"A maternity home" shall mean any home or house or other place conducted by any person or association who advertises himself or holds himself out as conducting a maternity or obstetrical home, [or] sanitarium, or who has in his care one or more women during pregnancy, labor, or lying-in period, for the purpose of attending professionally or otherwise such women during pregnancy, labor, or lying-in period, except such women as may be related to him by blood or marriage or have been legally adopted by him.

REGULATION 1. *License.*—It shall be unlawful for any person or association to conduct or maintain a maternity home or to engage in or assist in conducting a business of attending women during pregnancy, labor, or lying-in period outside their several homes without having a written license therefor from the department of health of the State of New Jersey: *Provided*, That nothing in this code shall apply to any institution or department maintained by or operated by the State of New Jersey or by any county or municipality.

REG. 2. *Term of license.*—No license above provided for shall be granted for a term exceeding one year.

REG. 3. *Information on license, and posting thereof.*—Every such license shall state the name of the licensee, the particular premises in or at which the business shall be carried on, and the number of women and infants that may be cared for at any one time; and said license shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the house or other place at which the business is conducted.

REG. 4. *Number of inmates permitted.*—No greater number of women during pregnancy, labor, or lying-in period shall be kept at one time on the premises than is authorized in the license, and no women or infants shall be kept or disposed of within a building or place not designated in the license.

REG. 5. No maternity home shall be operated in connection with a boarding home for children.

REG. 6. *Record and revocation of license.*—The record of such license when issued shall be kept by the department of health. Said license shall be subject to revocation for violation of any of the regulations mentioned herein, or whenever, in the judgment of the State department of health, such maternity home is no longer needed or is not conducive to the well-being of mothers and infants.

REG. 7. *Visitation and inspection.*—The department of health shall visit and inspect or designate persons to visit and inspect all parts of the premises and observe the manner of caring for inmates. Said department and such persons shall have the right to call for and examine the records required by these regulations to be kept, and to inquire into all matters concerning such licensed premises and the patients therein, and it shall be the duty of the licensee to give all information to such persons and afford them every reasonable facility for examining the records, inspecting the premises, seeing the inmates thereof, and observing the care given the inmates.

REG. 8. *Records to be kept by licensee.*—Every person, firm, corporation or association conducting a maternity home or engaged in treating or providing care for women during pregnancy, labor or the lying-in-period as defined in these regulations, shall keep a record in a form to be prescribed by the State department of health wherein shall be entered the name, age, color and religion of every woman cared for or treated by him, together with the name and residence of each of the parents, of the husband and of the two nearest relatives of said woman. The progress of labor and puerperium shall be recorded in form prescribed. The standard record of all births shall be kept. A record shall be kept in standard form of all deaths of women or infants occurring in the maternity home and of all women and infants removed from or leaving the maternity home, together with the address of the place to which the woman or infant is removed. A true copy of such record shall be sent to the State department of health at such time as the State department of health shall require.

REG. 9. *Notification of admissions and discharges.*—Any person conducting a maternity home must notify the State department of health of each admission within 24 hours [and] of each pending dismissal 48 hours before permitting the woman or infant to leave the premises. In case of a death of woman or infant, the person conducting the maternity home must telegraph within three hours to the State department of health.

REG. 10. Additional regulations may be formulated by the State department of health whenever considered necessary by that body.

Barbers—Licenses—Persons Having Communicable Diseases Not to Be Served by—Physical Examination May be Required. Barber Shops and Barber Schools—Sanitary Regulations Governing, Authorized—Inspection—When Declared Public Nuisances. (Ch. 72, Act Apr. 5, 1920.)

8. Any person not holding a license under the provisions of the preceding section, and desiring to obtain a license under this act, shall make application in such form as the board [State board of barber examiners] shall prescribe, which shall be verified by the applicant as to the truth of the statements therein made, and shall pay to the treasurer of said board of examiners an examination fee of \$5, and shall present himself at the next regular meeting of said board for examination of applicants, at which meeting said board shall proceed to examine such person and being satisfied that he is * * * free from contagious and infectious disease, * * * and is possessed of requisite skill in said occupation to properly perform all the duties thereof, including his knowledge of sanitation and his ability in the antiseptic preparation of the tools, shaving, hair cutting, and all the duties and services incident thereto, and is possessed of sufficient knowledge concerning the common disease[s] of the face and skin to avoid the aggravation and spreading thereof in the practice of said occupation, his name shall be entered by said board in the register hereinafter provided for, and a certificate of registration shall be issued to him authorizing him to practice such occupation in this State.

* * * * *

16. Said board shall have the power to revoke any certificate of registration granted by it under this act for * * * (c) having or imparting any contagious or infectious disease; (d) for doing work in an insanitary or filthy manner, * * * *Provided, however,* That before any certificate shall be revoked the holder thereof shall have notice in writing of the charge or charges against him, and shall, at a day specified in said notice, at least five days after the service thereof, be given a public hearing before said board, and full opportunity to produce testimony and employ counsel in his behalf, and to confront the witness or witnesses produced against him. Any person whose certificate has been so revoked may, after the expiration of 60 days, on application, have the same reissued to him upon satisfactory showing that the cause for his disqualification has ceased.

* * * * *

18. No person practicing the occupation of barber shop or barber school [sic] in this State shall serve a person afflicted with any contagious or infectious diseases. Any person so afflicted is hereby prohibited from being served in any barber shop or barber school in this State. Any violation of this section is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor.

* * * * *

20. Any person practicing the occupation of a barber or barber's apprentice or student in this State, * * * who shall violate any of the sanitary rules adopted by the board, or any of the provisions of this act, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction hereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than 90 days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

21. Said board shall have power to adopt reasonable rules and regulations prescribing the sanitary requirements of a barber shop or barber college, and shall cause its rules and regulations to be printed in suitable pamphlet form, and shall transmit a copy thereof to the proprietor of or person operating each barber shop or barber college in this State. All barber shops and barber

schools in this State shall be inspected as to their sanitary and cleanly condition at least once in every six months by a member of said board, or by its duly authorized deputy, who shall have power to enter and make reasonable examination of any barber shop or barber school in this State during the usual business hours for such purpose. Any barber may be physically examined at any time by a physician appointed by said board for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease. Any barber shop or barber school in which tools, appliances, and furnishings in use therein are kept in an unclean and insanitary condition, so as to endanger health, is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and the same shall be forthwith reported by said board to the State board of health, and the proprietor or person operating such barber shop or barber school shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. All violations of this act shall be reported in writing to said board.

Camps—Inspection and Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Dept. of H., July 6, 1920.)

CH. X. REGULATION 1. *Notice of establishment of camps to be given to local health officials.*—It shall be the duty of every person or private or municipal corporation who shall establish, construct, or maintain any construction camp, labor camp, or other temporary living quarters for workmen, and of the owner or person in charge of any other camp to be occupied by five or more persons for a period of three or more days, to notify forthwith the health officer or secretary of the local board of health of the municipality or township within which such camp or temporary living quarters is located. Said notice shall be in writing and shall set forth the exact location of such camp or temporary living quarters, the approximate number of occupants and the purpose for which such camp is to be used.

REG. 2. *Health officer to inspect camps and inform persons in charge concerning sanitary regulations to be observed.*—It shall be the duty of the health officer or secretary of any local board of health, when notified or when having knowledge of the establishment, construction, or maintenance of any camp or temporary living quarters within his jurisdiction, promptly to inspect such camp or living quarters, or to cause the same to be done, and to examine into its sanitary conditions. At the time of this inspection the official of the local board of health making the inspection shall leave with the person in charge of such camp or temporary living quarters one or more copies of the State sanitary code, together with copies of any circular or other printed matter relating to camp sanitation which the State department of health may have for distribution at the time such inspection is made.

REG. 3. *Camps to be kept and left in clean and sanitary condition.*—It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any camp or temporary living quarters to see that the regulations of the State sanitary code are strictly observed by each occupant thereof. All tents, buildings in, and the grounds surrounding camps shall at all times be kept clean and free from refuse accumulations, and when vacated all buildings and appurtenances connected therewith shall be left clean and free from any accumulations or conditions detrimental to health.

REG. 4. *Notice of intention to close camp to be given to health officer.*—At least three days before any construction camp, labor camp, or temporary living quarters for workmen, or any other camp at which five or more persons have remained three or more days, shall be vacated, it shall be the duty of

the owner, manager, or person in charge thereof to notify in writing the health officer or secretary of the local board of health having jurisdiction in the township or municipality in which such camp is located.

Nuisances in Fourth-Class Cities—Liens on Land Authorized for Cost and Expense of Abatement of. (Ch. 93, Act Apr. 5, 1920.)

1. Whenever any city of the fourth class of this State shall by ordinance declare what shall be a nuisance on land, or on a lot or lots, situate in any such city, the ordinance may also set forth that the cost and expense of abating such nuisance shall be a lien on the land, or on the lot or lots, whereon said nuisance was abated.

2. The officer of any such city having charge of abating any such nuisance shall report to the governing body of such city, in writing, the cost and expense of the abating thereof, together with a description of the land, or the lot or lots, whereon the same was abated, also the name of the owner or owners of said land, lot or lots, and when the report is approved, by the governing body, the same shall be filed in the city clerk's office, and the city clerk shall record said report in such book in the tax collector's office wherein municipal liens are recorded, and from the time of the recording thereof the cost and expense of the abating of the nuisance shall be a lien on the land, or the lot or lots whereon the nuisance was abated.

3. Said lien shall be enforced and collected in the same manner as municipal liens are now enforced and collected in such city, and that all laws applicable to any such city, excepting as to notice, shall be applicable to any procedure under this act.

NEW MEXICO.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Preventive Treatment. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 27, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Whenever any physician, midwife, nurse, or other person in attendance upon a case of childbirth shall know or have reason to believe that the mother is infected with or harbors the organisms of any disease likely to produce inflammation in the eyes of the newborn child, it shall be the duty of said attendant to introduce into each eye of said newborn child, within six hours of its birth, two drops of a 1 per cent solution of nitrate of silver in distilled water, or an antiseptic of equal harmlessness and potency.

Venereal Diseases—Name and Address of Infected Person to be Reported When. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 27, 1920.)

[Section 8 of the regulations governing the reporting of notifiable diseases, promulgated August 20, 1919, which reads as follows—

"Sec. 8. The diseases chancroid, gonococcus infection and syphilis shall be reported as required by sections 2 to 7 inclusive: *Provided*, That the name and address of the patient shall be omitted."

has been amended by adding thereto the following:]

"except under the following conditions:

"(a) When a person applies to a physician or other person for the diagnosis or treatment of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, it shall be the duty of the physician or person so consulted to inquire of and ascertain from the person seeking such diagnosis or treatment whether such person has theretofore consulted with or had been treated by any other physician or person, and, if so, to ascertain the name and address of the physician or person last consulted. It shall be the duty of the applicant for diagnosis or treatment to furnish this information, and a refusal to do so or a falsification of the name and address of such physician or person consulted by such applicant shall be deemed a violation of these regulations. It shall be the duty of the physician or other person whom the applicant consults to notify the physician or other person last consulted of the change of advisers within 24 hours. Should the physician or person previously consulted fail to receive such notice within 10 days after the last date upon which the patient was instructed by him to return, it shall be the duty of such physician or person to report to the local health officer the name and address of such venereally diseased person.

"(b) If an attending physician or other person knows or has good reason to suspect that a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid is so conducting himself or herself as to expose other persons to infection, or is about so to conduct himself or herself, he shall notify the local health officer of the name and address of the diseased person and the essential facts in the case."

Venereal Diseases—Isolation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 27, 1920.)

The regulations governing the control of communicable diseases, promulgated by this board on October 20, 1919, are hereby amended by the addition of the following to section 13:

(a) Under *Chancroid*, "2. *Isolation*.—None, so long as the patient continues adequate treatment until noninfectious. When, however, he shall refuse fur-

ther treatment, being then still infectious and a menace to the public health, his professional attendant shall so report to the local health officer having jurisdiction and said infected person shall be isolated in such manner as, in the judgment of said health officer, will effectively protect the public health, until he is noninfectious or until he places himself under the care of a professional attendant.

"If a patient is reported by his professional attendant to the local health officer having jurisdiction as conducting himself in such manner as to expose others to infection, said patient shall be isolated so long as he continues to be dangerous to the public health."

(b) Under *Gonococcus infection*, "2. Isolation.—None, so long as the patient continues adequate treatment until noninfectious. When, however, he shall refuse further treatment, being then still infectious and a menace to the public health, his professional attendant shall so report to the local health officer having jurisdiction, and said infected person shall be isolated in such manner as in the judgment of said health officer will effectively protect the public health until he is noninfectious or until he places himself under the care of a professional attendant.

"If a patient is reported by his professional attendant to the local health officer having jurisdiction as conducting himself in such manner as to expose others to infection, said patient shall be isolated so long as he continues to be dangerous to the public health."

(c) Under *Syphilis*, "2. Isolation.—None, so long as the patient continues adequate treatment until noninfectious. When, however, he shall refuse further treatment, being then still infectious and a menace to the public health, his professional attendant shall so report to the local health officer having jurisdiction, and said infected person shall be isolated in such manner as in the judgment of said health officer will effectively protect the public health until he is noninfectious or until he places himself under the care of a professional attendant.

"If a patient is reported by his professional attendant to the local health officer having jurisdiction as conducting himself in such manner as to expose others to infection, said patient shall be isolated so long as he continues to be dangerous to the public health."

Additional Local Health Employees—Employment Authorized. Taxes for Public Health Purposes—Levying of. (Ch. 2, Act Feb. 21, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That chapter 85, laws of 1919, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following sections:

SEC. 36. Whenever in the opinion of the commissioner of health conditions require the employment of persons in addition to county and municipal health officers to properly execute the health laws, rules, and regulations in counties and incorporated municipalities of the State, the governing bodies of counties or incorporated municipalities, whether incorporated under general or special laws, with the approval of the commissioner of health, may employ such additional employees as the commissioner of health shall designate, and their compensation shall be paid from the county or municipal "health fund," as the case may be, upon vouchers drawn by the county or municipal health officer.

SEC. 37. Boards of county commissioners, annually, at the time of levying other State and county taxes, may, in their discretion, levy a special tax upon the taxable property in the county, exclusive of taxable property within incorporated cities, towns, and villages, not in excess of one-half mill on the

dollar of assessed valuation of such property, and the proceeds thereof shall be covered into the "county health fund" and be used only to defray the cost of (1) carrying out the health laws, rules, and regulations within the county; (2) employment of the county health officer; and (3) the employment of the additional employees of the county health officer.

SEC. 38. The governing authorities of incorporated cities, towns, and villages, annually, at least 10 days prior to the time of levying general State and county taxes, may, in their discretion, certify to their respective boards of county commissioners a special tax not to exceed one-half mill on the dollar of assessed valuation of taxable property within their respective boundaries, and the county commissioners thereafter, at the time of levying other State and county taxes, shall levy such certified tax upon the taxable property of such incorporated city, town, or village, and the proceeds thereof shall be covered into the "health fund" of such city, town, or village, and be used for defraying the expenses of (1) carrying out the health laws, rules, and regulation in such cities, towns, or villages; (2) employing the municipal health officer; (3) applying toward the payment of the salary of the joint health officer appointed under section 13 of said act; and (4) employment of additional employees of such municipal health officer.

SEC. 39. The levies provided for herein shall not be subject to nor the rate thereof included within the provisions or limitations of chapter 17, laws 1919, nor shall anything contained herein constitute a limitation upon the right of counties, incorporated cities, towns, and villages to pay from general funds the expenses mentioned in this act.

Food—Protection from Contamination. Food-Handling Establishments—Sanitary Regulation—Employees—Sterilization of Utensils. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 28, 1920.)

SECTION 1. The term "food" as used in these regulations shall mean and include any article used for human consumption as food or drink.

SEC. 2. The term "food-handling establishment" as used in these regulations shall mean and include any factory, packing house, bottling works, bakery, restaurant, hotel, lunchroom, café, ice-cream parlor, soda fountain, store, stand, vehicle, or other place where foods are stored, manufactured, packed, bottled, prepared, served, sold, offered for sale, or otherwise distributed for public consumption.

SEC. 3. Every building, basement, cellar, or room used as a food-handling establishment shall conform to the following requirements:

a. All floors, walls, and ceilings shall be of tight, sound construction, of material which can be easily cleaned.

b. All door openings shall be fitted with tight, sound, self-closing doors or screens. Where screens are used, they shall be made of wire gauze of not less than 14 meshes to the inch.

c. All windows or other openings shall be fitted with tight, sound screens of wire gauze of not less than 14 meshes to the inch.

d. Suitable washing facilities for employees shall be provided, including an adequate supply of clean water, soap, and individual towels.

e. Suitable toilet facilities for employees shall be provided. No toilet shall, however, be located within any room used for the storage, manufacture, packing, bottling, preparation, serving, sale, or other distribution of foods. Toilet rooms shall be adequately ventilated by a window or ventilating flue. Where privies are used, they shall be fly proof and shall be constructed in accordance with general plans approved by the State commissioner of health.

SEC. 4. Every wagon, cart, other vehicle, or stand used as a food-handling establishment shall be of tight, sound construction, of material which can be easily cleaned, and shall be provided with suitable facilities for the protection of foods from flies, dirt, and other contamination, as hereinafter required.

SEC. 5. No person, firm, or corporation shall store, keep, display, or expose for sale upon any sidewalk, street, or way, any food, except such as may be contained in unbroken packages or tightly closed containers or as must be pared or peeled before using, unless such food be at all times protected from flies, dirt, and other contamination by the use of a show case or other similar device or screen. Where a screen is used, it shall be made of wire gauze of not less than 14 meshes to the inch, and there shall be not less than 3 inches of space between such screen and the food to be protected.

SEC. 6. No person, firm, or corporation shall transport upon any street, way, or alley, for the purpose of offering or storing for sale, or in the course of delivery after sale, any food, except such as may be contained in unbroken packages or tightly closed containers or as must be pared or peeled before using, unless such food be at all times covered, screened, or otherwise protected from flies, dirt, and other contamination.

SEC. 7. No person, firm, or corporation shall display or expose for sale any food upon any sidewalk, street, or way, or upon any outside counter, stand, or vehicle, unless such food be at all times at least 2 feet above the surface of the sidewalk or ground.

SEC. 8. Every glass, cup, dish, knife, fork, spoon, or other utensil used for the consumption of food in any food-handling establishment, and every bottle or similar container used for the sale or distribution of food from any food-handling establishment, shall, before being used again for the serving, sale, or distribution of food, be subjected to one of the following methods of treatment;

a. Thorough washing with hot water and soap, followed by thorough rinsing in boiling water.

b. Complete immersion in actually boiling water for not less than five minutes.

c. Exposure to live steam under a pressure of not less than 10 pounds per square inch for not less than 10 minutes.

d. Complete immersion in a 5 per cent solution of caustic soda or concentrated lye for not less than 10 minutes, followed by thorough rinsing in clean water.

SEC. 9. No person who has any contagious disease shall work or be permitted to work in any food-handling establishment. The local health officer having jurisdiction shall have the authority to require a medical examination, by a physician licensed to practice medicine in the State of New Mexico, of any person working in a food-handling establishment who he has reason to suspect is affected with a contagious disease; and if any such person shall refuse to have such examination made, he shall not work or be permitted to work in such establishment. The result of examinations performed by physicians under the provisions of this section shall be reported to the local health officer on a form approved by the State commissioner of health.

SEC. 10. No person shall occupy or be permitted to occupy as a sleeping or dwelling place any room used for the manufacture, packing, preparation, serving, sale, or other distribution of foods.

SEC. 11. No common towel shall be provided or permitted to be used in any food-handling establishment.

SEC. 12. No person shall expectorate upon the floor, side walls, or furniture of any food-handling establishment.

SEC. 13. The floors, side walls, ceilings, furniture, receptacles, implements, and machinery of every food-handling establishment or vehicle used for the transportation of foods shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. For the purposes of these regulations, unclean or insanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist if foods in the process of manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, serving, sale, distribution, or transportation are not securely protected from flies, dirt, and other contamination; and if the refuse and waste products subject to decomposition and fermentation, incident to the manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, serving, selling, distribution, or transporting of foods are not removed daily; and if all receptacles, implements, other utensils and machinery used in moving, handling, cutting, chopping, mixing, canning, and other processes are not cleaned daily; and if the clothing or hands of operators, employees, clerks, or other persons therein employed are unclean.

SEC. 14. Every person, firm, or corporation in charge of or in control of or in authority over any food-handling establishment shall be responsible for the condition thereof, and it shall be his or its duty to see that the provisions of these regulations with reference to condition, arrangement, and conduct of such establishment are carried out.

Water Supplies—Regulations Governing. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 28, 1920.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm, corporation, public utility, city, town, village or other public body or institution shall furnish or supply or continue to furnish or supply water used or intended to be used for human consumption or for domestic uses or purposes, which is impure, unwholesome, unpotable, polluted, or dangerous to health, to any person in any county, city, village, district, community, hotel, temporary or permanent resort, institution, or industrial camp.

SEC. 2. Whenever any person, firm, corporation, public utility, municipal or other public body or institution shall desire to furnish or supply or to continue to furnish or supply water for domestic use or purposes to any person in any county, city, community, hotel, temporary or permanent resort, institution, or industrial camp, or shall desire to install, add to, modify, or alter any of the plant, works, system, or source of supply, it or he shall file with the State department of health, as herein provided, a petition for permission so to do, together with complete plans and specifications and a statement containing a general description and history of the existing or proposed water supply or system, or proposed changes therein, showing the geographical location thereof with relation to the source of the water supply, and all the sanitary conditions surrounding and affecting said supply and the works, system, and plant; such plans, specifications, and general statement to be in such form and to cover such matters as the State commissioner of health shall prescribe. Thereupon a thorough investigation of the proposed or existing works, system, plant, water supply, and all other circumstances and conditions by him deemed to be material shall be made by the State commissioner of health: *Provided, however*, That no person, firm, or corporation supplying water for domestic purposes or use on his or its private property upon which there is no industrial camp, hotel, or permanent resort using said water, or supplying less than 50 service connections, shall be required to apply for a permit under the provisions of this section except upon formal complaint filed with the State department of health.

As a part of such investigation, and after 10 days' notice by mail to the petitioner, a hearing or hearings may be had before the State commissioner of health or an examiner appointed by him for the purpose. At such hearing or hearings witnesses who testify may be sworn by the person conducting the hearing, and evidence, oral or documentary, may be received, a record of which

shall be made and filed with said commissioner or examiner. Upon the completion of such investigation said commissioner,

(a) If he shall determine, as a fact, that the water being furnished or supplied, or to be furnished or supplied, is such that under all the circumstances and conditions it is impure, unwholesome, or unpotable, or may constitute a menace or danger to the health or lives of human beings, or that under all the circumstances and conditions the existing or proposed modifications therein are unhealthful or insanitary, or not suited to the production and delivery of healthful, pure, and wholesome water at all times, the State commissioner of health shall deny the prayer of such petitioner, and said commissioner may order the petitioner to make such changes as he deems necessary to secure a continuous supply of pure, wholesome, potable, and healthful water, and may order such changes of source of water supply, or the installation of purification works and such other measures as shall insure a continuous supply of pure, wholesome, and potable water which shall not endanger the lives and health of human beings; which orders shall designate the period within which the required changes are to be made: *Provided, however*, That a temporary permit may be issued by the State commissioner of health for said period to permit the petitioner to comply with such order or orders;

(b) If he shall determine, as a fact, that the water being furnished or supplied, or to be furnished or supplied, to human beings is such that under all the circumstances and conditions it is pure, wholesome, and potable and will not endanger the lives or health of human beings, the State commissioner of health shall grant to petitioner a permit authorizing petitioner to furnish or continue to furnish or supply such water to such human beings: *Provided, however*, That all permits issued hereunder shall be revocable or subject to suspension at any time that he shall determine, as a fact, that the water being supplied or furnished is or may become impure, unwholesome, or unpotable. The holder of any permit granted by said commissioner under the provisions of these regulations may at any time, by order of the said commissioner, be required to furnish upon demand a complete report upon the condition and operation of the water supply, plant, works, or system owned, operated, or controlled by him, which report shall be made by a competent person at the sole cost and expense of the holder of the permit.

Sewage Disposal—Regulations Governing. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 28, 1920.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation, public utility, city, town, village, or other public body or institution shall discharge, drain, or deposit, or cause or suffer to be discharged, drained, or deposited, any sewage, garbage, offal, filth, or any animal, mineral, or vegetable matter or substance offensive, injurious or dangerous to health into any springs, streams, rivers, lakes, tributaries thereof, acequias, ditches, wells, or other waters used or intended to be used for human consumption or for domestic purposes; or maintain a sewer farm, or erect, construct, excavate, or maintain, or cause to be erected, constructed, excavated, or maintained, any privy, vault, cesspool, sewage treatment works, sewer pipes or conduits, or other pipes or conduits for the treatment and discharge of sewage effluents or impure water, gas, oils, acids, tar, or any matter or substance offensive, injurious or dangerous to health, whereby the same shall overflow lands or shall discharge, flow, seep, drain, condense into, or otherwise pollute or affect any waters intended for human consumption or for domestic purposes; or add to, modify, or alter any of the plant, works, or system thereof or the manner or place of discharge or disposal; or erect or maintain any permanent or temporary house, camp, or tent, so near to such springs, streams, rivers, lakes, or tributaries thereof, acequias, ditches,

or other sources of water supply, as to cause or suffer the drainage, seepage, or flow of impure waters or of any sewage, or the discharge or deposit therefrom of any injurious or dangerous animal, mineral, or vegetable matter, to pollute such waters, without a permit from the State commissioner of health as herein provided.

SEC. 2. Whenever any county, city, town, village, district, community, institution, person, firm, or corporation shall desire to deposit or discharge or continue to deposit or discharge into any stream, river, acequia, ditch, lake, or tributary thereof, or into any other waters used or intended to be used for human consumption or for domestic purposes, or into or upon any place the surface or subterranean drainage from which may run or percolate into any such stream, river, lake, tributary, or other waters any sewage, sewage effluent, or other substance by the terms of section 1 of the regulations forbidden so to be deposited or discharged; or shall desire to maintain a sewer farm, or to permit the overflow of sewage onto any land whatever; or shall desire to erect, construct, excavate, or maintain any privy, vault, cesspool, sewage-treatment works, sewer pipe or conduits, or other pipes or conduits for the treatment or discharge of sewage, sewage effluents, or any matter offensive, injurious, or dangerous to health; or shall desire to add to, modify, or alter any of the plant, works, or system or manner or place of discharge or disposal, he or it shall file with the State department of health a petition for permission so to do, together with a complete and detailed plan, description, and history of the existing or proposed works, system, or treatment plant, or of such proposed addition to, modification, or alteration of any of the plant, works, system, or manner or place of discharge or disposal, such plans and general statement to be in such form and to cover such matters as the State commissioner of health shall prescribe. Thereupon a thorough investigation of the proposed or existing works, system, and plant, and all circumstances and conditions by him deemed to be material, shall be made by the State commissioner of health. As a part of such investigation, and after 10 days' notice by mail to the petitioner, a hearing or hearings may be had before the State commissioner of health or an examiner appointed by him for the purpose. At such hearing or hearings witnesses who testify may be sworn by the person conducting the hearing, and evidence, oral and documentary, may be required, a record of which shall be made and filed with said commissioner or examiner. Upon the completion of such investigation said commissioner,

(a) If he shall determine as a fact that the substance being or to be discharged or deposited is such that under all the circumstances and conditions it may so contaminate or pollute such stream, river, lake, or tributary thereof, acequias, ditches, or other waters, or lands on which it may be discharged, deposited, or caused to overflow as to endanger the lives or health of human beings, or to constitute a nuisance, or does or may constitute a menace to public health or a nuisance, or that under all the circumstances and conditions it is not necessary so to dispose of such substance, the State commissioner of health shall deny the prayer of such petition; and he may order petitioner to make such changes as he shall deem proper for the purpose of these regulations. The State commissioner of health may order such repair, alteration, or addition to the existing system, plant, and works that the sewage or substance being or intended to be discharged or disposed of shall not contaminate or pollute streams or other water supplies or endanger the lives or health of human beings or constitute a nuisance; and said commissioner may order such changes of method, manner, and place of disposal and the installation of such treatment works that streams or other water supplies will not be polluted or contaminated and the works and disposal shall not constitute a menace to the health of

human beings or a nuisance; which orders shall designate the period within which the required changes are to be made: *Provided, however*, That a temporary permit may be issued by the State commissioner of health for said period to permit compliance with such order or orders;

(b) If he shall determine as a fact that the substance being or to be discharged or deposited is not such that under all the circumstances and conditions it will so contaminate or pollute such stream, river, lake, or tributary thereof or other waters as to endanger the lives or health of human beings, or to constitute a nuisance, and that under all the circumstances and conditions it is necessary so to dispose of such substance, the State commissioner of health shall grant to petitioner a permit authorizing petitioner so to deposit or discharge or to continue to deposit or discharge such substance: *Provided, however*, That such permit shall not be construed to permit any act forbidden by any provision of the laws of this State relative to the preservation or propagation of fish or game, or relative to the deposit of debris in the streams of the State: *And provided further*, That all permits issued hereunder shall be revocable by said commissioner at any time or subject to suspension, if said commissioner shall determine as a fact that the substance discharged or deposited by virtue thereof causes or may cause a contamination or pollution of waters or land that does or may endanger the lives or health of human beings or does or may constitute a nuisance.

SEC. 3. Whenever any petitioner shall be granted any permit by the State commissioner of health under the provisions of these regulations, such petitioner shall furnish to said commissioner upon demand a complete report upon the condition and operation of the system, plant, or works, which report shall be made by a competent person at the sole cost and expense of the holder of the permit.

Common Drinking Cups—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 28, 1920.)

SECTION 1. The term "common drinking cup" as used in these regulations shall be construed to mean any vessel or utensil used for conveying water to the mouth and available for common use by the public.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful to provide a common drinking cup—

- a. In any public park, street, or way.
- b. In any building or premises used as a public institution, school, hotel, lodging house, restaurant, theater, or public hall, or in any part of any factory, workshop, office building, market, or store of any kind, which is open to the general public.
- c. In any railroad station or railroad car.

Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 28, 1920.)

SECTION 1. The term "common towel" as used in these regulations shall be construed to mean a roller towel or any towel which is or may be used by more than one person without being thoroughly laundered after each individual use.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful to provide a common towel—

- a. In any building or premises used as a public institution, school, hotel, lodging house, restaurant, theater, or public hall, or in any part of any factory, workshop, office building, market, or store of any kind, which part is open to the general public.
- b. In any railroad station or railroad car.

School Buildings and Grounds—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 30, 1920.)

SECTION 1. *Drainage.*—All public school buildings and grounds shall be located on well drained sites. If the natural drainage is insufficient, adequate artificial drainage shall be provided sufficient to insure freedom from dampness of buildings and grounds.

SEC. 2. *Sanitary construction.*—All public school buildings shall be so constructed as to conform to the following sanitary requirements:

a. All buildings shall be weather tight, free from crevices in the floors or walls and from leaks in roofs.

b. All buildings shall be as nearly fireproof as possible, and if of more than one story shall be provided with at least one fire escape for each corridor or hall above the ground floor. All future construction shall provide at least one fire escape for each end of each corridor or hall above the ground floor. It is recommended that all buildings of more than one story be also protected with a sprinkler system meeting the minimum requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

c. All doors shall open outward only, and all outside doors shall be provided, in schools having more than one room, with firebolts on the inside.

d. All basements or cellars shall be so constructed as to be well ventilated and dry.

e. All future construction shall provide adequate cloak-room space, including facilities for the care of wraps, hats, and other personal effects.

SEC. 3. *School desks.*—All school desks used in any classroom shall be of an adjustable type; or, in lieu thereof, desks of different sizes shall be provided to accomodate children of varying bodily growth.

SEC. 4. *Ventilation.*—Classrooms shall at all times when occupied be adequately ventilated through one of the following arrangements:

a. Through wide-open windows in mild weather.

b. Through window-board ventilators under other conditions, or

c. Through special air ducts, inlets, or outlets in connection with an adequate steam, hot-water, or hot-air heating and ventilating system.

d. When a jacketed stove is used for heating, the jacket shall be fitted with a direct air inlet not less than 12 inches square, opening through the wall of the building against the middle, or the hottest part, of the stove, and a special foul air outlet shall be provided in the baseboard on the same side of the room as the stove is located.

e. All future construction shall provide not less than 240 cubic feet net of free air space for each pupil using any classroom.

SEC. 5. *Heating.*—Unless an adequate steam, hot-water, or hot-air heating system is installed in the school building, at least a jacketed stove shall be provided in each classroom.

No unjacketed stove shall be permitted in any classroom.

Every classroom shall be provided with a thermometer, and the temperature of the air, when artificial heating is necessary, shall at all times, when such room is occupied, be kept at not less than 65° nor more than 70° (Fahrenheit).

SEC. 6. *Lighting.*—Every classroom shall be provided with lighting facilities which will permit adequate illumination of all parts of the room on the darkest days.

The net area of clear glass in windows in each classroom shall be not less than one-fifth of the floor space of the room.

Window shades shall be provided for all windows in classrooms, for the proper control of lighting and the protection of the eyes from a glare of light, and such shades shall permit adjustment from either the top or bottom.

No trees, shrubbery, or other obstruction shall be permitted so near any school building as to materially impair the natural lighting of any classroom.

SEC. 7. *Drinking water.*—There shall be provided in every school building at all times when such building is occupied, a supply of safe, potable, drinking water, ample in quantity for the normal needs of every school child.

Every public school building shall be provided with not less than one sanitary drinking fountain of a type that will not at any time permit the mouth of the individual using the fountain to come in contact with the spout or faucet from which the water flows; or, in lieu thereof, a closed sanitary jar, tank, or cooler, with a faucet, shall be provided. No bucket or other open container for drinking water shall be used.

No drinking cup, dipper, or other utensil which is, or may be, used in common by more than one person shall be provided or permitted in any public school building. A supply of individual sanitary cups may be provided, or pupils may provide their own cups for individual use.

SEC. 8. *Lavatory.*—Every public-school building shall be supplied where possible with an adequate supply of safe, clean, running water for washing purposes, and provided with sufficient lavatory equipment and supplies, placed, if possible, in a separate lavatory room, convenient and accessible.

No towel which is, or may be, used in common by more than one person, without thorough laundering after each individual use thereof, shall be provided or permitted in any public-school building. A supply of individual sanitary towels may be provided, or pupils may provide their own towels for individual use.

SEC. 9. *Sewage disposal.*—All public-school buildings, where a sufficient supply of water piped under pressure is available, shall be provided with a water-carriage plumbing.

Where there is water-carriage plumbing, separate toilets for girls and boys shall be provided, located if practicable in the school building. Such toilets shall be connected, for disposal of the sewage, with a sewer system approved by the State commissioner of health, or with a sewage disposal system built in accordance with general plans approved by said commissioner.

Where there is no water-carriage plumbing, separate privies for girls and boys shall be provided. Such privies shall be well ventilated, rain proof, and fly proof, and shall be constructed in accordance with general plans approved by the State commissioner of health.

SEC. 10. *Cleanliness.*—School buildings, privies, and grounds shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. Classrooms and halls, cloak rooms, toilet rooms, and lavatories shall be cleaned at least once each day.

Floors and furniture shall be cleaned, as far as possible, with dampened or oiled cloths or sweepers, or by vacuum cleaners. No classroom shall be swept while such room is occupied.

No person shall spit upon the floors or walls of any public-school building, nor shall any person throw any waste matter upon the floors or grounds of such building. Suitable and adequate sanitary receptacles for waste matter shall be provided in convenient places.

Whenever any public-school building shall be put to any use other than for school purposes, such building so used shall immediately thereafter, and before being used for school purposes again, be thoroughly cleaned.

SEC. 11. These regulations shall take effect on September 1, 1920, and be in full force and effect on and after that date.

NEW YORK.

Communicable Diseases—Designation—Reports of Cases on Dairy Farms—Healthy Adults in Infected Household Not Quarantined in Certain Cases—Removal of Cases—Disinfection and Disposal of Bodily Discharges—Distribution of Circulars by Health Officers—Placarding—Exposure of Infected Persons—Attendance at Schools and Gatherings—Hospitalization—Isolation—Quarantine—Handling, Sale, and Destruction of Foodstuffs—Carriers Subject to Special Regulations—Letting of Rooms Previously Occupied by Infected Persons. Botulism and Other Food Poisoning—Reports of Cases. (Reg. Dept. of H., Apr. 27 and May 27, 1920.)

[CH. II.] *REGULATION 1. Communicable diseases designated.*—When used in the public health law and this code the terms infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be held to include the following diseases, which are hereby declared to be communicable through the conveyance of infective organisms. The communicable diseases, for convenience of administration, are divided into two groups:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Anthrax.
Botulism.
Chicken pox.
Cholera, Asiatic.
Diphtheria (membranous croup).
Dysentery, amebic and bacillary.
Encephalitis lethargica.
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.
Epidemic influenza.
Epidemic or streptococcus (septic) sore throat.
German measles.
Glanders.
Measles.
Mumps.
Paratyphoid fever.
Plague.
Pneumonia.
a. acute lobar.
b. bronchial or lobular. | A. Poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis).
Puerperal septicemia.
Rabies.
Scarlet fever.
Smallpox.
Tetanus.
Trachoma.
Tuberculosis.
Typhoid fever.
Typhus fever.
Whooping cough.
B. Syphilis.
Gonorrhea.
Ophthalmia neonatorum (suppurative conjunctivitis of the newborn).
Chancroid. |
|---|--|

REG. 8. *Reporting cases of communicable disease on dairy farms by physicians.*—When a case of Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, amebic or bacillary dysentery, encephalitis lethargica, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic or septic sore throat, paratyphoid fever, poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, or typhoid fever exists on any farm or dairy producing milk, cream, butter, or other dairy products for sale, it shall be the duty of the physician in attendance to report immediately to the local health officer the existence on such farm or dairy of such case.

It shall be the duty of the health officer to report immediately to the State commissioner of health, by telephone or telegram, the existence on such farm

or dairy of such case, together with all facts as to the isolation of such case, and giving the names of the localities to which such dairy products are delivered.

REG. 12. *Adults not to be quarantined in certain cases.*—When a person affected with a communicable disease other than smallpox is properly isolated on the premises, adult members of the family or household who do not come in contact with the patient or with his secretions or excretions, unless forbidden by the health officer, may continue their usual vocations, except as provided in regulations 37 and 39 of this chapter: *And provided further*, That such vocations do not bring them in close contact with children nor require that they shall handle food or food products intended for sale.

REG. 13. *Removal of cases of communicable disease.*—After isolation by the local health officer no person, without permission from him, shall carry, remove, or cause or permit to be carried or removed from any room, building, or vessel any person affected with diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, or typhus fever.

Without permission from the local health officer, no person shall carry, remove, or cause or permit to be carried or removed from or to any hotel, boarding house, lodging house, or other dwelling any person affected with chicken pox, diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic or septic sore throat, measles, mumps, poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever, or whooping cough.

Without permission from the local health officer, no master of any vessel or other person shall remove or aid in removing, or permit the removal, from any such vessel to the shore of any person affected with any communicable disease.

This regulation shall not apply to any vessel within the jurisdiction of the health officer of the port of New York.

REG. 17. *Instructions as to disinfection of discharges in diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic or septic sore throat, measles, poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, and whooping cough.*—It shall be the duty of the physician in attendance on any case suspected by him to be diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic or septic sore throat, measles, poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, or whooping cough, to give detailed instruction to the nurse or other person in attendance in regard to the disinfection and disposal of the discharges from the nose, mouth, and ears of the patient. Such instructions shall be given on the first visit and shall conform to the special rules and regulations of the State department of health. It shall be the duty of the nurse or person in attendance to carry out the disinfection in detail until its discontinuance is permitted by the local health officer.

REG. 19. *Distribution of circulars.*—It shall be the duty of every health officer, as soon as a case of diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic or septic sore throat, measles, poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or whooping cough is reported to him, or as soon thereafter as possible, to give every family or individual living in the house or building, in which such case is, the circulars of information and copies of any rules and regulations, printed in a language understood by such individual, concerning such diseases which may be issued by the State department of health or the local health authorities. The health officer shall also notify every family or individual living in the house of the existence of such disease.

REG. 20. *Posting placards.*—When a case of diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, poliomyelitis, acute anterior

(infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, whooping cough, or typhus fever exists in any house, or apartment, or room, it shall be the duty of the health officer to post upon such house or apartment or room, or rooms, in which such case is isolated, near the entrance thereof, a placard stating the existence therein of a communicable disease.

REG. 24. *Exposure of persons affected with communicable disease.*—No person shall permit any child, minor, or other person under his charge, affected with diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, measles, poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox or typhus fever, to associate with other than his attendants.

No person affected with any of said diseases shall expose himself in such manner as to cause or contribute to, promote or render liable their spread.

REG. 27. *Exclusion from schools and gatherings of cases of certain communicable diseases.*—No person affected with chicken pox, diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic influenza, epidemic or septic sore throat, German measles, measles, mumps, poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, trachoma, or whooping cough, shall attend or be permitted to attend any public, private, or Sunday school, or any public or private gathering. Such exclusion shall be for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the local health authorities, not inconsistent with the provisions of this code or the special rules and regulations of the State department of health.

REG. 28. *Exclusion from schools and gatherings of children of households where certain communicable diseases exist.*—Every child who is an inmate of a household in which there is, or has been within fifteen days, a case of chicken pox, diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, German measles, measles, mumps, poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, or whooping cough, shall be excluded from every public, private or Sunday school and from every public or private gathering of children for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the local health authorities, not inconsistent with the provisions of this code or the special rules and regulations of the State department of health.

REG. 32. *Removal to hospital or isolation and restriction of visiting in certain cases.*—It shall be the duty of the health officer to remove, or cause to be removed, every case of diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, measles, scarlet fever or poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis) promptly to a suitable hospital, or to see that such case is properly isolated. Such isolation shall be maintained until its discontinuance is permitted by the health officer.

No person, except the physician and nurse or other person in attendance, shall be permitted to come in contact with or to visit a case of diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, measles, scarlet fever or poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), except by permission of the health officer.

REG. 34. *Quarantine in certain emergencies.*—When any case of diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), or typhus fever is not or can not be properly isolated on the premises and can not be removed to a suitable hospital, it shall be the duty of the local health officer to forbid any member of the household from leaving the premises, except under such conditions as he may specify and except as provided by regulation 12 of this chapter.

REG. 37. *Sale of foods forbidden in certain cases.*—When a case of diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, epidemic or septic sore throat, amebic or bacillary

dysentery, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, paratyphoid fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), or typhoid fever exists on any farm or dairy producing milk, cream, butter, cheese, or other foods likely to be consumed raw, no such foods shall be sold or delivered from such farm or dairy, except under the following conditions:

- (a) That such foods are not brought into the house where such case exists.
- (b) That all persons coming in contact with such foods eat, sleep, and work wholly outside such house.
- (c) That such persons do not come in contact in any way with such house or its inmates or contents.
- (d) That said inmates are properly isolated and separated from all other parts of said farm or dairy, and efficiently cared for; and
- (e) That a permit be issued by the health officer.

REG. 38. *Destruction of foods in certain cases.*—When a case of diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, epidemic or septic sore throat, amebic or bacillary dysentery, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, paratyphoid fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), or typhoid fever exists on any farm or dairy producing milk, cream, butter, cheese, or other foods likely to be consumed raw, the state commissioner of health or the local health officer may destroy or order the destruction of any such foods which in his opinion may be have been so contaminated as to be a source of danger.

REG. 39. *Handling of food forbidden in certain cases.*—No person affected with any communicable disease shall handle food or food products intended for sale which are likely to be consumed raw or liable to convey infective material.

No person who resides, boards, or lodges in a household where he comes in contact with any person affected with bacillary dysentery, diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, epidemic or septic sore throat, paratyphoid fever, scarlet fever, poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), or typhoid fever shall handle food or food products intended for sale.

No waiter, waitress, cook, or other employee of a boarding house, hotel, restaurant, or other place where food is served, who is affected with any communicable disease, shall prepare, serve, or handle food for others in any manner whatsoever.

No waiter, waitress, cook, or other employee of a boarding house, hotel, restaurant, or other place where food is served, who lodges or visits in a household where he comes in contact with any person affected with bacillary dysentery, diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, epidemic or septic sore throat, paratyphoid fever, scarlet fever, poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), or typhoid fever, shall prepare, serve, or handle food for others in any manner whatsoever.

REG. 40. *Carriers of disease germs.*—Any person who is a carrier of the disease germs of Asiatic cholera, bacillary dysentery, diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), or typhoid fever shall be subject to the special rules and regulations of the State department of health.

REG. 41. *Reports of botulism and other food poisoning.*—Every physician, visiting nurse, public health nurse, and every superintendent or other person in charge of any hospital, institution, dispensary, laboratory, labor camp, or other camp, who shall have knowledge of the occurrence of a case of botulism or of a number or group of cases of other severe or fatal illness believed to have been due to the consumption of spoiled or poisonous food, shall report the same immediately, by telephone or telegram, to the State commissioner of health and to the local health officer.

REG. 49. *Letting of rooms forbidden while contaminated with infective material.*—No proprietor of a hotel, boarding house, or lodging house shall let for hire or cause or permit anyone to occupy a room or apartment previously occupied by a person affected with diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, or typhus fever, until such room or apartment has been cleansed, renovated, or disinfected under the direction of the local health officer.

When an order requiring the cleansing, renovation, or disinfection of articles or premises is not complied with, the local health officer shall post a placard on the premises reading as follows:

"Notice: These apartments have (or this room has) been occupied by a person affected with * * *. They (or it) must not again be occupied until orders for cleansing, renovation, or disinfection have been complied with. This notice must not be removed under penalty of the law.

"Date -----, -----

"-----, Health Officer."

Tuberculous Patients—Listing and Recommendation of Private Institutions and Dwellings for the Board and Lodging of—State Aid to Patients Not Bedridden. (Ch. 900, Act May 21, 1920.)

SECTION 1. The health officers of any city, town, or village in the State shall have power to certify to the State department of health such private institutions or dwellings within their jurisdiction as may be suitable and desirable for the board and lodging of tuberculous patients. If such institutions and dwellings or any others be deemed by the commissioner of health of the State of New York to be suitable for such purposes, such commissioner shall, with the consent of the owners or lessees of such institutions or dwellings, make a list thereof and recommend the same for the care of tuberculous patients as herein-after provided. The district supervisors of the State department of health shall file quarterly with the department of health of the State of New York a certificate containing a statement of the condition of such institutions or dwellings in so far as concerns sanitation, and any other matter bearing upon their suitability for the medical treatment and care of tuberculous patients.

Sec. 2. Any tuberculous patient who is a citizen and has been for one year a resident of the county in which such application is filed may make application for State aid as provided for in this act. Such patient shall file with the health officer of the village, town, or city in which he may reside a statement of his financial condition, setting forth that he requires public aid. If upon investigation by representatives of the State department of health or of a local health officer, it is found that such person is, in fact, suffering from tuberculosis, such health officer shall immediately transmit such application to the commissioner of health of the State. If the commissioner of health shall consider the applicant a proper subject for State aid, the applicant shall be admitted to board and lodging in one of the institutions or dwellings listed as hereinbefore provided. Such applicant may reside in such institutions or dwellings for such period as in the judgment of the supervisors of the State or city department of health may be deemed necessary. One-third of the expense of boarding and lodging of such applicant shall be borne by the applicant himself, and if appropriation be made therefor the balance by the county in which such applicant resides; except that in the case of applicants financially unable to pay the county shall bear the entire expense thereof.

A fixed and uniform rate of payment for board and lodging shall be prescribed by the State department of health, except that the rate of payment shall be determined by the city department of health and the commissioner of health as to patients residing in cities of the first class. The health officer of the city, town, or village shall monthly, in advance, collect from each person residing within their respective districts who is boarded and lodged hereunder, except such whom the health officer of the city, town, or village shall find to be financially unable to pay such expense, one-third of the expense of boarding and lodging of each patient and pay the same into the county treasury. The board of estimate and apportionment of the city of New York shall, and the board of alderman, common council, board of supervisors or, as the case may be, such board or body in the respective cities, towns, and villages of the State as may have power to appropriate money for the use of such city, town, or village, may appropriate and include in the annual budget or other estimate of expenditures the funds necessary to pay the charges imposed by this act and shall include the amount in the tax levy succeeding such appropriation. Such health officer of the city, town, or village shall at monthly intervals pay over to the owners, lessees, or managers of such institutions or dwellings the expense of boarding and lodging each such patient as may be therein lodged and boarded. The district supervisor of the State department of health or of any city department of health shall be required to make visits to institutions or dwellings where tuberculous patients board at sufficiently frequent intervals so as to report upon violations of standards for sanitation and care of the patient and such regulations which shall be established by the State department of health in conformity and in accordance with this act. The failure of any owner, lessee, or manager of an institution or dwelling house in which a tuberculous patient boards to maintain such standards as are prescribed by the State department of health for the conduct of such establishments shall result in the revocation of the certificate to board tuberculous patients issued to such institutions or dwellings. If the district supervisor of the State or city department of health finds that the patient who is admitted to board in such institutions or dwellings fails to comply with reasonable rules and regulations established by the State department of health to govern his conduct and personal hygiene, such patient shall thereupon forfeit the right to further benefits under this act. The district supervisors of the State or city department of health, or official representatives properly delegated by them, shall be required to visit institutions or dwellings in which tuberculous patients are boarded under the terms of this act to give such advice and medical treatment as may be necessary in each individual case. They shall also be required to instruct the patients and the owners, managers, lessees, and the families of the latter as to the methods for the prevention of the spread or transmission of tuberculosis. Under the terms of this act the benefits herein enumerated shall be given only to those tuberculous individuals who are not bedridden and who do not require bedside nursing or special care.

SEC. 3. The State department of health is empowered to provide for emergency medical or nursing care.

SEC. 4. The sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the department of health in performing the duties imposed by this act and for the purpose of carrying out the other provisions of this act, payable by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller on the certificate of the commissioner of health or the health officer of the city, town, or village, as the case may be, as hereinbefore provided.

**County Tuberculosis Hospitals—Establishment and Maintenance. (Ch. 834,
Act May 19, 1920.)**

SECTION 1. The first unnumbered opening paragraph of section 45 of chapter 16 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to counties, constituting chapter 11 of the consolidated laws," such section having been added by chapter 341 of the laws of 1909 and last amended by chapter 57¹ of the laws of 1919, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The board of supervisors of every county in the State containing a population of 35,000 or more, as determined by the latest State census, shall establish, as hereinafter provided, a county hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from the disease known as tuberculosis, unless there already exists in such county a hospital or institution provided by the county or other authority and caring for persons suffering from tuberculosis, which is approved by the State commissioner of health, or the board of supervisors of such county, except in a county wherein a site for such hospital has been approved by the State commissioner of health prior to the taking effect of this act, shall have entered into a contract prior to November 1, 1920, for the care of its tuberculosis patients with an adjoining county having such county hospital or with a private sanatorium within its county or shall join prior to November 1, 1920, with one or more other counties in the establishment and maintenance of such county hospital as hereinafter provided. Such county hospital, except a hospital established and maintained by two or more counties, shall be available for patients on or before the 1st day of July, 1918. If the board of supervisors of any such county shall have failed to secure a site for a county tuberculosis hospital, and to have awarded contracts for the erection of suitable buildings thereon by the 1st day of January, 1918, it shall be the duty of the State commissioner of health forthwith to proceed to locate, construct, and place in operation a tuberculosis hospital in and for such county, the capacity of which shall not exceed the average number of deaths per annum from tuberculosis in such county during the past five years. For such purposes the State commissioner of health shall possess, and it shall be his duty to exercise all the powers which would have been possessed by the board of supervisors of such county, had such hospital been established and placed in operation by the board of supervisors thereof. All expenditures incurred by the State commissioner of health for and in connection with the location, construction, and operation of such hospital, shall be a charge upon the county, and provision shall be made for the payment therefor by the board of supervisors of such county in the same manner as in the case of other charges against the county. At any time after such hospital has been in operation, the board of supervisors in such county may appoint a board of managers for such hospital, pursuant to the provisions of this act and 30 days after the appointment of such board of managers by such board of supervisors, such hospital shall be transferred to such board of managers, and such board of managers shall thereafter possess and exercise all the powers of the board of managers of a county hospital for tuberculosis under this act, and the State commissioner of health shall be relieved from any responsibility therefor, except such responsibility as he exercises in regard to all county tuberculosis hospitals under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. Subdivision 6 of section 45 of such chapter, as last amended by chapter 57 of the laws of 1919, is hereby amended to read as follows:

6. Whenever it shall deem it in the public interest so to do, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other general or special act, change the loca-

¹ Supplement 42 to Public Health Reports, p. 545.

tion of such hospital and acquire a new site by purchase, lease, or condemnation, as provided in this section, and establish the hospital thereon. The board of supervisors of any county of the State, including a county in which the provisions of this chapter are not mandatory, subject to the approval of the State commissioner of health, may enter into contract prior to November 1, 1920, for the care of its tuberculosis patients with the board of supervisors of an adjoining county having such county hospital, or with a private sanatorium within its county, or may, subject to like approval, jointly with the boards of supervisors of one or more other adjoining counties, established prior to November 1, 1920, and thereafter maintain such county hospital. In the establishment and maintenance of such joint county hospital, the boards of supervisors so uniting, in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the State commissioner of health, shall have jointly, except as provided in this section, all the powers and authority conferred and obligations imposed upon boards of supervisors by this chapter for the establishment and maintenance of such county hospital in a single county and for that purpose each board of supervisors in such county shall appoint severally three of its members, who collectively shall be a commission to select a site for such joint county hospital in any town, city, or village in one of such counties and, when the necessary real property so selected by such commission shall have been acquired, purchased, or leased as herein provided, to erect all necessary buildings, and alter any buildings, on such property for the use of such joint hospital. Such commission shall have all the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon boards of supervisors by sections 45 to 49, inclusive, of this chapter, except as in this section expressly otherwise provided. Every such joint county hospital shall be completed and ready for occupancy prior to November 1, 1921. When completed, each board of supervisors in such counties shall appoint severally three citizens of its county, of whom at least one shall be a practicing physician, who collectively shall constitute a board of managers of such joint county hospital and shall exercise the functions and powers granted and be subject, so far as practicable, to the provisions of this chapter applicable to boards of managers of a county hospital established under this chapter in a single county and said board of managers shall appoint at least one nurse in each county for the discovery, visitation and care of persons affected with tuberculosis, and may appoint such additional nurse or nurses as it may deem necessary. The representation and voting power of each manager in such joint board shall be upon the basis and at the rate of one vote for each 1,000 and major fraction of the population of the county from which such managers shall be chosen as determined by the latest State census. The superintendent appointed by such board shall have the powers and perform the duties which are prescribed in this chapter for superintendents of hospitals in a single county, and the other employees of such board shall perform such duties as the board shall prescribe. The expense of the establishment and maintenance of a joint county hospital as herein provided shall be paid by such counties in proportion to the assessed value of the taxable property of each such county as it appears by the assessment rolls of such counties on the last assessment for State or county taxes prior to the incurring of such expense, and the board of supervisors of each county, so combining, is hereby authorized to borrow money to defray its share, estimated as herein provided, for the erection of such hospital and for the purchase of a site therefor on the credit of the county and issue county obligations therefor in such manner as it may do for other county purposes. All provisions of sections 45 to 49, inclusive, of this chapter not in conflict with the provisions of this section shall apply to such joint hospital, its establishment, maintenance, and operation, except that

for the purpose of the admission of patients to such hospital each of the counties so combining shall be considered the county in which the hospital is situated.

State Quarantine Establishment—Creation of Commission to Negotiate Transfer of, to United States. (Ch. 956, Act Sept. 27, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 342² of the laws of 1916, entitled "An act creating a commission to negotiate for the transfer of the quarantine establishment of [to] the United States, with power to effectuate such transfer, and if such transfer be effectuated, abolishing the office of health officer for the port of New York and ceding jurisdiction over the quarantine establishment to the United States," is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. A commission is hereby created consisting of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, comptroller, and State engineer and surveyor, to negotiate with the proper authorities of the United States for the transfer of title or the surrender of the possession and use to the United States, upon the payment of such compensation as may be agreed upon, of the quarantine establishment of this State, consisting of docks and wharves, anchorage for vessels, stationary hospital, boarding station, crematory, residence for officers and men, and such other places and structures as have been authorized by law for quarantine purposes, together with all the furniture and equipment in connection with such establishment. If such agreement be made, such commission shall have power to execute and deliver to the proper authorities of the United States, in behalf of this State, all deeds and other instruments necessary to effectuate such transfer or surrender.

District Laboratory Supply Stations and Substations—Establishment, Maintenance, and Operation. (Ch. 620, Act May 10, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Article 2 of chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section, to be known as section 5, and to read as follows:

SEC. 5. *Laboratory supply stations.*—The State commissioner of health may establish stations, to be known as district laboratory supply stations, for the distribution of laboratory supplies furnished by the State department of health. He may designate districts to be served by such district laboratory supply stations, each such district to include one or more municipalities. The term "municipality" as used in this article means a city, village, town, or consolidated health district. The State commissioner of health may appoint the health officer of any municipality, the director or person in charge of any public health laboratory, or the director or person in charge of any health center located in each such district, to serve as the custodian of the supply station thereof. The health officer or other person so appointed shall, with the approval of the State department of health, establish such substations as may be necessary for the proper distribution of laboratory supplies to all physicians practicing in the district. Each district laboratory supply station and the substations thereof shall be maintained and operated in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State department of health and shall be subject at all times to inspection by authorized representatives of the State commissioner of health. The State commissioner of health may at any time discontinue any district supply station or substation or rescind any appointment previously made under this act, when in his judgment or that of his authorized representa-

² Reprint 406 from Public Health Reports, p. 161.

tive such action will be in the interest of the public health. The custodian of each district laboratory supply station established and operated under this act shall, upon certification of the State department of health that he has maintained and operated such station and the substations thereof in accordance with its prescribed rules and regulations, be entitled to receive annually the sum of \$20 in consideration of services rendered in the administration of such district laboratory supply station, together with the sum of \$10 for each substation established and operated in accordance with the provisions of this article, and the actual and necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of the district laboratory supply station and substations thereof, such sums to be a charge upon the municipalities included in such district, such charges to be distributed among the municipalities so included upon the basis of population in accordance with the last Federal or State enumeration.

Local Boards of Health—Organization. Local Health Officers—Appointment. (Ch. 621, Act May 10, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Section 20 of chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated laws," as last amended by chapter 423³ of the laws of 1919, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 20. *Local boards of health.*—There shall continue to be local boards of health and health officers in the several cities, villages, and towns of the State except as hereinafter provided. In the cities, except cities of the first and second class, the board shall consist of the mayor of the city who shall be its president, and at least six other persons, one of whom shall be a competent physician, who shall be appointed by the common council, upon the nomination of the mayor, and shall hold office for three years. Appointments of members of such boards shall be made for such shorter terms as at any time may be necessary, in order that the terms of two appointed members shall expire annually. In the cities, except cities of the first and second class, and such other cities whose charters otherwise provide, the board shall appoint, for a term of four years, a competent physician, not one of its members, who shall be a citizen, to be the health officer of the city, and shall fill any vacancy that now exists or may hereafter exist from expiration of term or otherwise in the office of health officer of the city. In villages the board of health shall consist of the board of trustees of such village. In towns the board of health shall consist of the town board. The local board of health shall appoint a competent physician, not a member of the local board of health, to be the health officer of the municipality. Notwithstanding the provisions of any general or local law or charter, a physician who has received the degree of doctor of public health in course from any institution of learning recognized by the regents of the university of the State of New York, or who has completed a course in public health approved by the public health council at the time of his appointment, shall be eligible for appointment as health officer. The term of office of the health officer shall be four years and he shall hold office until the appointment of his successor. He may be removed for just cause by the local board of health or the State commissioner of health after a hearing; such removal by the local board of health must be approved by the State commissioner of health. The health officer need not reside within the village or town for which he shall be chosen. Notice of the membership and organization of every local board of health shall be forthwith given by such board to the State department of health. The term "municipality," when used

³ Supplement 42 to Public Health Reports, p. 550.

in this article, means the city, village, town, or consolidated health district for which any such local board may be or is appointed. The provisions herein contained as to the boards of health, and for the appointment of health officers, shall apply to all towns and villages, whether such villages are organized under general or special laws. The members of town boards and of village boards of trustees and of boards of health of consolidated health districts shall not receive additional compensation by reason of serving as members of boards of health. Any matter within the jurisdiction of a town or village board of health may be considered and acted upon at any meeting of such town board or village board of trustees.

The State commissioner of health, on the request of the town board of any town and the board of trustees of any village and the common council or other like authority of any city, may combine into one health district, hereinafter referred to as a consolidated health district, any two or more of such towns, villages, or cities and may on the request of the town board of any town, board of trustees of any city at any time thereafter set apart such town, village, or city as a separate health district. In any consolidated health district there shall be a board of health which shall consist of the supervisor of each town, the president of the board of trustees of each village, and the mayor and the supervisors of each city included in each district, provided that if the number of members so provided for is an even number less than seven, such members shall within 30 days after such district shall have been established by the State commissioner of health choose an additional member of such board of health to be known as the elective member, and if the number of members so provided for is more than seven, such members shall meet and elect a board of health of three members for such consolidated health district. Of the board of health first so elected one member shall be elected to serve until one year from the 1st day of January following his election, one to serve two years, and one to serve three years from such 1st day of January, and until his successor has been elected and has qualified. Prior to December 1 each year such village presidents, mayors, and supervisors shall meet and elect one member of the board of health who shall serve three years from the January 1 following and until his successor has been elected and has qualified. An elective member shall serve for a term of two years from the 1st day of January preceding his election and until his successor shall have been appointed, provided that if at any time the number of members of the board of health, excluding the elective member, shall become an odd number, the term of office of the elective member shall thereupon cease.

The board of health of a consolidated health district shall from time to time elect a president from among its members. The health officer of a consolidated health district shall serve as the secretary of the board of health thereof without additional remuneration therefor.

In each such consolidated health district the board of health shall appoint a health officer. Each board of health and each health officer of a consolidated health district shall have all the rights, powers, duties, and obligations conferred and imposed by law upon boards of health and health officers respectively.

When any consolidated health district is established, as herein provided, the boards of health of the towns, villages, or cities included within such district, shall thereupon cease to exist as boards of health, and all their rights, powers, duties, and obligations shall thereupon be transferred to the board of health of such district. When the board of health of any such consolidated health district shall have appointed a health officer therefor, the terms of office of the health officers of the towns, villages, or cities included in such district shall

cease, and all their rights, powers, duties, and obligations shall thereupon be transferred to and imposed upon the health officer appointed for such consolidated health district.

The board of health of any such consolidated health district shall from time to time audit all accounts, and allow or reject all charges, claims, and demands against such health district for the remuneration and expenses of the health officer, registrar, or registrars, and for all other expenses lawfully incurred by said board of health or on its authority. Unless such board of health of such consolidated health district adopts the estimate system of payment as provided by this section they shall, prior to the annual meeting of the board of supervisors each year, make an abstract, to be known as the consolidated health district abstract, of the names of all persons who have presented to them accounts to be audited, the amounts claimed by each such person and the amounts finally audited and approved by them respectively, and, if such district be wholly in one county, shall deliver such abstract to the clerk of the board of supervisors. If such consolidated health district be located in more than one county the board of health of such district shall divide the total amount of the consolidated health district abstract as audited and approved in proportion to the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the towns, villages, or cities of such consolidated health district located in each county, as determined by the last preceding assessment rolls of the towns or cities wholly or partly included in such district, and shall deliver a certified copy of such abstract to the board of supervisors of each such county, with a statement of the amount due from the real and personal property of each town, village, or city of the consolidated health district in each such county on account of the expenses of such board. The board of supervisors of each such county shall levy a tax upon the real and personal property within such health district sufficient to provide for the sums audited and approved by the board of health thereof and chargeable to the real and personal property of each town, village, or city of the consolidated health district in each such county. Such sums, when collected and paid to the county treasurer of each such county, respectively, shall be paid by him to the president of such board of health and shall be disbursed by him in accordance with the abstract of claims audited and approved by such board of health, as hereinabove provided.

The board of health of any consolidated health district may annually make an estimate of the expenses of such board for the ensuing calendar year and, if such district be wholly in one county, shall deliver a certified copy of such estimate to the clerk of the board of supervisors of such county prior to the annual meeting of the board preceding such year. If such consolidated health district be located in more than one county, the board of health of such district shall proportion the total amount of such estimate in the same manner as provided by this section for proportioning the expenses of such a district when audited and approved by the board, and shall deliver to the clerk of the board of supervisors of each such county a certified statement of the total estimate and the amount due from the real and personal property of each town, village, or city of the consolidated health district in each such county on account thereof. The board of supervisors of each such county shall levy a tax upon the real and personal property within such health district sufficient to provide for the portion of the amount of such estimate chargeable to the real and personal property of each town, village, or city of the consolidated health district in each such county. Such sums, when collected and paid to the county treasurer of each county, respectively, shall be paid by him to the president of such board of health and shall be disbursed by the board of health in accordance with the estimates. After such estimate system has been adopted by a consolidated

health district, the board of health thereof shall deduct from the estimate for the succeeding calendar year the amount, if any, remaining in the hands of such board after all of the liabilities incurred on account of the preceding estimate have been paid, before the certified statement of the total estimate and the amount due from the real and personal property of each town, village, or city of the consolidated health district in each such county is certified to the respective clerks of the board of supervisors for collection.

Butterine, Oleomargarine, etc.—Not Made from Milk or Cream—Purchase of, by Certain Institutions Prohibited. (Ch. 755, Act May 13, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Section 53 of chapter 9 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting chapter 1 of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 53. *Butterine and similar products not to be purchased by certain institutions.*—No money appropriated by law for maintenance and support, in whole or in part, of a State institution; nor money received by a charitable, benevolent, penal, or reformatory institution from the State, or from a county, city, or town thereof, or appropriated by such county, city, or town for the maintenance or support, in whole or in part, of such institution; nor money belonging to or used for the maintenance or support of such institution shall be expended for the purchase of or in payment for butterine, oleomargarine, lard, cheese, or articles or products in imitation or semblance of natural butter or cheese produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream from the same, which articles or products have been rendered or manufactured, in whole or in part, from animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same; nor shall any such money be expended for any condensed milk from which the butter fat has been removed and a vegetable or other oil has been substituted therefor.

Skim Milk and Whey Which Are By-Products of Dairy Plants—Heating of, Before Feeding to Domestic Animals. (Ch. 269, Act Apr. 19, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Chapter 9 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting chapter 1 of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section after section 33, to be section 33a, to read as follows:

SEC. 33a. Skim milk or whey which are by-products of butter factories, cheese factories, or other dairy plants or places, if returned, given, sold, or delivered to persons who may thereafter use the same for feeding purposes shall, before being so returned, given, sold, or delivered, be heated to a temperature of 150° Fahrenheit. No skim milk or whey from such plants shall be fed to domestic animals until after it has been heated as herein provided.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect September 1, 1920.

Tuberculous Cattle—Payments to Owners for Animals Destroyed or Taken Over by State. (Ch. 756, Act May 13, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Subdivision 4 of section 107 of chapter 9 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting chapter 1 of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter 660 of the laws of 1917 and amended by chapter 311⁴ of the laws of 1919, is hereby amended to read as follows:

4. If a bovine animal be found upon post-mortem examination to have been suffering from tuberculosis, or if such animal be taken over by the State as provided by this article, the owner thereof shall be paid 90 per centum of its value.

⁴ Supplement 42 to Public Health Reports, p. 555.

Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Dept. of H., Apr. 27, 1920.)

[CH. VII.] REG. 2. *Common towel forbidden.*—No person, firm, corporation, or authorities owning, in charge of, or in control of any lavatory or wash room in any hotel, lodging house, restaurant, factory, school, store, office building, railway or trolley station, or public conveyance by land or water shall provide in or about such lavatory or wash room any towel for common use. The term "common use" in this regulation shall be construed to mean for use by more than one person without cleansing.

Garbage, Refuse, and Ashes—Collection and Disposal of, in Towns. (Ch. 186, Act Apr. 12, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Section 477a of chapter 63 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act relating to towns, constituting chapter 62 of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter 91 of the laws of 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 477a. *Collection of ashes and disposition of garbage in certain towns.*—The said board upon a petition of the owners of the real estate in said town, or the owners of the real estate in the part of said town in such petition described, may contract with persons or corporations for the collection and disposition of all ashes, refuse, or other indestructible matter, swill or garbage in said town or in the part thereof described in such petition. The expense thereof shall be assessed upon and collected from the several lots or parcels of land described in such petition in the same manner as other town charges are levied and collected, and shall be paid to the supervisor of such town and by him applied to the payment of such expense. No such petition shall be of any force or effect, nor shall such petition be acted upon by such board unless the same shall be signed by owners representing at least one-half of the taxable real estate owned by resident owners situated in the district described in such petition.

Midwives—Registration—Qualifications Necessary for License. (Reg. Dept. of H., Mar. 9 and May 27, 1920.)

[CH. IV.] REG. 3. *Registration required after issuance of license and change of address.*—On and after the 1st day of January, 1915, every licensed midwife shall register her name and address with the registrar of vital statistics of the district wherein she resides and of each district wherein she engages in the practice of midwifery within 10 days after the issuance of such license and after any change in her address.

REG. 5. *Qualifications required of applicant for license on and after the 1st day of January, 1915.*—On and after the 1st day of January, 1915, every applicant for a license to practice midwifery must possess the following qualifications:

- (a) Be not less than 21 years of age;
- (b) Be able to read and write: *Provided*, That in cases of persons of foreign birth, who have extended experience or in other exceptional circumstances this requirement may be waived by the public health council;
- (c) Be clean and constantly show evidence, in general appearance and in their homes, of habits of cleanliness;
- (d) Either
 - (1) Possess a diploma from a recognized school for midwives; or
 - (2) Have attended, under the instruction of a duly licensed and registered physician, not less than 15 cases of labor and have had the care of at least 15

mothers and newborn infants during lying-in periods of at least 10 days each, and shall present a written statement from said physician or physicians that she has received such instruction in said 15 cases, with the name, date, and address of each case, and that she is reasonably skillful and competent; or

(3) Present other evidence satisfactory to the State commissioner of health of her qualifications; and

(e) Present evidence satisfactory to the State commissioner of health of good moral character, vouched for by at least two reputable citizens.

Nuisances—Investigation and Abatement. (Reg. Dept. of H., June 14, 1920.)

[CH. VI.] **REGULATION 1. Local health officer to investigate all complaints.**—The local health officer, upon receiving a complaint of the existence within his jurisdiction of a nuisance which may affect health, or when the probable existence of any such nuisance comes to his attention, shall make an immediate and thorough investigation, and if, in his opinion, such a nuisance exists, he shall take steps to secure its voluntary abatement.

REG. 2. Health officer to file report with local board.—The health officer shall also within 5 days of the receipt of the complaint or of the discovery of the probable existence of a nuisance which may affect health, unless the nuisance has in the meantime been abated and the complainant satisfied, file with the local board of health:

(a) The complaint, if made in writing, or, if not in writing, a summary thereof; or, if no complaint has been made, a statement of the facts, and

(b) A report showing—

(i) His findings of the facts;

(ii) His opinion as to whether or not the conditions constitute a nuisance likely to affect health;

(iii) The steps, if any, already taken to abate the nuisance;

(iv) Whether in his opinion the nuisance has been abated.

REG. 3. Action to be taken by local board.—Within 5 days of the filing of the report provided for in regulation 2 of this chapter, the local board of health shall convene, and

(a) Examine into the alleged nuisance;

(b) Render its conclusion whether or not the conditions constitute a nuisance which may affect health;

(c) Furnish the owner, agent, or occupant of the premises on which the nuisance is alleged to exist, with a written statement of the results of its examination and conclusions;

(d) Order the suppression or removal of the nuisance if a nuisance is concluded to exist;

(e) Enter upon its minutes its conclusions and its order if one is made;

(f) Serve a copy of any such order upon the owner or occupant of the premises upon which such nuisance is found to exist or cause the same to be conspicuously posted thereon.

REG. 4. Health officer to report to State commissioner of health.—Within 48 hours after the entry of any decision of the board declaring the conditions not to be a nuisance affecting health, or if within 5 days of the filing of the report of the health officer with the local board of health, said board fails to take action provided by regulation 3 of this chapter, the health officer shall forward a copy thereof to the State commissioner of health, together with the original or copies of his report and other papers filed by him with the local board as required in regulation 2 of this chapter.

REG. 5. *State commissioner of health may direct local board of health to take certain definite proceedings.*—If, in the opinion of the State commissioner of health, the conditions complained of constitute a nuisance likely to affect health and the abatement or removal thereof is necessary for the public good and for the protection of life and health, the said commissioner may, by notice to the presiding officer of the local board of health, direct him, pursuant to section 26 of the public health law, to convene such local board to take certain definite proceedings concerning which the said commissioner is satisfied that the action recommended by him is necessary for the public good and is within the jurisdiction of such local board of health.

REG. 6. *Presiding officer to convene local board and take action directed.*—Upon the receipt of such notice from the State commissioner of health, the presiding officer of the local board of health shall promptly convene such local board, which shall take the action directed by the said commissioner.

Mattresses, Upholstered Spring Beds, and Metal Bed Springs—Making, Remaking, Renovation, and Sale. (Ch. 590, Act May 10, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Article 25b of chapter 25 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act relating to general business, constituting chapter 20 of the consolidated laws" as such article was added by chapter 369⁵ of the laws of 1918, and all acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto are hereby repealed, and in place thereof a new article is inserted in such chapter to follow article 25a, to be article 25b, to read as follows:

ARTICLE XXV-B.

MATTRESSES, UPHOLSTERED SPRING BEDS, AND METAL BED SPRINGS.

SEC. 389m. *Definitions.*—Whenever used in this article

The term "mattress" shall include any mattress, pillow, cushion, down quilt, quilted bed mattress, mattress pad, comforter, bunk quilt or pad, or bed quilt;

The term "upholstered spring bed" shall include any metal spring bed placed or built upon a metal or wooden frame, covered with felt or other material, and encased in a covering or ticking;

The term "metal bed spring" shall include any metal bed spring, metal couch, metal folding bed, metal cot, metal cradle, or metal bassinet and frames or parts thereof; and

The term "secondhand material" shall include any material which has been used on, for, or about the person or previously used in any mattress, upholstered spring bed, or metal bed spring, or shoddy which is defined as made in whole or in part of old or worn clothing, carpets, cement sacks, awnings, horse blankets, rags, etc.

SEC. 389n. *Prohibition as to manufacture.*—No person shall in the making, remaking, or renovating of any mattress, upholstered spring bed, or metal bed spring for sale, use any secondhand material which has not been thoroughly sterilized by an effective process, as follows:

First method. Loose mattress materials or made-up mattresses shall be subjected to treatment by steam under a pressure of 15 pounds maintained for 30 minutes or a pressure of 20 pounds maintained for 20 minutes.

Alternate method. Two applications of streaming steam maintained for a period of 1 hour each to be applied at intervals of not less than 6 or more

⁵ Supplement 38 to Public Health Reports, p. 310.

than 24 hours will be accepted as an alternate for steam under pressure for disinfection of mattress materials and made-up mattresses.

A gauge for registering steam pressure visible from the outside of the room shall be provided where steam under pressure is used, and valved outlets shall be provided near the bottom and also the top of the room in cases where streaming steam is employed.

Second method. Mattress materials are to be treated with formaldehyde and sulphur concurrently in a moist atmosphere for a period of at least 10 hours. Formaldehyde gas shall be generated from the use of 1 pint of formaldehyde solution 37 per cent to each 1,000 cubic feet of air space or through the use of any of the high-class commercial fumigators which generate an equivalent quantity of gas. Sulphur shall be from the burning of 3 pounds of sulphur for each 1,000 cubic feet of air space. The moist atmosphere shall be produced by thorough sprinkling of the floor of the room with warm water just prior to undertaking disinfection.

The room shall be provided with a separate air inlet and also an exhaust ventilator leading to the open air. Both inlet and exhaust connection shall be equipped with tight dampers or closure gates which can be operated from the outside of the room. Rooms for disinfection of mattresses and mattress materials shall be made gas and steam tight. Shelving for loose mattress materials shall be of lattice or other open construction. Solid shelves of a type to prevent passage of gas through the materials on the shelves shall not be permitted.

Sec. 389o. *Prohibition as to sale.*—No person shall sell, offer for sale, deliver or consign for sale, or have in his possession with like intent any mattress, upholstered spring bed, or metal bed spring in the making, remaking, or renovating of which there has been used any secondhand material which has not been thoroughly sterilized by an effective process, described above.

Sec. 389p. *Tagging when new; idem, "secondhand."*—No person shall sell, expose for sale, deliver or consign for sale, or have in his possession with like intent—

(a) Any mattress, upholstered spring bed, or metal bed spring which contains only new material, unless there is attached thereto a white tag specifying:

1. The name and address either of the manufacturer or of the vendor or of the successive vendors; and

2. A description of the filling used and a statement that all the material used is new; or

(b) Any mattress, upholstered spring bed, or metal bed spring which contains any secondhand material, unless there is attached thereto a yellow tag bearing the word "secondhand," and specifying:

1. The name and address either of the manufacturer or vendor or successive vendors.

2. A description of the filling used, and

3. The date of sterilization of the material used and the name and address of the person, firm, or corporation sterilizing it;

4. In the description of the material used upon said label or tag it shall be unlawful to use in the description of such material used as the filling or in the construction of any article of bedding any term or designation likely to mislead.

Sec. 389q. *Tagging "remade or renovated."*—No person shall redeliver to the owner or have in his possession with intent to so deliver any mattress, upholstered spring bed or metal bed spring which has been remade or renovated un-

less there is attached thereto a blue tag bearing the words "remade or renovated" and specifying:

1. The name and address of the person remaking or renovating the same.
2. The date of sterilization of the material, and the name and address of the person, firm, or corporation sterilizing it.

SEC. 389r. *Tag, how made and attached.*—Whenever a tag is required by this article, it shall be made of muslin, linen, or other material of like durability, legibly printed, stamped, or written on one side only, in the English language and in letters at least of 18-point Gothic-face type. The tag shall be attached to an upholstered spring bed or mattress by prominently and securely sewing it on the article labeled, and upon a metal bed spring by fastening same prominently and securely with a metal seal. No tag mentioned in this article shall be delivered by any manufacturer to any person unless the same be affixed or attached to an article as required herein.

SEC. 389s. *Removing, defacing, or altering tag prohibited.*—No person other than a purchaser for his own use shall remove, deface, or cause to be removed, defaced, or altered any tag placed upon any mattress or upholstered spring bed or metal bed spring required by this article.

SEC. 389t. *Industrial commission to enforce article.*—Every place where mattresses, upholstered spring beds, or metal bed springs are made, remade, or renovated, or materials therefor are prepared or sterilized, or where such articles or materials are sold, exposed for sale, delivered or redelivered, or consigned for sale, or held in possession with like intent, shall be subject to the supervision and inspection of the industrial commission, which shall have power to supervise and inspect the manufacture and sale of the articles covered by this article; and seize and hold for evidence at a trial for the violation of this article any mattress, upholstered spring bed or metal bed spring which is sold, exposed for sale, delivered, redelivered, or consigned for sale, or held in possession with like intent, and to prosecute all violations of this article.

[No section 389u.]

SEC. 389v. *Complaints.*—Any person who has reason to believe that this article has been or is being violated may present the facts to the industrial commission, and it shall be the duty of the commission to investigate the same and to institute a prosecution if it finds reasonable cause to believe that there had been such violation. Any individual may institute proceedings to enforce this article and punish any violation thereof.

SEC. 389w. *Violation a misdemeanor.*—Any person who violates any provision of this article is guilty of a misdemeanor. The unit for each separate and distinct violation of this article shall be each mattress, upholstered spring bed, or metal bed spring made, remade or renovated, sold or exposed for sale, delivered or consigned for sale, or possessed with like intent, contrary to the provisions of this article.

Sterilization of Mental Defectives—Law Relating to, Repealed. (Ch. 619, Act May 10, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Article 19 of chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated law[s]," as such article was added by chapter 445* of the laws of 1912, is hereby repealed.

* Reprint 200 from Public Health Reports, p. 155.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Births and Deaths—Time Limit for Depositing Year's Record Book with County Register of Deeds Changed—Fees of Local Registrars Increased. (Ch. 58, Act Aug. 25, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That section 18,¹ chapter 109, public laws of 1913 (C. S. 7109) be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "January" in line 28 and inserting in lieu thereof the word "February."

SEC. 2. That section 19,² chapter 109, public laws of 1913 (C. S. 7110) be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "twenty-five" in lines 1 and 6 and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

Act to Prevent Spread of Disease from Insanitary Privies—Not Applicable in Certain Cases. (Ch. 71, Act Aug. 26, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That chapter 71³ of the public laws passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina at its session in the year 1919 (C. S. 7144) be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all after the word "than" in line 8 of section 16 and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one mile from the corporate limits of a town or city or the geographic center of a village."

¹ Reprint 338 from Public Health Reports, p. 406.

² Id., p. 407.

³ Supplement 42 to Public Health Reports, p. 576.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Communicable Diseases—Reports of Cases—Duties of Health Officer—Quarantine—Placarding—Disinfection—Control Measures for Specific Diseases—School Attendance—Exclusion from School of Tuberculous Teachers or Janitors—Closing of Schools—Preparation of Bodies for Burial—Funerals. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REGULATION 1. *Diseases designated as "contagious and infectious."*—The following diseases are hereby declared to be "dangerous, contagious, and infectious diseases" and notifiable in this State:

Actinomycosis, anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), anthrax, Asiatic cholera, chicken pox, diphtheria, membranous croup, echinococcus disease, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, German measles, glanders, leprosy, measles, ophthalmia neonatorum, pulmonary and laryngeal tuberculosis, rabies, scarlet fever, paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, epidemic influenza, trachoma, syphilis, gonorrhea, chancroid, scarlatina or scarlet rash, smallpox, and all cases of so-called cedar, Cuban, dobe, Egyptian, Japanese, kangaroo, Manila or Philippine itch.

REG. 2. *Physicians must report in writing.*—The above-mentioned diseases must be reported in writing within 24 hours by the attending physician to the health officer within whose jurisdiction they occur. The report shall be made on blank forms provided by the county or city board of health, and shall specify the following particulars: Name of patient, age, sex, residence, occupation, diagnosis or disease suspected, probable source of infection, date of exposure, and date of onset of the disease. When any person is suspected of suffering from any disease mentioned above such fact must be reported to the health officer within 24 hours.

REG. 3. *Practitioners other than physicians must report communicable diseases.*—Any person who shall treat, attend, or administer to the sick by any means, material, or immaterial, and who shall be called upon to attend, treat, or administer to any person suffering from any disease mentioned in regulation 1 of these regulations, shall within 24 hours report such case to the health officer having jurisdiction, and such report shall be made in writing and shall set forth the information required in regulation 2 of these regulations.

REG. 4. *Householder must report.*—Any householder or hotel or lodging-house keeper who knows or has reason to suspect that any person on the premises under his or her control is afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, he or she shall report such fact, within 24 hours, to the health officer having jurisdiction, and such report shall be made by the most direct means available.

REG. 5. *Nurses must report communicable diseases.*—When any school nurse, visiting nurse, or any nurse employed in any official capacity, or any nurse attending any person not under the care of a legally qualified physician, shall know or have reason to suspect that any person coming under her observation is afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, she shall immediately report such fact to the health officer having jurisdiction, and such report shall be made by the most direct means available.

REG. 6. *Health officer must investigate.*—When any contagious or infectious disease is reported to a health officer, or when he has reason to suspect that

such disease exists within his district, he shall make a thorough investigation, if necessary (any case not reported by a legally qualified physician requires investigation), and if such disease is found to exist he shall take such steps as are required by the laws of the State and by these regulations. If upon investigation the health officer shall find that a disease for which quarantine is required has recently existed on any premises within his district, he shall place such premises under quarantine until the expiration of the incubation period and until such premises have been disinfected as required for the specific disease.

REG. 7. *Quarantine must be established by the health officer or his assistant.*—When any contagious or infectious disease for which quarantine is required is reported to any health officer, he shall, in person or through his duly appointed assistant, place the premises where such disease exists under quarantine in the manner prescribed by these regulations.

REG. 8. *Provisional quarantine.*—When any case is reported to a health officer as suspected of being a contagious or infectious disease for which quarantine is required by these regulations, the health officer shall place the premises where such disease exists, or is suspected, under provisional quarantine in the following manner: A card bearing the word "Provisional quarantine. Keep out," printed in letters not less than 2½ inches in height, shall be securely attached to each entrance to the premises and the head of the house instructed that the premises are under quarantine and will remain so until the nature of the disease shall have been determined. If the case prove to be one requiring quarantine the provisional sign shall be removed and the regular quarantine sign installed. If the case prove to be one not requiring quarantine the sign shall be removed and the quarantine released.

REG. 9. *Health officer must supervise disinfection.*—All disinfection for a disease requiring quarantine shall be done under the supervision of the health officer or his assistant. All disinfection shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by these regulations.

SMALLPOX.

REG. 10. (a) *House must be placarded.*—The State board of health does not require an absolute quarantine for smallpox, being convinced that vaccination is the only rational method of preventing this disease. The requirements of the State board of health are: When a case of smallpox is reported to a health officer he shall place a sign bearing the words "Smallpox here" on each entrance to the house where the disease exists. Any person suffering from smallpox is prohibited from leaving the premises until desquamation is completed.

(b) *Cities and counties may quarantine.*—Cities have authority to pass ordinances and county boards of health may make regulations requiring more rigid quarantine for smallpox, but until such ordinances have been enacted and until such regulations have been adopted by the county board of health and approved by the State board of health no local or county health officer has authority to enforce more rigid quarantine for smallpox than is provided under regulation 10, paragraph (a).

CHICKEN POX.

REG. 11. (a) *Chicken pox in adults.*—When any adult person is found to be suffering from chicken pox the same quarantine measures shall be complied with as are required for smallpox.

(b) *Chicken pox in children.*—When chicken pox is found to exist on any premises no child from such premises shall be permitted to attend any school (public, private, or parochial or church) or any place of public gathering until the last case on the premises shall have recovered. The health officer shall cause to be firmly attached to each entrance to the building a card bearing the words "Chicken pox here. Keep out," in letters not less than 2½ inches in height, and such card shall not be removed by any person except the health officer or his duly authorized agent, and not by him until the last case on the premises has entirely recovered from the disease.

DIPHTHERIA OR MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

REG. 12. (a) *Absolute quarantine required.*—Whenever a case of diphtheria is found to exist the premises shall be quarantined in the following manner: No person except the attending physician (and in case of death a licensed undertaker) shall be permitted to enter or leave the premises until the quarantine shall have been raised by the health officer or his assistant. The health officer shall cause to be securely attached to each entrance to the premises under quarantine a card upon which is printed the name of the disease and the words "Keep out" in letters not less than 2½ inches in height, and the words "This place is quarantined in accordance with law, by order of the health officer." This card must not be removed by any person except the health officer or his authorized assistant, and not by him until the premises have been thoroughly disinfected.

(b) *Period of quarantine.*—The period of quarantine shall be six weeks, provided, that when two cultures taken on consecutive days from the pharynx and nasal passages, the last of which must be taken by the health officer or his assistant, show an absence of Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, the quarantine may be raised by the health officer.

(c) *Exposed persons.*—All persons exposed to diphtheria or membranous croup must be quarantined for a period of ten days after the date of last exposure, provided, that such exposed persons may be released from quarantine when a culture from the pharynx and nasal passages shows an absence of Klebs-Loeffler bacillus.

(d) *Articles used in sick room.*—All bedding, clothing, dishes, and other articles used in the sick room must be disinfected before removal from the room. For this purpose a solution of formalin, carbolic acid, or boiling water may be used.

(e) *Disinfection of premises.*—At the end of the period of quarantine the premises must be thoroughly disinfected by or under the supervision of the health officer. The disinfection shall consist in thorough fumigation with formaldehyde gas, using not less than 16 ounces of a 40 per cent solution for each 1,000 cubic feet of air space in the house to be disinfected. All outside doors and windows must be securely closed and all cracks and openings sealed. The temperature of the air in the room must not be less than 68° F. All bedding, clothing, books, etc., must be so arranged that the gas may reach all parts of them that may have been exposed. After fumigation all woodwork must be washed with an antiseptic solution and all walls and ceilings wiped with a cloth moistened with such solution. Articles of little value that have been handled by the patient should be burned.

(f) *Protection of school children.*—No person who has been exposed to diphtheria shall be permitted to enter any school building (public, private, parochial, or church) or any place of public resort, for a period of 10 days from the date of last exposure.

(g) *Disinfection of persons.*—No person shall be released from quarantine, whether as a result of negative culture or at the end of the period of quarantine, until such person shall have taken a disinfectant bath (1-5,000 bichloride) and has put on disinfected or unexposed clothing.

(h) *Health officer has discretion.*—Under no circumstances shall quarantine be raised until the health officer has satisfied himself that there is no longer danger of the spread of the disease by any person on the premises under quarantine, provided, that in case of disagreement between the attending physician and the local health officer, either may appeal to the State superintendent of public health and the opinion of said superintendent shall be final.

(i) *Milk, milk products, and milk containers.*—No milk or milk products shall be sold or removed from any premises under quarantine for diphtheria. No milk bottle or other vessel used for the delivery of milk shall be removed from any premises under quarantine for diphtheria until the quarantine has been raised and such vessel disinfected by boiling.

(j) *Common carriers.*—No person suffering from or exposed to diphtheria or membranous croup shall be permitted to travel on any common carrier.

SCARLATINA, SCARLET FEVER, SCARLET RASH.

REG. 13. (a) *Absolute quarantine required.*—Whenever a case of scarlatina, scarlet fever, or scarlet rash is found to exist, the premises shall be quarantined in the following manner: No person except the attending physician (and in case of death a licensed undertaker) shall be permitted to enter or leave the premises until the quarantine shall have been raised by the health officer or his assistant. The health officer shall cause to be securely attached to each entrance to the premises under quarantine a card upon which is printed the name of the disease and the words "Keep out" in letters not less than 2½ inches in height, and the words, "This place is quarantined in accordance with law, by order of the health officer." This card must not be removed by any person except the health officer or his authorized assistant, and not by him until the premises have been thoroughly disinfected.

(b) *Period of quarantine.*—The period of quarantine shall not be less than three weeks, provided, that no person shall be released from quarantine on account of scarlet fever, scarlatina, or scarlet rash until desquamation has been completed and all discharges from the nose, throat, and ears have ceased, and, provided further, that when there is a chronic discharge from the ear, quarantine may be raised when such discharge, on examination by the State or city bacteriologist, shows an absence of streptococci.

(c) *Exposed persons.*—All persons exposed to scarlet fever, scarlatina, or scarlet rash must be quarantined for a period of 10 days after the date of last exposure, provided that persons who have had the disease may be released from quarantine after thorough disinfection, as provided in paragraph (g) of this regulation.

(d) *Articles used in the sick room.*—All bedding, clothing, dishes, and other articles used in the sick room must be disinfected before removal from the room. For this purpose a solution of formalin, carbolic acid, or boiling water may be used.

(e) *Protection of school children.*—No person who has been exposed to scarlet fever, scarlatina, or scarlet rash shall be permitted to enter any school building (public, private, parochial, or church) or any place of public resort for a period of 10 days from the date of last exposure.

(f) *Disinfection of premises.*—At the end of the period of quarantine the premises must be thoroughly disinfected by or under the supervision of the

health officer. The disinfection shall consist in thorough fumigation with formaldehyde gas, using not less than 16 ounces of a 40 per cent solution for each 1,000 cubic feet of air space in the house to be disinfected. All outside doors and windows must be securely closed and all cracks and openings sealed. The temperature of the air in the rooms must not be less than 68° F. All bedding, clothing, books, etc., must be so arranged that the gas may reach all parts of them that may have been exposed. After fumigation all woodwork must be washed with an antiseptic solution and all walls and ceilings wiped with a cloth moistened with such solution. Articles of little value that have been handled by the patient should be burned.

(g) *Disinfection of persons.*—No person shall be released from quarantine whether as a result of negative culture or at the end of the period of quarantine until such person shall have taken a disinfectant bath (1-5,000 bichloride) and has put on disinfected or unexposed clothing.

(h) *Health officer has discretion.*—Under no circumstances shall quarantine be raised until the health officer has satisfied himself that there is no longer danger of the spread of the disease by any person on the premises under quarantine, provided, that in case of disagreement between the attending physician and the local health officer, either may appeal to the State superintendent of public health, and the opinion of said superintendent shall be final.

(i) *Milk, milk products, and milk containers.*—No milk or milk products shall be sold or removed from any premises under quarantine for scarlet fever, scarlatina, or scarlet rash. No milk bottle or other vessel used for the delivery of milk shall be removed from any premises under quarantine for scarlet fever, scarlatina, or scarlet rash until the quarantine has been raised and such vessels disinfected by boiling.

(j) *Common carriers.*—No person suffering from or exposed to scarlet fever, scarlatina, or scarlet rash shall be permitted to travel on any common carrier.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.

REG. 14. (a) *Quarantine measures.*—When a case of typhoid fever exists within his district, the health officer shall place a card on all entrances to the premises, which card shall bear the words "typhoid fever here," printed in letters not less than 2½ inches in height, and shall inform the head of the house relative to the following regulations for the prevention of the disease:

(b) *Disposal of excreta.*—All excreta from the patient must be thoroughly disinfected with quick lime or boiling before being placed in a sewer or otherwise disposed of. All bedding, dishes, and other articles used by or about the patient must be disinfected with a solution of formaldehyde, carbolic acid, or by boiling before being removed from the sick room.

(c) *Source of infection.*—The source of infection must be sought for by the health officer in all cases, and when found measures must be taken to prevent further infection.

(d) *Widal test.*—All doubtful cases should be subjected to blood examination. The State board of health will make such examinations without charge to physician or health officer.

Note.—Since a Widal reaction does not develop until the end of the second week of the disease, as a general rule, specimens collected before that date should be supplemented by a second specimen collected after the second week of the disease.

It must also be remembered that where a person has been given typhoid bacterin the blood of such person will give a positive Widal reaction, regardless of what disease they [sic] may be afflicted with.

(e) When a person is suspected of being a chronic typhoid carrier, such fact should be reported to the State superintendent of public health, who will give special instructions for handling the case.

(f) When the attending physician believes that the case is one of paratyphoid fever, he should so state when sending the blood to the laboratory for examination.

(g) *Cooks must not handle patient.*—In all cases where persons are ill with typhoid fever in a hotel, lodging house, or industrial camp, the health officer shall see that no person having to do with the care of the patient does any work relative to the preparation of or handling of the food. As far as possible, the same rule shall prevail in private families.

(h) *Screening of apartment required.*—In all cases of typhoid in the summer months the health officer shall see that the apartments occupied by the patient are thoroughly screened. If the householder or person responsible is unable to do this on account of poverty the health officer shall have it done at the public expense.

(i) *Milk, milk products, and milk containers.*—No milk or milk products shall be sold or removed from any premises under quarantine for typhoid fever; no milk bottle or other vessel used for the delivery of milk shall be removed from the premises under quarantine for typhoid fever until the quarantine has been raised and such vessels disinfected by boiling.

(j) *Common carriers.*—No person suffering from or exposed to typhoid fever shall be permitted to travel on any common carrier.

(k) All cases reported as typho-malaria or as malaria, if same can not be confirmed by microscopic examination of the blood, shall be handled as typhoid fever.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

REG. 15. (a) *Absolute quarantine required.*—Whenever a case of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) is found to exist the premises shall be quarantined in the following manner: No person except the attending physician (and in case of death a licensed undertaker) shall be permitted to enter or leave the premises until the quarantine shall have been raised by the health officer or his assistant. The health officer shall cause to be securely attached to each entrance to the premises under quarantine a card upon which is printed the name of the disease and the words "Keep out" in letters not less than 2½ inches in height, and the words "This place is quarantined in accordance with law, by order of the health officer." This card must not be removed by any person except the health officer or his authorized assistant, and not by him until the premises have been thoroughly disinfected.

(b) *Period of quarantine.*—The period of quarantine shall not be less than three weeks, and may be longer in the discretion of the health officer in charge.

(c) *Exposed persons.*—All persons exposed to poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) must be quarantined for a period of 10 days after the date of last exposure, provided that persons who have had the disease may be released from quarantine after thorough disinfection, as provided in paragraph (g) of this regulation.

(d) *Articles used in the sick room.*—All bedding, clothing, dishes, and other articles used in the sick room must be disinfected before removal from the room. For this purpose a solution of formalin, carbolic acid, or boiling water may be used.

(e) *Protection of school children.*—No person who has been exposed to poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) shall be permitted to enter any school building (public, private, parochial, or church) or any place of public resort, for a period of 10 days from the date of last exposure.

(f) *Disinfection of premises.*—At the end of the period of quarantine the premises must be thoroughly disinfected by or under the supervision of the health officer. The disinfection shall consist in thorough fumigation with formaldehyde gas, using not less than 16 ounces of a 40 per cent solution for each 1,000 cubic feet of air space in the house to be disinfected. All outside doors and windows must be securely closed and all cracks and openings sealed. The temperature of the air in the rooms must not be less than 68° F. All bedding, clothing, books, etc., must be so arranged that the gas may reach all parts of them that may have been exposed. After fumigation all wood-work must be washed with an antiseptic solution and all walls and ceilings wiped with a cloth moistened with such solution. Articles of little value that have been handled by the patient should be burned.

(g) *Disinfection of persons.*—No person shall be released from quarantine until such person shall have taken a disinfectant bath (1-5,000 bichloride) and has put on disinfected or unexposed clothing.

(h) *Health officer has discretion.*—Under no circumstances shall quarantine be raised until the health officer has satisfied himself that there is no longer danger of the spread of the disease by any person on the premises under quarantine, provided, that in case of disagreement between the attending physician and the local health officer, either may appeal to the State superintendent of public health and the opinion of said superintendent shall be final.

(i) *Milk, milk products, and milk containers.*—No milk or milk products shall be sold or removed from any premises under quarantine for poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis). No bottle or other vessel used for the delivery of milk shall be removed from any premises under quarantine for poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) until the quarantine has been raised and such vessels disinfected by boiling.

(j) *Common carriers.*—No person suffering from or exposed to poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) shall be permitted to travel on any common carrier.

EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

REG. 16. (a) *Absolute quarantine required.*—Whenever a case of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis is found to exist the premises shall be quarantined in the following manner: No person except the attending physician (and in case of death a licensed undertaker) shall be permitted to enter or leave the premises until the quarantine shall have been raised by the health officer or his assistant. The health officer shall cause to be securely attached to each entrance to the premises under quarantine a card upon which is printed the name of the disease and the words "Keep out" in letters not less than 2½ inches in height, and the words "This place is quarantined in accordance with law, by order of the health officer." This card must not be removed by any person except the health officer or his authorized assistant, and not by him until the premises have been thoroughly disinfected.

(b) *Period of quarantine.*—The period of quarantine shall not be less than three weeks, and may be longer, in the discretion of the health officer in charge.

(c) *Exposed persons.*—All persons exposed to epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis must be quarantined for a period of 10 days after the date of last exposure, provided that persons who have had the disease may be released from quarantine after thorough disinfection, as provided in paragraph (g) of this regulation.

(d) *Articles used in the sick room.*—All bedding, clothing, dishes, and other articles used in the sick room must be disinfected before removal from the room. For this purpose a solution of formalin, carbolic acid, or boiling water may be used.

(e) *Protection of school children.*—No person who has been exposed to epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall be permitted to enter any school building (public, private, parochial, or church) or any place of public resort, for a period of 10 days from the date of last exposure.

(f) *Disinfection of premises.*—At the end of the period of quarantine the premises must be thoroughly disinfected by or under the supervision of the health officer. The disinfection shall consist in thorough fumigation with formaldehyde gas, using not less than 16 ounces of a 40 per cent solution for each 1,000 cubic feet of air space in the house to be disinfected. All outside doors and windows must be securely closed and all cracks and openings sealed. The temperature of the air in the rooms must not be less than 68° F. All bedding, clothing, books, etc., must be so arranged that the gas may reach all parts of them that may have been exposed. After fumigation all woodwork must be washed with an antiseptic solution and all walls and ceilings wiped with a cloth moistened with such solution. Articles of little value that have been handled by the patient should be burned.

(g) *Disinfection of persons.*—No person shall be released from quarantine until such person shall have taken a disinfectant bath (1-5,000 bichloride) and has put on disinfected or unexposed clothing.

MEASLES.

REG. 17. (a) *Quarantine requirements.*—Whenever a case of measles is found to exist the premises shall be quarantined as follows: The patient or patients shall be kept in a single room or suite of rooms. No person except the nurse or the attending physician (and in case of death a licensed undertaker) shall enter such room or rooms. No person shall leave the premises except such adult persons as are engaged in remunerative occupations which do not bring them into contact with children in considerable numbers, and such persons shall go directly to and from their places of business or employment. The health officer shall cause to be securely fastened to each entrance to the premises a placard on which is printed in letters not less than 2½ inches in height the name of the disease and the words "Kept out. This place is quarantined in accordance with law by order of the health officer." This card must not be removed by any person except the health officer or his authorized agent.

(b) *Period of quarantine.*—Quarantine shall be maintained until the health officer has satisfied himself that desquamation is complete, but in no case shall the quarantine period be less than two weeks from the onset of the last case on the premises.

(c) *Exposed persons.*—All persons exposed to measles must be quarantined for a period of 10 days after the date of last exposure, provided that persons who have had the disease may be released from quarantine after thorough disinfection, as provided in paragraph (e) of this regulation.

(d) *Disinfection.*—All woodwork in the room or rooms occupied by the patient shall be washed with an antiseptic solution and the room exposed to the fresh air and sunshine to as great an extent as possible for 24 hours.

(e) *Disinfection of exposed persons.*—All persons who have been in attendance on the patient, as well as the patient, shall take a full bath and put on fresh clothing before leaving the premises.

GERMAN MEASLES.

REG. 18. *German measles.*—Shall be handled in the same manner as prescribed for measles.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

REG. 19. (a) *Quarantine*.—A strict quarantine shall not be maintained throughout the entire course of the disease, but the house shall be placarded with a card bearing the words "Whooping cough here. Keep out," in letters not less than 2½ inches in height, and no person suffering from whooping cough shall be permitted to leave the premises for a period of three weeks from the onset of the last case of the disease on such premises, and no child shall be permitted to visit a home quarantined on account of whooping cough.

(b) *Released cases must wear arm band*.—Any person suffering from whooping cough may be released from quarantine at the end of a period of three weeks provided such person wears upon his or her arm, exposed to plain view, an arm band, furnished by the local board of health, bearing the words "Whooping cough" in letters not less than 1 inch in height. The arm band must be worn as long as the "whoop" continues.

(c) *Protection of school children*.—No person suffering from whooping cough shall be permitted to enter any school (private, public, parochial, or church), picture show or any place of public resort.

(d) *Common carriers*.—No person suffering from or exposed to whooping cough shall be permitted to travel on any common carrier.

[No regulation 20.]

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

REG. 21. (a) *Use of silver nitrate urged*.—Since it has been clearly demonstrated that a considerable per cent of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are due to pyogenic organisms other than the gonococcus, and since the prophylactic value of silver nitrate is fully proven in all cases, therefore, all physicians and midwives are urged to use a 1 per cent solution of silver nitrate in the eyes of all newborn infants.

(b) *Midwives and nurses must report*.—All midwives, nurses, or other persons having charge of a newborn infant, shall report immediately to the health officer, or a legally qualified physician, if any pus or secretion forms on the eyes or on the eyelids, or if one or both eyes become reddened or swollen within two weeks of birth.

MALARIA, ANTHRAX, GLANDERS, LEPROSY, FAVUS, HOOKWORM DISEASE, ACTINOMYCOSIS, PELLAGRA, AMEBIC DYSENTERY, TRICHINOSIS, ECHINOCOCCUS INFECTION, TUBERCULOSIS.

REG. 22. *Report to the State superintendent of public health*.—Cases of the above-mentioned diseases must be immediately reported to the State superintendent of health, who will direct what action shall be taken in regard to them.

RABIES.

REG. 23. (a) *Report by wire*.—When any human has been bitten by an animal suspected of being infected with rabies such fact shall be immediately reported to the State superintendent of public health by telegram, in order that he may make arrangements to secure the antirabic treatment from the Federal authorities.

(b) *Suspected animals should not be killed*.—Animals suspected of being infected with rabies should not be killed, but should be closely confined. If the animal has rabies he will die within not to exceed three weeks. When the animal is killed in the early stages of the disease it is always difficult and often

impossible to locate the Negri bodies, whereas the process is comparatively simple in the latter stages of the disease. Heads of animals which have been killed for suspected rabies, or those that have died of suspected rabies should be sent to the laboratory of the State board of health for examination for rabies.

(c) *Treatment for rabies rendered at the laboratory of the State board of health.*—Any person who has been bitten by a rabid animal can secure the Pasteur treatment by applying to the State board of health at Devils Lake. The treatment requires three weeks and applicant for treatment must defray his own expenses.

TRACHOMA.

REG. 24. *Protection of school children.*—No person suffering from trachoma shall be permitted to attend any school (public, private, parochial, or church) unless under the care of a physician, who shall certify in writing to the school board and the health officer that the case is not in a contagious stage.

GENERAL DUTIES OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

REG. 25. *Superintendent given discretionary powers.*—The State superintendent of public health may, from time to time as he shall deem it of the greatest good to the community, modify, omit, or add to the requirements herein prescribed with regard to communicable diseases, and he may require quarantine for other diseases than those mentioned in the foregoing regulations.

[REG. 26.] (b) *Immediate report of communicable diseases.*—Upon receipt of notice of any communicable disease within his district or when such disease is found on investigation, the health officer shall immediately make a report of such case to the secretary [of the] State board of health, giving the following information with regard to each case: Name of disease, date reported, date of onset, name of patient, age, sex, color, address, occupation, school attended or place employed, number in household (adults or children), probable source of infection; if smallpox, the type of the disease and the number of times the patient has been successfully vaccinated, with approximate dates of such vaccinations; if the disease is typhoid fever, diphtheria, septic sore throat, or scarlet fever, was the patient or any member of the household engaged in the production or handling of milk, and the name of the person reporting the disease.

(c) *Monthly reports.*—In addition to the immediate report, each health officer shall make a monthly report, which must be mailed on or before the 10th day of the succeeding month to the secretary of the State board of health, setting forth the number of cases of each communicable disease reported to him during the month.

(d) *Telegraphic reports.*—Health officers shall notify the secretary [of the] State board of health by telegram of any unusual outbreak of disease within his district and of any case of leprosy, bubonic plague, and anthrax and such other diseases as the State board of health may from time to time designate.

(e) *Must notify school teachers.*—When any health officer shall have knowledge of the existence of any communicable disease within his district in any house from which any child attends school, or in which any person resides who is in the habit of frequenting any school building, he shall immediately notify the superintendent of schools, if located in a town having a superintendent of schools, or the school teacher of the school in the immediate school district, of the existence of the disease and the house in which it is located.

REG. 33. (a) *Exclusion from school.*—Children suffering from any disease requiring quarantine shall be excluded from all schools.

(b) *Quarantinable diseases.*—Diphtheria and membranous croup, scarlet fever, scarlatina, or scarlet rash, Asiatic cholera, plague, typhus fever, yellow fever, anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), anthrax, chicken pox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, German measles, measles, smallpox, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, whooping cough.

(c) *Exclusion from school for tuberculosis.*—No child, teacher, or janitor suffering from tuberculosis shall be allowed [to] attend or work in any public, private, or parochial school.

(d) *Manner of exclusion from school for tuberculosis.*—Any health officer shall upon request from the county superintendent of schools or any school principal inspect a school where tuberculosis in a pupil or pupils is suspected. If upon investigation and examination the health officer decides any pupil to be tuberculous, he shall exclude such pupil from school, nor shall any such pupil be allowed to return to school until proof satisfactory to the health officer that such pupil is not suffering from tuberculosis is established.

(e) *Teachers or janitors suffering with tuberculosis.*—Upon request from the county superintendent of schools stating that he believes a teacher or janitor in any school in the county to be afflicted with pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis, the health officer shall thereupon investigate and examine such teacher or janitor, and if he shall find such teacher or janitor to be tuberculous, or if they refuse such examination, he shall then order the board of directors of such school district to suspend such teacher or janitor from their duties until satisfactory evidence of freedom from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis is furnished to the health officer.

(f) *Exclusion from school for special diseases.*—In addition to the diseases elsewhere declared by these rules to be subject to quarantine, any child shall be excluded from any private, parochial, or public school by the health officer, who is afflicted with the following diseases:

Contagious conjunctivitis, impetigo contagiosa, mumps, pediculosis (lice), ringworm, scabies (itch), or any suppurative disease of a foul or offensive nature, provided, that in case of ringworm or scabies or pediculosis, the child may be allowed to continue school attendance at the discretion of the health officer if proper treatment be immediately instituted.

(g) *Exclusion from school for smallpox unless successfully vaccinated.*—All children in any community where smallpox actually exists shall be excluded from private, parochial, or public schools until vaccinated, unless they can present certificate from a legally qualified physician attesting to a successful vaccination within seven years, or can give positive proof of having already had smallpox.

(h) *Disinfection of school buildings.*—Whenever any pupil, janitor, or teacher in any private, parochial, or public school is afflicted with any disease for which disinfection is required by the rules of the State board of health, the school buildings, school room or rooms, must be declared infected and dangerous to the public health, and such school building, room, or rooms shall not be used again for school purposes until thorough disinfection of the same has been carried out under the direction of the local health officer.

(i) *Teacher must report suspected cases.*—Whenever any school principal or teacher in any private, parochial, or public school has reason to suspect that any pupil is suffering from or has been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease required by the rules and regulations of the State board of health to be excluded from school, such principal or teacher shall send such child home and report the occurrence to the local health officer by the most direct means

available, and any pupil so excluded shall not be permitted to attend school again until such pupil shall present a certificate from a legally qualified physician stating that the child is not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

(j) *School may be closed.*—Whenever in the judgment of the State board of health, or any county or city health officer, it is advisable to close the schools because of the prevalence of any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, he shall serve written notice upon the board of school directors or the responsible officials of any private, parochial, public, or Sunday school in the same district in which such disease or diseases prevail, directing them to close all schools immediately, nor shall any such schools be reopened until ordered by the proper health official.

REG. 34. (a) *Supervision of funerals by health officers.*—The health officer shall supervise the conducting of funerals in all cases of acute infectious disease.

(b) *Attendance at cemetery.*—In case of funerals from houses that still continue under quarantine, members of the immediate family shall be allowed to accompany the corpse to the cemetery or crematory and to return to their premises under supervision of the local health officer.

(c) *Preparation by embalmer in case of death from quarantine disease.*—A licensed embalmer shall prepare a body for burial dead from a disease requiring quarantine in the following manner:

If the body be removed from the room in which death occurred to another room in the same house in order to enable the embalmer to better carry out his duties, both rooms must be thoroughly scrubbed and woodwork, furniture, etc., mopped in addition to the general fumigation of the house.

(d) *Protection of public.*—The embalmer before entering a room containing a corpse dead from a disease requiring quarantine shall cover himself from head to foot in a cloth or rubber gown and shall cover his head with a snugly fitting cap, and whenever possible shall wear rubber gloves. Upon leaving the room the outer garments, cap, and gloves shall all be wrapped in a tight covering or placed in a tightly closed bag, and the entire contents shall immediately thereafter be disinfected by boiling.

(e) *Disinfection of coffin and room.*—The coffin or casket used to convey the corpse shall not be taken into the room containing the corpse and removed therefrom unless the room previously or the room and coffin together shall have undergone thorough disinfection under the direction of the health officer.

(f) *Disinfection of instruments.*—All knives, razors, trocars, needles, syringes, and all other instruments employed in the process of embalming, together with all vessels, sponges, cooling boards, or other apparatus taken from the room during the preparation of a corpse dead from a contagious or infectious disease, shall be thoroughly disinfected by boiling or immersion in a strong antiseptic solution immediately thereafter.

(g) *Material removed from corpse to be disinfected.*—All fluids or other matter removed from such bodies during the embalming process shall be either burned or mixed with equal volume of a disinfectant solution approved by the State board of health for at least three hours before final disposal.

(h) *Certain other diseases requiring same precautions.*—In cases of death from disease other than those requiring quarantine the same procedure as in deaths from quarantinable diseases shall be carried out in all cases dead from smallpox, measles, glanders, anthrax, Rocky Mountain tick fever, leprosy.

(i) *Precautions required in certain other diseases.*—In cases of deaths from tuberculosis, typhoid fever, puerperal fever, erysipelas, or whooping cough careful disinfection of the hands, instruments, and fluids and other matter

removed from the body shall be carried out, but not the other restrictions relative to the preparation of such bodies.

(j) *Removal of corpse from house.*—Any licensed embalmer in lieu of preparing the body for burial at the place of death may wrap such corpse completely in a sheet soaked with a strong disinfectant, and place the body so wrapped in a wicker case and remove it to his place of business for the process of embalming: *Provided, however,* That if such be done the same precautions as to disinfection shall be carried out at the undertaker's parlors as are specified for the preparation of such body at the house where death occurred, and that the right to remove said body shall not be held to confer the right to conduct a public funeral.

(k) *Health officer shall supervise funerals of persons dead from contagious diseases when such are held at undertaker's parlors.*—If a funeral be held at the undertaker's parlors in the case of a person dead from any of the diseases enumerated above, except typhoid fever, tuberculosis, puerperal fever, erysipelas, or whooping cough, the local health officer shall supervise the conducting of such funeral services and the premises must be thoroughly disinfected immediately thereafter.

(l) *Public and church funerals.*—No public or church funeral shall be held in cases dead of diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, chicken pox, measles, whooping cough, or any other dangerous epidemic or communicable diseases.

Public or church funerals may be allowed in cases dead from tuberculosis, typhoid fever, erysipelas, and other infectious diseases, provided the body has been properly prepared and embalmed by a licensed embalmer.

(m) *Depth at which deceased human bodies must be buried.*—Hereafter all deceased human bodies that are disposed of by earth burial in the State of North Dakota must be buried in the ground at a depth of at least 6 feet.

Venereal Diseases—Reports of Cases—Records and Reports by Druggists—Reports to be Confidential—Circular of Information to be Given Patient—Examinations and Advice by Health Authorities—Laboratory Examinations—Infected Person Not to Expose Others to Infection—Quarantine—Isolation—Hospitalization—Prohibited Occupations—Periods of Control and Treatment—Duties of Local Health Authorities—Placarding—Issuance of Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Diseases—Removal of Cases to Other Health Jurisdictions—Examination, Treatment, and Quarantine of Prisoners, etc. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REG. 38. Rule 1. *Venereal diseases dangerous to public health.*—The State board of health finds the following venereal diseases, namely, syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, are contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health.

Rule 2. *Prostitution a prolific source of venereal disease.*—Prostitution is hereby declared to be a prolific source of venereal diseases and the repression of prostitution is hereby declared to be a public-health measure.

Rule 3. *Venereal diseases to be reported; by whom to whom.*—Every physician, nurse, attendant, druggist or pharmacist, dentist, superintendent or principal directing officer of a hospital, jail, asylum, home, or similar institution, or other person having knowledge of a known case of venereal disease, shall, within 24 hours of such knowledge of such known or suspected [sic] case coming to his notice, report same to the State bureau of venereal disease.

Rule 4. *Form of report.*—Such reports shall be on forms prepared and furnished by the department of public health.

Rule 5. *Report of termination of case.*—Upon the termination of treatment of any case of venereal disease the attending physician shall report the fact to the bureau of venereal disease giving name, the date upon which the case was terminated, and upon what grounds the case was terminated (i. e., cured, transferred to another physician, dismissed uncured, or died, etc.). If the diseased person is dismissed uncured and is still in an infectious condition, the physician shall advise such diseased person what further treatment is necessary, and if no notification of transfer to another physician has been received by the physician dismissing the diseased person within 10 days after dismissing, the name and address of such dismissed person shall be reported to the bureau of venereal disease.

Rule 6. *Hospital and institutions.*—For the purpose of controlling and suppressing venereal disease, the department of public health and the bureau of venereal disease, through their authorized agents, may inspect hospitals, dispensaries, and charitable and penal institutions and all records of diseases treated and laboratory examinations made.

Rule 7. *Record kept by druggists; reports required.*—Every druggist, pharmacist, or other person who sells any drugs, specific, compound, or preparation of any kind for the cure or treatment of venereal diseases shall keep a record of name, address, color, and sex of the person making such purchase, together with the name or description of the articles purchased, and shall make a report thereof within 24 hours to the bureau of venereal disease on forms provided for that purpose. In case, however, a person presents a prescription issued by a legal practicing physician for such drugs or remedies, then the record kept by such druggist, pharmacist, or other person and the report thereof shall show the name of the physician who issued the prescription, the name and address of the patient, and date of issue of prescription. Such record shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of the local health authorities, the bureau of venereal disease, and the department of public health.

Rule 8. *Reports confidential.*—All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal disease shall be confidential and shall be inaccessible to the public.

Rule 9. *Rules and circular of information.*—Every physician and every person who treats a person afflicted with venereal disease shall give to such diseased person a circular of information and advice concerning venereal disease furnished or approved by the department of health.

Rule 10. *Change of physician.*—A physician upon being applied to for treatment by a venereally diseased person shall inquire of and ascertain from such person if he has previously consulted with or been treated by another physician for the disease with which he is afflicted, and if so the physician now applied to shall:

(a) Ascertain the name and address of the physician previously consulted;
(b) Notify in writing, within 24 hours after being first applied to for treatment by the diseased person, the physician previously consulted of the change of medical advisers;

(c) Report the case to the bureau of venereal disease, as provided in these rules, noting on such report the following: "Transfer case from Dr. ——— (giving name of the physician previously consulted)." In case any venereally diseased person shall change medical advisers without giving notification provided for in paragraph (b) of this rule, then the physician previously consulted shall, on the tenth day following the last day on which he was consulted by such diseased person, report to the bureau of venereal disease the name and address of such person. Nothing in these rules shall be construed to

prohibit a diseased person from transferring from one physician to another. Such transfer may be made at any time in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

Rule 11. *Application of diseased person to health authorities for diagnosis.*—Any person being treated for venereal disease who may suspect an incorrect diagnosis of his disease, or who may have a suspicion that he is being continued under treatment an unnecessary period of time, or who has been threatened that his identity will be revealed if he discontinues treatment, may apply to the local health authorities or the State department of public health for examination and advice or he may transfer to another physician in accordance with the provisions of rule 10.

Rule 12. *Diagnosis.*—The local health authorities or the department of public health may require submission of specimens from cases of venereal disease for the purpose of examination. When required to do so, either by the local health authorities, the department of public health, or the bureau of venereal disease, each physician attending a case of venereal disease shall secure specimens for examination.

Rule 13. *Exposure of other persons to infection prohibited.*—Any person having a known or suspected venereal disease is prohibited from inoculating any other person with a venereal disease, and such person shall not perform or commit any act which exposes any other person to inoculation of or infection with any venereal disease.

Rule 14. *Reports by local health authorities to department of health; military and naval service.*—Upon being advised of a case of venereal disease, all local health authorities shall report the same to the bureau of venereal disease on forms provided for that purpose. In case the report to the local health authorities discloses a person attached to the military or naval service of the United States, or of this State, the bureau of venereal disease shall immediately advise the medical officer of the military or naval organization to which the diseased person belongs.

Rule 15. *Reports by local health authorities to overseer of poor, when.*—Upon being advised of a case of venereal disease in any person who is unable to pay for the necessary medicines, medical attention, or hospital care, local health authorities shall report the case to the overseer of the poor, who shall supply medicine, medical attention, and hospital care to such person.

Rule 16. *Rules for isolation, control, and quarantine.*—All cases of venereal disease are subject to the following rules of isolation, control, and quarantine:

(1) Whenever in the opinion of the physician responsible for the conduct of the diseased person, or health officer, isolation is necessary to protect the public health, to isolate [sic] such diseased person.

(2) The physician or health officer shall exercise diligence to see that the diseased person shall not expose others to infection.

(3) The diseased person shall not during the period of infectiousness be employed or engaged in any of the following occupations:

(a) In the preparation, manufacture, or handling of milk, milk products, or foodstuffs;

(b) In any milk products or food manufacturing or food handling establishment;

(c) In the care of or nursing of children or of the sick;

(d) In any occupation the nature of which is such that infection may be imparted to others.

(4) Whenever possible, cases of venereal disease shall be removed to a hospital for treatment.

(5) The period of control and treatment in all cases should be as follows:

Gonorrhea—(a) Female: All cases to be kept under control and treatment for a minimum period of one month, and thereafter until at least three consecutive negative smears, taken at intervals of not less than 24 hours, are obtained from the cervix, vagina, and urethra.

Male: All cases to be kept under control and treatment for a minimum period of one month, and thereafter until at least three consecutive negative smears, taken at intervals of not less than 24 hours, are obtained from the urethra following the massage of the prostate.

Syphilis.—(b) All cases to be kept under control and treatment for a minimum period of three months and thereafter until all lesions of the skin and mucous membrane have healed and a negative Wassermann reaction is obtained. (In event of persistent positive Wassermann reaction following a reasonable period of approved treatment, the facts of such case shall be presented to the bureau of venereal disease for a special ruling on the disposition of the case.)

Chancroid.—(c) Until all lesions are fully healed and a negative Wassermann test is obtained.

(6) No prostitute, suspected prostitute, or habitual associate of prostitutes shall be released from control or quarantine until such control or quarantine has been terminated by order of the State department of health. For the purpose of determining when control or quarantine may be terminated the necessary smears or specimens of blood, or both, as the case may require, taken by the department of public health or its specially authorized agent, shall be submitted to the State department of public health laboratory for examination.

(7) No private patient under treatment of a physician for a venereal disease shall be pronounced cured (noninfectious) and released from control until it has been definitely determined by laboratory examination, made by a laboratory approved by the department of public health, that the period of infectiousness as established in this rule, section 5 (a), (b), (c) have elapsed.

Rule 17. When rule enforced by local health authorities; general duties of local health authorities.—In addition to the other duties prescribed by these rules the local health authorities shall:

(1) Use every available means to ascertain the existence of venereal disease, and to investigate all cases reported.

(2) Ascertain so far as possible the source of infection and all exposed to the same.

(3) Make examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having venereal diseases. (Owing to the prevalence of such diseases among prostitutes and persons associated with them, all such persons may be considered within the above class.)

(4) Examine known or suspected prostitutes committed to or detained in any police station or jail to ascertain the existence of any venereal disease, and, if any such person therein is found to be infected with venereal disease to quarantine such person until it is definitely ascertained that quarantine may be terminated in accordance with rule 16 of these rules.

(5) In making examination of females for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of venereal disease, to appoint, when requested by the person examined, women physicians, where the appointment of such women physicians is practicable and feasible.

(6) Cooperate with proper officials whose duty it is to enforce laws against prostitutes and otherwise use means for the suppression of prostitution.

(7) Keep all records pertaining to inspection and examination in files not open to public inspection and to make every reasonable effort to keep secret

the identity of those affected by venereal disease so far as may be consistent with the public health.

(8) Report to the bureau of venereal disease on forms furnished for that purpose.

Rule 18. *Placarding; when permitted.*—The following premises may be placarded:

(1) Premises used for immoral purposes, when such premises are known to harbor a person afflicted with venereal disease.

(2) Premises where the diseased person can not be isolated or controlled.

No placard shall be placed on either of the above-described premises unless the diseased person will not consent to removal to a hospital or sanitarium during the period of infectiousness.

Rule 19. *Placarding; contents, color and size of placard.*—Whenever premises are placarded in accordance with Rule 18, it shall be done in the following manner:

When a known case of venereal disease exists upon the premises: A red card not less than 11 by 14 inches, bearing at least the inscription "VENEREAL DISEASE" printed in black with bold-face type not less than 3 inches in height, and "KEEP OUT" printed in black with bold-face type not less than 2 inches in height, shall be affixed in a conspicuous place at each outside entrance of the building, house, or flat as the case may be. Defacement or concealment of such placards or their removal by any other than the local or State health department authorities is strictly prohibited.

Rule 20. *Certificate of freedom from venereal disease.*—No physician, local health authority, or other person shall issue a certificate of freedom from venereal disease to any person known to be or suspected of practicing prostitution.

Rule 21. *Removal from one health jurisdiction to another.*—No person having venereal disease shall move, or be moved, from one health jurisdiction to another without first securing permission to do so from the local health authorities of the place from which removal is to be made, or from the department of public health. Such permission may be granted under the following conditions:

(1) The object of the proposed removal shall be deemed by the issuing health officer as urgent and legitimate, and not for the purpose of relieving one community of an undesirable burden at the expense of another.

(2) Removal can and will be made without endangering the health of others, either in transit or at destination.

(3) Patient agrees to report in person to the local health authorities immediately upon arrival at destination, or agrees to place self under the care of a reputable physician (to be named in the removal permit), on arrival at destination, and attending physician assumes responsibility for fulfillment of this agreement.

(4) Removal shall not begin within 24 hours after notice of removal has been forwarded by first-class mail to the health officer at proposed destination of the venereally infected person, which notice shall be made out and signed by the health authority granting permission for removal.

Local health officers will be furnished with removal permits in book form. The health officer at the destination of the patient shall require the recipient physician to file a report of the case on the form prescribed by these rules.

Rule 22. *Examination of inmates of jails, etc.*—Any person convicted of a crime or held in quarantine, committed to or confined in, either temporarily or for a definite period of time, any jail, house of correction, or other penal or correctional institution, detention hospital, or any State, county, or city char-

itable institution shall, at the time of admission thereto, be given a thorough medical examination to determine the existence of any venereal disease, and if such person is found to be infected with any venereal disease such person shall promptly be removed to quarters where proper treatment and control can be had and there held in quarantine until such time as it may be definitely ascertained that quarantine may be terminated without endangering the health of other inmates or the health of the public, such determination to be in accordance with rule 16 of these rules.

Rule 23. Definitions.—The following words and phrases as used in these rules shall be defined as follows:

"Venereal diseases:" (a) Syphilis; (b) gonococcus infection; or (c) chancroid.

"Prostitute," a person known to be practicing sexual intercourse promiscuously.

"Department of public health," the North Dakota State Department of Public Health; the bureau of venereal disease.

"Diseased person," one infected or suspected or being infected with a venereal disease.

Rule 24. Giving false information.—It is a violation of these rules for any diseased person, or for any physician, drugless healer, pharmacist, dentist, hospital superintendent, attendant, nurse, or other person of whom information is required by these rules to knowingly give an incorrect name and address or to impart any false information.

Rule 25. Penalties.—Section 6, chapter 237,¹ session laws of 1919, provides:

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act or any lawful rule or regulation made by the State board of health pursuant to the authority herein granted, or who shall fail or refuse to obey any lawful order issued by any State, county, or municipal health officer, pursuant to the authority granted in this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Dead Bodies—Transportation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

RULE 1. The transportation of bodies dead of smallpox or bubonic plague from one State, territory, district, or province to another is absolutely prohibited.

RULE 2. The transportation of bodies dead of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), erysipelas, glanders, anthrax, leprosy, measles, or other highly communicable diseases shall not be accepted for transportation [sic] unless prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by (a) arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid; (b) disinfection and stopping of all orifices with absorbent cotton; and (c) washing the body with the disinfectant—all of which must be done by an embalmer holding a certificate as such approved by the State board of embalmers.

After being disinfected as above, such body shall be enveloped in a layer of dry cotton, not less than 1 inch thick, completely wrapped in a sheet securely fastened, and incased in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper, or lead lined coffin or iron casket, all joints and seams hermetically sealed and all enclosed in a strong, tight wooden box or the body being prepared for shipment by

¹ Supplement 42 to Public Health Reports, p. 584.

disinfecting and wrapping as above may be placed in a strong coffin or casket and said coffin or casket incased in an air-tight zinc, copper, or tin lined box, all joints and seams hermetically soldered.

RULE 3. The bodies of those dead of typhoid fever, puerperal fever, tuberculosis, or other dangerous communicable diseases other than those specified in rules 1 and 2 may be received for transportation when prepared for shipment by arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid, washing the exterior of the body with the same, stopping all orifices with absorbent cotton, and incasing in a strong coffin or casket and inclosing same in a strong outside wooden box—all of which must be done by an embalmer holding a certificate as such approved by the State board of embalmers.

RULE 4. The bodies of those dead from any cause not stated in rules 2 and 3 may be received for transportation when prepared by an arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid; washing the exterior of the body with the same, stopping all orifices with absorbent cotton, and incasing in a strong coffin or casket and inclosing in a strong outside wooden box—all of which must be done by an embalmer holding a certificate as such approved by the State board of embalmers.

RULE 5. In the shipment of bodies dead from any disease named in rule 2, such body must not be accompanied by persons or articles which have been exposed to the infection of the disease, unless certified by the health officer as having been properly disinfected.

Before selling tickets, agents should carefully examine the transit permit and note the name of the passenger in charge, and of any others proposing to accompany the body, and see that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The transit permit in such cases shall specifically state who is authorized by the health authorities to accompany the remains. In all cases where bodies are forwarded under rule 2, notice must be sent by telegraph by the shipping embalmer to the health officer, or, when there is no health officer, to other competent authority at destination, advising the date and train on which the body may be expected.

RULE 6. Every dead body must be accompanied by a person in charge, who must be provided with a passage ticket and also present a full first-class ticket marked "corpse" for the transportation of the body, and a transit permit showing physician's or coroner's certificate, name of deceased, date, and hour of death, age, place of death, cause of death, and all other items of the standard certificate of death recommended by the American Public Health Association and adopted by the United States Census Bureau, as far as obtainable, including health officer's or registrar's permit for removal, whether a communicable or noncommunicable disease, the point to which the body is to be shipped, and, when death is caused by any of the diseases specified in rules 2 and 3, the names of those authorized by the health authorities to accompany the body. Also the undertaker's certificate as to how the body has been prepared for shipment. The transit permit must be made in duplicate, and the signature of physician or coroner, health officer, and undertaker must be on both the original and duplicate copies. The undertaker's or registrar's certificate and paster of the original shall be detached from the transit permit and securely fastened on the end of the coffin box. All coffin boxes must be provided with at least four handles. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be handed to the passenger in charge of the corpse. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent to the official in charge of the baggage department of the initial line, and by him to the secretary of the State or provincial board of health of the State or Province from which said shipment is made.

RULE 7. When bodies are shipped by express, a transit permit, as described in rule 6, must be made out in duplicate. The undertaker's certificate and paster of the original shall be detached from the transit permit and securely fastened on the coffin box. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be attached to and accompany the express waybill covering the remains, and be delivered with the body at the point of destination to the person to whom it is consigned. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent by the forwarding express agent to the secretary of the State or provincial board of health of the State or Province from which said shipment was made.

RULE 8. Every disinterred body, dead from any disease or cause, shall be treated as infectious or dangerous to the public health, and shall not be accepted for transportation unless said removal has been approved by the State or provincial health authorities having jurisdiction where such body is disinterred, and the consent of the health authorities of the locality to which the corpse is consigned has first been obtained; and all such disinterred remains, or the coffin or casket containing the same, must be wrapped in a woolen blanket thoroughly saturated with a 1-1,000 solution of corrosive sublimate and inclosed in a hermetically soldered zinc, tin, or copper lined box. But bodies deposited in receiving vaults shall not be treated and considered the same as buried bodies, when originally prepared by a licensed embalmer as defined in rule 2 or as directed in rules 2 or 3 (according to the nature of the disease causing death), provided shipment takes place within 30 days from the time of death. The shipment of bodies prepared in the manner above directed by licensed embalmers from receiving vaults may be made within 30 days from time of death without having to obtain permission from the health authorities of the locality to which the body is consigned. After 30 days the casket or coffin box containing said body must be inclosed in a hermetically soldered box.

REG. 36. (a) *To railroad and station agents, train baggagemen, and express agents:* The laws of North Dakota passed in 1909 require all embalmers in the State of North Dakota to be licensed. Only licensed embalmers can ship bodies from point to point in North Dakota or from any point in North Dakota to any outside State. Only licensed embalmers are provided with shipping blanks by the North Dakota State Board of Embalmers. These are yellow blanks. Railway and express agents in North Dakota in [the] receiving of bodies for shipment must refuse all but yellow shipping blanks.

(b) You will in no case receive a corpse for transportation unless accompanied by a physician's or coroner's and board of health certificate, also an undertaker's certificate that the body has been prepared for burial and shipment in accordance with the rules of the State board of health, all on the proper blanks, nor will you receive it even with such certificate if fluids or offensive odors are escaping from the case. One full first-class limited or unlimited ticket will be required for the transportation of the corpse without regard to the age of the deceased and the word "corpse" must be plainly written on the face of a local and on each coupon of a coupon ticket. A corpse will not be taken for transportation unless a passenger is in charge. A record must be made on the back of your station and trip reports, of all bodies shipped and carried, giving name of deceased, and destination.

(c) It will be the duty of agents and baggage agents to see that each burial case is properly marked on "paster," giving date and at what station shipped, point of destination, "state," number, and form of ticket, name of passenger in charge and place of residence, with name of agent. If the corpse is destined to a point beyond the initial line, the initials of each road over which it passes must be written on the paster; also the terminal point of

each road at which transfer is made with the connecting line, as shown on the coupons of the ticket.

(d) You will see that the "Certificate of the undertaker" is properly filled out by him, and that the paster is properly filled out by yourself and is securely fastened on the end of the coffin box before it is put into the car, and the permit remaining you will hand to the passenger in charge of the corpse.

(e) The whole form must be made in duplicate, either with a pen, carbon paper, or simplex paper, and the signature of the physician or coroner and undertaker must be on both the original and duplicate copies.

(f) The undertaker's certificate and paster of the original will be detached from the physician's certificate and permit and fastened to the end of the coffin box. The physician's certificate and the permit will be handed to the passenger. The whole duplicate copy must be sent to the general baggage agent of the initial road by first passenger train.

All this information is necessary to insure the prompt and correct transportation of the corpse.

Express shipments are governed by rule 7.

Water Supplies and Water Treatment Works—Preparation and Submission of Plans for. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REG. 45. *Submission of plans.*—Plans shall be submitted in triplicate to the Board of Health of the State of North Dakota for examination at the earliest possible date prior to the date upon which action by the board is desired. From this it is not to be inferred that action by the board will always be taken within the time mentioned.

Plans shall be accompanied by three copies of specifications and three copies of an engineer's report on the project.

On approval one set of plans, specifications, and the engineer's report will be retained for the files of the State board of health, one set will be delivered to the organization for which the work is to be done, and the third set will be returned to the engineer.

REG. 46. *Information required.*—The plans for a complete water supply and water system shall consist of the following parts:

A general plan of the municipality or district, showing the proposed system.

Detailed drawings showing construction of any special structures in the distribution system.

General and detailed plans for the water treatment works.

A comprehensive report upon the proposed system by the designing or consulting engineer. This report to be typewritten upon letter-size paper, and the sheets are to be firmly bound together.

REG. 47. (a) *General plan.*—The general map referred to in regulation 46 shall be drawn to a scale not greater than 100 nor less than 300 feet to 1 inch, covering the entire area of the municipality or district to be supplied with water, and shall accompany each application in the case of a new water system, or any extension or modification of any water supply or water treatment system, unless such a general plan of the entire area has been previously submitted.

If the municipality is greater than 2 miles in length, the map may be divided into sections, conforming in size to those mentioned in regulations 48. The sheets shall be bound together and a small index map supplied, showing by number the area covered by the various sheets.

(b) *Details of map.*—This map shall show all existing or proposed streets, the surface elevations of all street intersections, and the elevations of the principal parts of the water system, such as water at the intake, in the reservoir or standpine, etc. The map should show that water-supply facilities can be provided for all sections of the municipality or district, even though the construction of pipe lines in some of the streets is to be indefinitely deferred. The location of intakes, valves, hydrants, reservoirs, pumps, standpipes, and purification plant, and any special structures shall be shown and referenced in a legend near the title. The size of pipes shall be written between the street lines and along the pipe. The map shall also show the true or magnetic meridian, title, scale, date, the municipal or district boundaries, the mean, low, and high water elevations of water at the intake. If the site of the pumping plant is subject to flooding, the elevation of the highest known flood water must be given.

(c) *Lettering, lines, and symbols.*—Letters and figures shall be clearly and distinctly made. Pipe lines to be built at present shall be shown by solid lines and those to be later constructed shown by broken lines. All topographical symbols used are to be the same as those used by the United States Geological Survey.

(d) *Elevations.*—The elevations of the street intersections shall be placed outside the street lines in the upper right-hand angle or opposite their respective positions in the street.

(e) *Detail drawings.*—Detail drawings of all special appurtenances, such as blow-offs, siphons, intakes, conduits, reservoirs, collecting galleries, filters, etc., shall be submitted.

(f) *Profiles of long conduits or pipe lines* may be plotted to a convenient scale and shown on sheets of the sizes mentioned below.

REG. 48. *Treatment works; general plans.*—The plans for the treatment works shall consist of a general plan upon which reserve areas or future extensions must be shown, and also the general layout of the various units of the process, together with the piping system.

Detail drawings.—The detail drawings shall include longitudinal and transverse sections sufficient to show the construction of each unit and part of the plant. They shall also show the distributing, drainage, and cleansing systems, general arrangement of any automatic devices, sizes and depth of stone, gravel, or sand used for filtering material, and such other information as is required for the intelligent understanding of the plans.

Drawings.—All drawings submitted shall be neatly and plainly executed and may be traced directly on tracing cloth, printed on transparent cloth or printed on any of the various papers which give distinct lines.

Size of drawings.—The following dimensions are suggested for ordinary use, with the exception of the general map: Distance from top to bottom, 20 or 30 inches; length, 24 inches, 32 inches, 40 inches or 48 inches or thereabouts. By this section it is intended to prevent the use of unnecessarily long or large maps, which are difficult to file or to use.

Title.—Each drawing shall have legibly printed thereon the name of the municipality or persons for whom the drawings are made, the name of the engineer in charge, the date, the scale, and such references in the title as are necessary for the complete understanding of each drawing.

REG. 49. *Engineer's report.*—A report written by the designing or consulting engineer shall be presented with all plans for complete systems, and shall give all data upon which the design is based or which is required for the complete understanding of the plans.

Where a purification or treatment plant is to be constructed, a measuring device shall be provided at some convenient point, and the installation of a recording device is recommended, and in particular instances may be required.

[No regulation 50.]

REG. 51. *Wells and collecting galleries.*—If the water supply is to be taken from wells, describe the number, depth, size, and construction of the same; method of pumping, capacity of pumps, kind of strainer used, nature of ground through which wells will be driven, and probable flow of the wells. If collecting galleries are to be used, describe their construction.

REG. 52. *Information concerning treatment plant.*—The following information is required respecting the treatment plant: The method of treatment and a description of the units of the system; the rate of operation of each of the systems; the rate of operation of each unit of the plant; if any chemicals are used, the nature and quantity of each, with a description of the appliances for adding the same to the water; a description of all conditions peculiarly characteristic of the water or locality which in any manner affect the design or operation of the system; a description of all special appliances used, any special methods of maintenance or operation of the plant, and the extent of treatment expected or guaranteed.

The report should further include a description of the nature and extent of the area to which it is proposed to supply water, or which will ultimately be supplied from the system, the quantity of water to be supplied daily, and the population to be served, the portion of the system to be constructed at present, and the minimum depth of pipe below the surface of the ground. A description of any provision for future units of pumping plants, filters, etc., should be given.

REG. 53. *Unsupplied districts.*—Should there be areas in the municipality or district which, on account of topography or for other reasons can not be supplied with water, a definite statement to this effect must be made and the probable future supply of this omitted territory should be discussed.

REG. 54. *Specifications.*—Specifications and an estimate of the cost for the construction of water supply and water treatment systems shall accompany all plans for new or original systems.

REG. 55. *Extensions to or modifications of present systems.*—If the plans are solely for the extension to or modification of the existing system, only such information as is necessary for the comprehension of the plans will be required. This information shall in general conform to the above requirements for a complete system.

REG. 56. *General requirements; application for approval.*—The application for approval of plans shall be made by the proper municipal authorities, persons for whom the work is to be done, or their properly authorized agents, upon blank forms, which will be supplied by the board.

REG. 57. *Samples of water to be analyzed.*—The board will collect and analyze samples from all public water supplies at regular intervals. Requests for the analysis of special samples should be made to the board in writing, as samples will not be examined unless collected according to regulations of the State board of health.

REG. 58. *Approval of plans.*—Preliminary rejection of plans or suggested changes will generally be taken up with the engineer designing the system. Final approval or rejection will be indicated on each sheet of the plans and profiles, and in a letter on the project as a whole, copies of which will be sent to the engineer and to the mayor or other executive of the city, village, or institution for which the system or plant is designed.

Public Water Supplies—Sanitary Requirements for. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REG. 39. *Quality of water.*—No supply of water furnished to people in the State for general use shall contain bacteriological, chemical, or physical impurities which shall affect or tend to affect public health. It shall satisfy the bacteriological standards of the United States Public Health Service for waters used by the public on interstate common carriers. The source of water supply and the method of distribution shall be satisfactory according to a sanitary survey. Any water supply falling below these requisites shall be either improved to fulfill the standards or discontinued.

Water and Sewer Connections. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REG. 73. Whenever any city or village in the State of North Dakota, having power to do so, installs, builds, and constructs a municipal sewer and water plant within its corporate limits along any public street or alley, it shall be the duty of every owner or occupant of any abutting property platted into lots and blocks having a dwelling house or business property situated therein to install a toilet in said dwelling or business property, and make connection thereof with the water and sewer in the street or alley adjacent thereto, within 30 days after written notice is given to such owner or occupant to install such toilet and make such connection by the governing body of such city or village, and the authority to give such notice may by ordinance of such city or village be delegated to any elective or appointive officer of such city or village, and when the owner or occupant of any property so notified in writing to install a toilet and make sewer and water connection shall for 30 days after such written notice is given, and proof of the service of such notice shall [sic] fail, refuse, and neglect to make such connection and install such toilet, such governing body may by resolution direct that a toilet be installed and connection made with sewer and water and that cost of said installation be paid in the first instance by the city or village out of the general fund of revenue, and the actual cost thereof assessed against the said property benefited. After such installation and connection is completed, there shall be served written notice of such assessment and an order directing the owner or his or her representative of such property to pay said assessment within 10 days after the service of said written notice to the treasurer of such city or village, and after proof of such notice and order, and that assessment has not been paid within said 10 days, the same shall be certified to the county auditor for collection as other assessments for benefits, except that such assessments may be spread over a term of three years if so requested when certified, and shall become a lien upon said property until paid.

[No regulation 74.]

REG. 75. *Penalty for failure to make connection.*—Any person who shall in any way interfere with the carrying out of the provisions of this regulation shall be subject to punishment by a fine of not less than \$25, when convicted, nor more than \$100, or to imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the trial court.

Systems of Water Supply, Sewerage, or Refuse Disposal—Installation, Alteration, or Extension. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REG. 44. No system of water supply, sewerage, or refuse disposal for public use in the State, which affects or tends to affect public health, shall

be installed, nor shall any such existing system be materially altered or extended, until complete plans and specifications for the installation, alteration, or extension, together with such information as the State board of health may require, have been submitted in triplicate and approved by the board so far as relates to their sanitary features. All construction shall take place in accordance with the plans as approved, whether with or without modification. Whenever any governing body having charge thereof shall determine that there shall be any material change in the plans, construction, or operation of any such system, such governing body shall submit to the State board of health a detailed statement of such action or such contemplated changes before it shall enter upon the making of such changes or enter into any contracts therefor or any part thereof, and then such changes shall only be made after approval as to all matters liable to affect public health by the State board of health.

Sewerage Systems and Sewage Treatment Works—Preparation and Submission of Plans for. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REG. 59. *Submission of plans.*—Plans shall be submitted in triplicate for examination, at the earliest possible date prior to the date upon which action by the board is desired. From this it is not to be inferred that action by the board will always be taken with[In] the time mentioned.

Plans shall be accompanied by three copies of the specifications and three copies of engineer's report on the project.

On approval, one set of plans, specifications, and engineer's report will be retained for the files of the State board of health, one set will be delivered to the organization for which the work is to be done, and the third set will be returned to the engineer.

REG. 60. *Information required.*—The plans for a complete sewerage and sewage treatment system shall include the following:

A general map of the municipality or sewage district.

Profiles of all sewers proposed.

Details of construction of manholes, flush tanks, and special structures pertaining to the sewers.

General and detailed plans for disposal works.

A comprehensive report upon the proposed system by the designing or consulting engineer. This report is to be typewritten upon letter-size paper, and the sheets are to be firmly bound together.

REG. 61. (a) *Map or general plan.*—The general plan referred to in regulation 60 shall be drawn to a scale not greater than 100 nor less than 300 feet to 1 inch, and shall show the entire area of the municipality or district. If the municipality is greater than 2 miles in length, the map may be divided into the sections conforming in size to those mentioned in regulation 65. The sheets shall be found together and a small index map supplied, showing by number the area covered by the various sheets. A general plan shall accompany each application either in the case of a new sewer system or any extension or modification of any existing sewer system unless such general plan has already been submitted.

(b) *Details of map.*—This plan shall show all existing or proposed streets, and the surface elevations at all street intersections.

If it is intended to defer the construction of sewers in some of the streets, the plan shall show that sewerage facilities are provided for all such sections of the municipality or sewerage district. The plans shall also clearly show the location of all existing sewers, either "separate" or "combined,"

the location of existing and proposed sewer outlets and overflows. The true or magnetic meridian, the town or borough lines, title, date, scale, direction of flow and average water elevation of the stream shall also be clearly shown. The elevation of the highest known freshets at the outlets and site of the disposal plant shall be given. Any area from which sewage is to be pumped shall be shown by light shading, coloring, or other distinctive marks.

(c) *Lettering, lines, and symbols.*—Letters and figures shall be clearly and distinctly made. Sewers to be built at present shall be shown by solid lines, and sewers to be constructed later shall be shown by a line of dashes, as ----. Existing sanitary sewers shall be shown by the following symbol, , and combined sewers by dot and dash, . - - - . All topographical symbols used are to be the same as those of the United States Geological Survey.

(d) *Elevations.*—Elevations of the surface of the streets should be placed outside the street lines in the upper right angle or opposite their respective positions in the street. The elevation of sewer inverts should be shown at street intersections, ends of line, and wherever a change of grade occurs. The elevations of the sewer shall be written close to the point to which they refer, parallel with the sewer line and between the street lines. The elevations of surface shall be shown to the nearest 1-10 foot; those of the sewer invert to the nearest 1-100 foot. The size and gradients of all proposed and existing sewers shall be marked along the line of the sewer.

(e) *Sewer appurtenances.*—All sewer appurtenances and unusual features, such as manholes, flush tanks, siphons, pumps, etc., shall be designated on the plans by suitable symbols and referenced by a legend near the title.

REG. 62. *Profiles.*—Profiles of all sewers where gradients less than that given below are used shall accompany the application. Profiles of all sewers must be approved before they are constructed.

Profiles of sewer lines shall be prepared and drawn to such a scale as to clearly show the structural features of the sewer. For ordinary use the following scales are suggested: Vertically, 10 feet to 1 inch; horizontally, 100 feet to 1 inch. Both scales must be clearly shown upon each sheet. Upon these profiles shall be shown all manholes, flush tanks, siphons, and stream crossings, with elevations of stream bed and normal water. Figures showing the sizes and gradients of sewers, surface elevations, sewer invert, etc., should be shown with the same frequency as required for the map.

Grades, etc.—The following gradients for sewers flowing half full are suggested as minimum grades for ordinary use, as with careful construction a theoretical velocity of approximately 2 feet per second can be obtained.

Fall in feet per 100.

Size of pipe:	Feet of sewer.
8 inches.....	0.40 feet.
10 inches.....	.29 feet.
12 inches.....	.22 feet.
15 inches.....	.16 feet.
18 inches.....	.12 feet.
20 inches.....	.10 feet.
24 inches.....	.08 feet.

The sewers should have a capacity when flowing half full sufficient to carry twice the future average flow 25 years hence, plus a sufficient allowance for ground water infiltration.

When grades lower than those given are used, an explanation and reasons for the use of such grades should be included in the engineer's report. On

each sheet of profiles must be given, under the title, an index of the streets appearing on that sheet. Profile sheets shall be numbered consecutively.

REG. 63. *Detail plans*.—Detail drawings of sewer sections, except where terra cotta or iron pipe is used, and of all sewer appurtenances, such as manholes, lampholes, flush tanks, inspection chambers, siphons, and any special structures, shall accompany the general sewer plans.

The detail plans shall be drawn to such a scale as to show suitably and clearly the nature of the design and all details, such as manhole frames and covers, iron pipes, valves, gates, etc.

REG. 65 [64]. *Disposal works*.—All drawings submitted shall be neatly [executed] and [in]clude a general plan upon which reserve areas or future extensions are clearly shown, and detail plans of the various units and structures which comprise the plant.

A weir or other measuring device shall be provided at some convenient point and the installation of a recording device is recommended, and in particular instances may be required.

Detail plans.—The detail plans shall show longitudinal and transverse sections sufficient to explain the construction of each unit. They should also show the distributing and drainage systems, general arrangement of any automatic devices, sizes of stone, gravel or sand used as filtering material, and such other information as is required for the intelligent understanding of the plans.

REG. 66 [65]. *Drawings*.—All drawings submitted shall be neatly and plainly executed and may be traced directly on tracing cloth, printed on transparent cloth, or printed on any of the various papers which give distinct lines. All prints shall be clear and legible.

Size of drawings.—With the exception of the map, the following dimensions are suggested for ordinary use: Distance from top to bottom, 20 or 30 inches; length, 24 inches, 32 inches, 40 inches, or 48 inches, or thereabouts. By this section it is intended to prevent the use of long profiles and unnecessarily large maps which are difficult to file or to use.

Title.—Each drawing shall have legibly printed thereon the name of the town or persons for whom the drawing is made, the name of the engineer in charge, the date, the scale, and such references in the title as are necessary for the complete understanding of each drawing.

REG. 66. *Engineer's report*.—A report, written by the designing or consulting engineer, should accompany all plans for complete sewerage systems, and shall give all data upon which the design is based, such as:

(a) *Information concerning sewer systems*.—The nature and extent of the area which it is proposed to include within the present system of sewage, and of the area which it is planned shall ultimately drain into this system.

(b) The estimated per capita daily flow of sewage to be cared for.

(c) The population to be served, both present and estimated, for 25 years hence.

(d) The total and per capita water consumption of the town at the present time.

(e) The allowance made for leakage into the sewers.

(f) The character daily flow of sewage, including leaks.

(g) The character of the sewage (whether domestic or including manufacturing wastes, and in case of the latter the nature and approximate quantity of the same stated in specific terms).

(h) Method of flushing or periodically cleaning the sewers.

(i) That portion of the sewers to be built at the present time.

(j) The minimum grades of sewers for each size used.

(k) If there are sections which can not drain into this system the extent of such sections and the probable future disposition of the sewage from these sections.

A list of bench marks or fixed elevations should be included in this report.

Information concerning treatment plant.—With regard to the treatment plant, the engineer's report shall cover the following subjects:

(a) The method of treatment to be adopted and a description of the units of the system.

(b) The rate of working of each unit.

(c) If disinfection is to be used, the name of the disinfecting substance, the quantity per million gallons of sewage, and the method of application.

(d) The nature of the body of water into which the effluent discharges, with particular reference to the run-off during dry weather.

(e) The disposal of sludge.

(f) All conditions peculiarly characteristic of the locality and which in any way affect the design of the system.

(g) Special devices used in connection with the treatment system.

(h) Special methods of maintenance or operation of the system.

(i) The results expected from the purification system.

(j) Explain any provisions for reserve units in pumping plants, pipe lines, filters, etc.

REG. 67. *Specifications and estimate of cost.*—Specifications for the construction of the system of sewers and sewage treatment works and an estimate of the cost of the same shall accompany all plans for new or original systems.

REG. 68. *Extensions to or modifications of present systems.*—If the plans are solely for the extension to or modification of an existing system, then only such information as is necessary for the comprehension of the plans will be required. This information must in general conform to the above requirements for a complete system.

REG. 69. *General requirements; application for approval.*—The application for approval of plans shall be made by the proper municipal authorities, persons for whom the work is to be done, or their properly authorized agents, upon blank forms which will be supplied by the board.

REG. 70. *Systems on separate plan.*—Under ordinary circumstances the board will approve such plans only when designed upon the separate plan in which all rain water from roofs, streets, and other areas and all ground water, other than unavoidable leakage, is to be excluded.

REG. 71. *Samples of sewage to be analyzed.*—The board will collect and analyze samples of sewage from all public systems at regular intervals.

REG. 72. *Approval of plans.*—Preliminary rejection of plans or suggested changes will generally be taken up with the engineer designing the system. Final approval or rejection will be indicated on each sheet of the plans and profiles, and in a letter on the subject as a whole, copies of which will be sent to the engineer and to the mayor or other executive of the city, village, or institution for which the system or plant is designed.

Sewage—Regulation of Discharge of, to Prevent Stream Pollution. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REG. 32. *Sewage pollution of streams prohibited.*—No city or town shall hereafter empty or discharge its sewage into any body of water or stream used for drinking purposes by any municipality until such sewage has been rendered harmless by some method approved by the State board of health.

Sewage—Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REG. 40. No sewage shall be placed or permitted to be placed or discharged or permitted to flow into any of the waters of the State except as hereinafter provided. This regulation shall not prevent the discharge of sewage from any public sewer system owned and maintained by a municipality or sewerage company, provided such sewer system was in operation and was discharging sewage into the waters of the State on January 1, 1920; but this exception shall not permit the discharge of sewage from any sewer system that shall have been extended subsequent to the aforesaid date, nor shall it permit the discharge of any sewage which, upon investigation by the State board of health, shall be found to be polluting the waters of the State in a manner prejudicial to the health and comfort of its inhabitants. Whenever complaint shall be made to the State board of health of the pollution or of the polluted condition of any of the waters of the State, or whenever the State board of health shall have reason to believe that any of the waters of the State are being polluted in a manner prejudicial to the health and comfort of any of its inhabitants, it shall be the duty of the State board of health to make an investigation covering the pollution or the polluted condition. Whenever an investigation shall be undertaken by the State board of health, it shall be the duty of any organization or person concerned in such pollution to furnish upon request to the State board of health such information as may be required [as] to the amount and character of the polluting material discharged into the said waters by such organization or person. If the State board of health shall find that any of the waters of the State have been or are being polluted in a manner prejudicial to the health and comfort of its inhabitants the State board of health shall have the authority to make an order requiring such pollution to cease within a reasonable time, or requiring such manner of treatment or of disposition of the sewage or other polluting material as may in its judgment be necessary to prevent the future pollution of such waters, or both. And it shall be the duty of the organization or person, to whom such order is directed to fully comply with the said order of the State board of health. If the organization or person shall consider the requirements of the said order to be illegal or unjust or unreasonable an appeal therefrom within 30 days after the making of the order can be made to the district court of the county in which the pollution or polluted condition occurs; and the said court shall hear the said case without delay, and shall render a decision approving, setting aside, or modifying the said order, or fixing the terms upon which said permit shall be granted, and stating the reasons therefor.

Sewage is defined as any substance that contains any of the waste products or discharges from the bodies of human beings or animals, or chemical or other waste from domestic, manufacturing, or other forms of industry.

By organization in this regulation is meant municipality, company, corporation, or institution.

Human Excreta—Disposal. Toilets—Location, Construction, and Maintenance. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REG. 30. (a) *Toilets; how constructed and located.*—All human excreta must be disposed of in sewers, properly managed septic tanks, cesspools, or vaults. No cesspool or vault shall be located within 100 feet of any well, spring, stream, or cistern used as a source of domestic water supply, unless provided with a water-tight receptacle. No vault toilet shall be located within 25 feet of any dwelling. All toilets must be so constructed that flies can not come in contact with the toilet contents. All vaults must be cleaned when

the contents reach within 6 inches of the top of the vault, and at such other times as the local, county, or State health officer shall direct.

(b) No cesspool or septic tank shall be permitted where sewer connection is available.

(c) *Public toilets.*—All toilets used by guests or patrons of any public place or place of business must at all times be kept clean and free from dirt or filth, and the person, persons, firm, or corporation conducting such public place or place of business shall be responsible for the observance of this regulation, and it shall be the duty of the local or county health officer or his assistant to see that this regulation is enforced.

Garbage and Refuse—Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REG. 41. No house refuse, offal, garbage, dead animals, decaying vegetable matter, or organic waste matter of any kind shall be thrown upon any street, road, or public place; and no such refuse, putrescible or decaying animal or vegetable matter shall be kept in any house, cellar, or adjoining outhouses or premises for more than 48 hours in any incorporated or unincorporated city, town, village, or built-up community. All receptacles for such garbage, etc., shall be so constructed as to be of sufficient dimensions for the reception of all garbage, and shall be water-tight, made of tight-matched lumber or galvanized iron, and shall stand at least 9 inches from the ground and be provided with a suitable cover which must be kept properly adjusted to same, so as to protect the contents from flies, insects, rats and animals, or vermin. All garbage or refuse containers shall have their contents emptied at least once every 48 hours.

REG. 42. No filling in or making of land by the dumping of rubbish or other material shall be done within, or in the vicinity of, any incorporated or unincorporated city or town limits unless approved by the health officer having jurisdiction.

REG. 43. Cities having in force ordinances for the disposal of refuse and garbage equivalent to those demanded by the State board of health are not affected by these rules.

Manure—Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REG. 31. *Disposal of animal manure.*—No person shall put any manure into any street, alley, or other highway within one-half mile of any house used as a residence. No person shall permit any manure to remain within 500 feet of any house used as a residence for a longer period than one week, unless such manure is contained in a fly-proof receptacle.

Common Drinking Cups and Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REG. 28. *The common drinking cup prohibited.*—No drinking cup, glass, or vessel for common use shall be provided in any car, vessel, vehicle, or other common carrier, nor in any depot or waiting room maintained in connection with any common carrier, nor in any State, county, [or] municipal public building, nor in any public park or on any public thoroughfare, nor in any public, private, or parochial school or educational institution, nor in any theater or place of amusement, nor in any hotel, lodging house, or restaurant, nor in any room or corridor open to the public of any hospital, sanitarium, or asylum.

REG. 29. *The common towel prohibited.*—No towel for use by more than one person shall be provided in any car, vessel, vehicle, or other common carrier, nor in any depot or waiting room maintained in connection with any common

carrier, nor in any State, county, or municipal public building, nor in any public, private, or parochial school or educational institution, nor in any theater or place of amusement, nor in any hotel, lodging house, [or] restaurant, nor in any room or corridor open to the public of any hospital, sanatorium, or asylum.

Common Carriers—Regulations of United States Public Health Service Relating to, Declared to be Part of State Board of Health Regulations. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REG. 27. *Federal regulations adopted.*—All common carriers operating in the State of North Dakota, whether engaged in interstate or intrastate business, or both, shall comply with the regulations of the U. S. Public Health Service made and promulgated for the control of common carriers engaged in interstate business, and the regulations made by the said U. S. Public Health Service are hereby declared to be a part of these regulations of the State Board of Health of North Dakota.

Insanitary Conditions—Removal or Correction. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REG. 26. (a) Each health officer must investigate whenever and wherever he has reason to suspect that any insanitary condition, dangerous to public health, exists within his district, and if such insanitary condition is found to exist he shall order its removal within a specified time by a written notice served on the owner or agent of the property whereon such insanitary condition exists; and if said owner or agent shall fail to remove or remedy such insanitary condition within the time specified in such written notice, the health officer shall bring the matter to the attention of the county attorney and, if necessary, file a complaint against such owner or agent for maintaining an insanitary condition dangerous to public health and in violation of the regulations of the State board of health.

Industrial Camps—Location and Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REG. 76. Hereafter contractors and other persons who may establish an industrial camp or camps for the purpose of logging or any like industry, or for the purpose of construction of any road, railroad, or irrigation canal, or other work, or any other temporary or permanent industrial camp of whatsoever nature, shall report to the State health official concerning the location of such camp or camps, and shall arrange such camp or camps in a manner approved by the State health official, so as to maintain good sanitary conditions, and shall at all times keep such camp or camps in a sanitary condition satisfactory to the State health official.

REG. 77. Camps should be established upon dry, well-drained ground.

REG. 78. Any natural sink holes or collections or pools of water should be artificially drained and filled when the camp is first established.

REG. 79. The general scheme of the relation of the structures of the camps should be as follows: Stable and kitchen should be at the opposite ends of the camp and separated by a distance as great as consistent with the natural topography of the land and with the necessity for convenient access to the stables.

REG. 80. Eating houses should be next to the kitchen, and beyond the eating houses should come the bunk houses, and between the bunk houses and the stables the toilets for the men in the camp.

REG. 81. The use of the toilets provided for the men should be made obligatory, and instant discharge of any employees polluting the soil must be rigidly enforced to make such rules effective.

REG. 82. A small temporary incinerator should be constructed near the stables. Incinerators capable of doing effective work can be constructed for not over \$25 sufficient to care for all the refuse of a camp of 150 men and stables of 10 to 12 horses.

REG. 83. There must be in camps of 100 men or over one employee whose particular duty should be acting as scavenger and garbage collector.

REG. 84. All manure should be gathered and burned each day, and for the convenience of the collector should be thrown into a tightly covered box.

REG. 85. All fecal matter should be treated in the same way or else treated in some other approved manner. Collection and incineration is the safest in the long run and the easiest method by making use of the removable pan which can be freshly limed.

REG. 86. The kitchen and eating house in particular should be effectively screened. It is also desirable to have this done for the bunk houses.

REG. 87. All garbage should be collected in tight cans and incinerated daily along with the manure and other rubbish.

REG. 88. Noninflammable refuse, such as tin cans, should be collected daily and placed in a deep earth pit and covered with a light covering of earth each day or covered with oil and burned over.

REG. 89. All urinals should consist of open trenches lined with quick lime, and fresh quick lime should be added in the proportion of one-half barrel per day per 100 men.

REG. 90. All food supplies should be carefully screened.

REG. 91. Thorough and systematic scrubbing of kitchens and eating houses, and to a less extent bunk houses, should be regularly insisted upon.

REG. 92. The supply of water for the camp should be carefully decided upon, and wherever possible, if the camp is to remain for several weeks, it is well to run it in pipes from an absolutely uncontaminated source.

REG. 93. All sick from whatever cause should be isolated from the remainder of the crew immediately.

REG. 94. All persons engaged in the care of the premises and handling of the food, particularly cooks and helpers, should be carefully examined and particular attention paid to the point as to whether or not they have suffered from typhoid fever within recent years.

Embalming—Requirements for License to Practice. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REG. 37. Candidates for license to practice embalming in the State of North Dakota shall have had preliminary education, covering at least one year's high school or its equivalent; and have served at least one year under a licensed embalmer; have attended a recognized school of embalming for a period of at least three months; to be of good moral character; to have attained his twenty-first birthday; and attain an average of 75 per cent in both oral and written examinations in the following, and such other subjects as the State board of embalmers may from time to time name:

1. Anatomy.
2. Physiology.
3. Chemistry.
4. Sanitary science.
5. Practical embalming.
6. Funeral conducting.
7. Bacteriology.
8. Rules and regulations of State board of health.

OHIO.

Communicable Diseases—Reports of Cases—Certain Terms Defined—Quarantine—Placarding—Investigation of Cases—Reciprocal Notification—Disinfection—Isolation—Carriers—Attendance at Schools and Gatherings—Control Measures for Specific Diseases. Industrial Diseases—Reports of Cases. (Reg. Dept. of H., Effective July 1, 1920.)

REGULATION 2. [*Diseases and disabilities to be reported.*].—The diseases and disabilities herein named and classified are declared dangerous to the public health, are made notifiable, and the occurrence of cases or suspected cases in Ohio shall be reported as provided in the following regulations:

CLASS "A."

Chicken pox.	Meningitis, epidemic.	Smallpox.
Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Tuberculosis, all forms.
Influenza.	Paratyphoid fever.	Typhoid fever.
Malaria.	Pneumonia.	Whooping cough.
Measles.	Poliomyelitis.	
Measles, German.	Scarlet fever.	

CLASS "B."

Chancroid.	Gonorrhea.	Syphilis.
------------	------------	-----------

CLASS "C."

Erysipelas.	Puerperal septicemia.	Diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years of age.
-------------	-----------------------	---

CLASS "D."

Ophthalmia neonatorum, any inflammation of the eyes of the new born.
Trachoma.

CLASS "E."

Anthrax.	Plague.	Typhus fever.
Cholera, Asiatic.	Rabies, in man.	Yellow fever.
Dysentery.	Septic sore throat.	
Leprosy.	Tetanus.	

CLASS "F."

Any disease, disability, or ailment, contracted as a result of the nature of the person's employment, including the following diseases, disabilities or ailments and not excluding others:

Anilin poisoning.	Brass poisoning.	Naphtha poisoning.
Arsenic poisoning.	Carbon monoxide poisoning.	Natural-gas poisoning.
Benzine (gasoline) poisoning.	Compressed-air illness.	Phosphorus poisoning.
Benzol poisoning.	Dinitrobenzine poisoning.	Turpentine poisoning.
Bisulphide of carbon poisoning.	Lead poisoning.	Wood alcohol poisoning.
	Mercury poisoning.	

REG. 3 [*Who shall report*].—Every physician practicing in the State of Ohio shall be primarily responsible for submitting the report of a case of notifiable disease or disability in any person attended by him. If no physician is in attendance, a nurse or midwife is hereby made responsible for submitting the report of any suspected or recognized case of notifiable disease or disability in any person attended by her. If no physician, nurse, or midwife is in attendance upon a suspected or recognized case of notifiable disease or disability, the head of the household, the proprietor, lessee, or other person in charge of the hotel, rooming house, lodging house, or place of similar character, the superintendent or other person in charge of any public, private, or parochial school, public, semipublic, or private institution, shall be responsible for immediately submitting a report of such case in any person who is a member of the household, a guest boarder, roomer, lodger, or employee of the hotel, rooming house, lodging house, or place of similar character; or a pupil, attendant, employee, or inmate of any public, private, or parochial school, public, semipublic, or private institution.

REG. 4 [*Reports from dispensaries, clinics, hospitals, etc.*].—A physician attending patients at a dispensary, clinic, hospital, asylum, or other public, semipublic, or private institution may in writing authorize the superintendent or other officer or person in charge to submit the reports of cases of notifiable diseases or disabilities in persons attended by him at the dispensary, clinic, hospital, asylum, or other public, semipublic, or private institution, but under no other circumstances shall a physician be relieved of the primary responsibility of reporting cases of notifiable diseases or disabilities in persons attended by him. The reports of cases of notifiable diseases or disabilities authorized to be submitted by the superintendent or other officer or person in charge of a dispensary, clinic, hospital, asylum, or other public, semipublic, or private institution shall be submitted in writing on the standard report blanks within the same time limitations as required for reports from physicians.

REG. 5 [*Information to be given; time limit*].—Each report of a case of notifiable disease or disability shall state the disease or disability and the name, address, age, sex, and color of the patient. Each report, if made by a physician, nurse, or midwife, shall be submitted in writing to the health commissioner within whose jurisdiction such case occurs, within 12 hours after the existence of the case of notifiable disease or disability is known or reasonably suspected, except that reports of cases of inflammation of the eyes of the newborn (regulation 2, class D) shall be submitted within six hours, as required by section 1248-2 of the General Code.

REG. 6 [*Telephone reports*].—In lieu of the written reports from physicians required in regulation 5 the State commissioner of health may, upon request from a health commissioner, authorize him to accept from physicians within his district verbal reports by telephone or otherwise within the same time limitations as required for written reports, except that all reports of cases of class B diseases shall be in writing. No approval of a request for the exemption of physicians from the requirement of submitting written reports shall be given until the health commissioner has filed with the State commissioner of health an agreement to fill in on standard report blanks the information from each and every verbal report received by such commissioner, and to forward such reports to the State department of health in the same manner as prescribed for written reports from physicians.

REG. 7 [*Health commissioner to forward reports on standard form*].—It shall be the duty of each health commissioner to have filled in on standard report blanks and forwarded to the State department of health the information from

all reports of suspected or recognized cases of notifiable diseases or disabilities from persons not required to submit reports in writing, provided such cases are actual cases of notifiable diseases or disabilities.

REG. 8 [*Reports from death certificates*].—Each health commissioner shall ascertain from the reports of deaths from contagious or communicable diseases submitted by local registrars of vital statistics and from the examination of all death certificates submitted to him any unreported cases of notifiable diseases, and shall fill in standard report blanks for such unreported cases and forward such reports to the State department of health in the same manner as other reports of cases of notifiable diseases except that the health commissioner shall record on such reports "First report by death notice."

REG. 9 [*Time for forwarding reports*].—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of every week each health commissioner shall forward to the State department of health all reports of cases of notifiable diseases received during preceding days, accurate records having been made from such reports and duplication of reports having been eliminated as far as possible.

REG. 10 [*Special reports*].—Each health commissioner shall submit promptly to the State department of health such special reports on the prevalence and control of notifiable diseases as may be required by the State commissioner of health.

REG. 11 [*Definitions*].—*Contact*.—A "contact" or an "exposed person" is any person known to have been sufficiently near to an infected person to have been exposed to the transfer of infectious material directly, or exposed to articles freshly soiled with such infectious material.

Disinfection.—This term signifies the destruction of disease-producing organisms by chemical agents, liquid or gaseous, or their destruction by cleansing or other physical agents.

Concurrent disinfection is the application of disinfection immediately after the discharge of infectious material from the body of an infected person, or the immediate application of disinfection to articles soiled with such infectious material.

Terminal disinfection indicates the process of rendering the personal clothing and the immediate physical environment (the room or the house, as the case may be) of the patient free from the possibility of conveying the infection to others when the patient has died or recovered and is no longer a source of infection.

Cleansing.—This term signifies the removal, by scrubbing or other mechanical means, of organic material on which and in which disease-producing organisms find favorable conditions for prolonging life and virulence; also the removal by the same means of bacteria adherent to surfaces.

Quarantine.—This term signifies that procedure affecting both the patient and his environment which is intended to prevent the spread of the infection to others. Quarantine includes: (1) Isolation of the patient; (2) contact control; (3) impounding of infected material.

Isolation.—This term signifies the isolation from susceptible persons of actual cases of communicable disease, or known carriers of infecting organisms, in such places and under such conditions as will prevent the direct or indirect conveyance of the infectious agent to such susceptible persons.

Contact control.—By contact control is meant such restraint of exposed persons as will prevent such persons from infecting others should they develop the disease to which they have been exposed.

Impounding of infected material.—This term signifies the control of possibly infected inanimate material in the immediate environment of the patient until it shall have been disinfected.

Susceptible person.—This term signifies a person who is not known to have become immune to the disease to which he has been exposed by reason of age, a previous attack, or other natural or artificial process.

Immune person.—This term signifies a person who is known to have become immune to the disease to which he has been exposed by reason of age, a previous attack, or other natural or artificial process.

Vaccination.—Vaccination for the prevention of smallpox signifies an inoculation by incision, puncture, scarification, or injection beneath the epidermis of a vaccine which produces with some constitutional disturbance, the typical vaccine vesicle, and which leaves, after the pock has healed, a characteristic scar.

REG. 12 [*Quarantine*].—Immediately upon the receipt of a report of a case of smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic meningitis, acute poliomyelitis, or any other disease required by law or by the State department of health to be quarantined, the health commissioner shall quarantine the house or place where the patient is found and shall place thereon a placard having printed on it in letters not less than 2 inches high the name of the disease within. The health commissioner shall at the time the house is placarded explain the quarantine regulations and leave with the head of the family or with the person having charge of the patient printed instructions for preventing the spread of the disease. No quarantine placard shall be removed except by direction of the health commissioner.

REG. 13 [*Investigation of reported case*].—Immediately upon receipt of a report of any disease in which restrictive or preventive measures are required by the district board of health or the State department of health, the health commissioner shall make an investigation to determine the source of infection, the number of exposures, and to secure such other information as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The reports of such investigations shall be kept on file in the office of the health commissioner.

REG. 14 [*Investigation of unreported cases*].—Upon receipt of information that a quarantinable disease exists in any house or place within the district, when such case has not been reported by a physician, the health commissioner or some physician appointed by him shall immediately investigate the case for the purpose of making a diagnosis. If such investigation reveals the presence of a quarantinable disease the health commissioner shall immediately institute the proper quarantine.

REG. 15 [*Reciprocal notification*].—When any person with a communicable disease, or any susceptible person exposed to a communicable disease, removes from one health district to another, it shall be the duty of the health commissioner of such health district to notify the health commissioner of the district to which the patient or exposure has removed, of the name and address of such person, and the disease from which he suffers or to which he has been exposed. It shall also be the duty of the health commissioner of the district from which such patient or exposure has removed to notify the State commissioner of health.

REG. 16 [*Duration of quarantine and preventive measures*].—The quarantine provided for in the preceding regulations shall be applied as follows:

CHICKEN POX.

For the patient.—Isolation until recovery and the disappearance of all signs of the disease.

For exposed persons.—Quarantine of susceptible children on the premises with the patient: *Provided*, That when the date of first exposure is accurately

known or can be definitely determined, susceptible children shall be quarantined only from the twelfth to the twenty-first day from such exposure.

Disinfection.—Concurrent disinfection of articles soiled by discharges from lesions.

DIPHTHERIA (INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP).

For the patient.—Isolation until recovery is complete as determined by bacteriological examinations of secretions from the throat and nose. No patient shall be released until such cultures are negative on two consecutive occasions not less than 48 hours apart.

It shall be the duty of the health commissioner, or some person appointed by the health commissioner, to take the final release culture.

All cultures taken for the purpose of diagnosis or release under this regulation shall be examined in a laboratory approved by the State commissioner of health.

For exposed persons.—(1) Residing in the house or place with the patient: Quarantine of adults and children until bacteriological examination of secretions from the throat and nose is negative on one occasion. Such persons may be released after such negative examinations, providing they do not return to the quarantined house. Except, that where the isolation of the patient is satisfactory in the opinion of the health commissioner, adult wage earners whose work does not bring them in contact with children or with the food supply may be permitted to enter and leave the quarantined premises under such restrictions as the health commissioner may impose. Children, and adults who remain in the house with the patient, shall have cultures taken from the throat and nose when the first negative report on the patient is received, and shall be released when such cultures do not show the presence of diphtheria bacilli and the quarantine is lifted. (2) Residing apart from the patient: Exposed persons shall be quarantined until a bacteriological examination of secretions from the nose and throat is negative for the diphtheria bacillus.

For carriers.—Persons who have been found by bacteriological examination to have diphtheria bacilli in the nose and throat shall be isolated and released in the same manner as is provided for clinical cases of diphtheria.

Disinfection.—Concurrent disinfection of all articles which have come in contact with the patient and of all articles soiled by discharges from the patient.

Thorough cleansing of the sick room when the patient is released.

MEASLES.

For the patient.—Isolation until recovery is complete providing such isolation shall not cease before seven days from the onset of the disease.

For exposed persons.—(1) Residing in the house with the patient: Adults and children who have had measles shall not be quarantined. Susceptible children shall remain in the house until the patient has been released and for an additional period of fourteen days. (2) Residing apart from the patient: Susceptible children shall be quarantined for fourteen days from the date of last exposure to the disease. *Provided*, That when the date of first exposure is accurately known or can be definitely determined, susceptible children shall be quarantined only from the seventh to the fourteenth day from such exposure.

Disinfection.—Concurrent disinfection of all articles soiled with the discharges from the nose and throat.

Thorough cleansing of the sick room when the patient is released.

MENINGITIS, EPIDEMIC.

For the patient.—Isolation of the patient until all signs of the disease have disappeared and cultures from the naso-pharynx are negative for the meningococcus. Isolation for a period of twenty-one days may be accepted in lieu of bacteriological measures of release.

For exposed persons.—(1) Residing in the house or place with the patient: Quarantine of such persons as come in contact with the patient or his discharges until disinfection and for an additional period of ten days. Such quarantine shall not include wage earners whose work does not bring them in contact with children or with the food supply. (2) Residing apart from the patient: Quarantine of children under sixteen years of age for a period of ten days from the date of last exposure.

Carriers.—Quarantine of carriers detected by bacteriological methods until the naso pharynx is free from meningococci.

Disinfection.—Concurrent disinfection of discharges from the nose and throat and of the article[s] soiled therewith.

Thorough cleansing of the sick room when the patient is released.

POLIOMYELITIS, ACUTE.

For the patient.—Isolation until recovery from the acute manifestations of the disease, but no case shall be released until 21 days from the first occurrence of the disease.

For exposed persons.—(1) Residing in the house or place with the patient: Quarantine of such adults and children as come in contact with the patient or his discharges until disinfection and for an additional period of 14 days. Such quarantine shall not include wage earners whose work does not bring them in contact with children or with the food supply. (2) Residing apart from the patient: Quarantine of children under 16 years of age for 14 days, from last exposure to the disease.

Disinfection.—Concurrent disinfection of nose, throat and bowel discharges and of all articles soiled therewith.

Thorough cleansing of sick room and premises when the patient is released.

SCARLET FEVER.

For the patient.—Isolation until recovery is complete and until all abnormal conditions of the nose, throat, and ear have disappeared, but in no case shall the patient be released until 30 days from the first occurrence of the disease.

For exposed persons.—(1) Residing in the house or place with the patient: Exposed children who are immune by reason of a previous attack may be permitted to remove from the premises provided they do not return until quarantine is lifted. Exposed adults shall not be restricted providing they do not come into immediate contact with the patient or articles soiled by his discharges. Exposed susceptible children may, with the permission of the health commissioner, be removed to a house or place in which there are no children, where they may be released after a period of 7 days, provided no symptoms of the disease have developed. If such children are not removed from the house in which the patient resides they shall remain until disinfection and for an additional period of 7 days. (2) Residing apart from the patient: Exposed susceptible children shall be quarantined for a period of 7 days from the date of last exposure to the disease. Exposed adults and immune children shall not be quarantined.

Disinfection.—Concurrent disinfection of all articles which have come in contact with the patient and of all articles soiled by discharges from the patient.

Thorough cleansing of the sick room and premises when the patient is released.

SMALLPOX.

For the patient.—Isolation until recovery is complete and desquamation has entirely ceased.

For exposed persons.—(1) Residing in the house or place with the patient: Exposed persons who are immune by reason of a previous attack or by successful vaccination within five years, shall be permitted to remove from the house provided they do not return until the quarantine is lifted. Immune persons who do not remove from the house must remain until quarantine is lifted.

Susceptible persons must remain in the quarantined house, unless they are vaccinated within four days of first exposure, when they may be permitted to remove providing they remain under the observation of the health commissioner or some physician appointed by him.

Susceptible persons who refuse vaccination or who are vaccinated later than 4 days following first exposure shall remain in the quarantined house until disinfection is performed, and for an additional period of 17 days, unless seventeen days shall have elapsed since the time of successful vaccination.

(2) Residing apart from the patient: Exposed persons who are immune by reason of a previous attack, or by successful vaccination within five years, shall not be quarantined.

Exposed persons who are vaccinated within four days of the first exposure shall be kept under observation for a period of 12 days by the health commissioner or some physician appointed by him, but shall not be quarantined.

Exposed persons who can not be vaccinated within four days of the first exposure, but who are later vaccinated, shall be quarantined until there is plain evidence of successful vaccination or until 17 days from the date of last exposure to the disease.

Exposed persons who refuse vaccination shall be quarantined for 17 days from the date of last exposure to the disease.

Disinfection.—Concurrent and terminal disinfection shall be required by the health commissioner.

TRACHOMA.

For the patient.—Exclusion from school, public or private institutions, and other public gatherings until the disease is no longer communicable. No person with trachoma shall be admitted to school or other public or private institution or public gathering except on presentation of a physician's certificate, satisfactory to the health commissioner, that the patient is no longer capable of communicating the disease. Inmates of children's homes, county infirmaries, and similar institutions shall be isolated in the institution until they are no longer capable of communicating the disease.

For exposed persons.—There shall be no restriction of exposed persons.

Disinfection.—Concurrent disinfection of all articles soiled with discharges from the eyes. The use of separate towels and washing utensils is required.

TUBERCULOSIS.

For the patient.—Exclusion from schools and other public gatherings of all tuberculous persons capable of transmitting the disease.

Disinfection.—Concurrent disinfection of all discharges from tuberculous lesions, particularly the sputum and nasal discharges, and of all articles coming in contact with such discharges.

Through cleansing or terminal disinfection following death or recovery.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.

For the patient.—Isolation until recovery is complete and typhoid and paratyphoid bacilli have disappeared from the urine and stools. Provided, that the bacteriological methods of release may be applied or omitted in the discretion of the health commissioner. The placard on the house shall not preclude entry and exit, but shall be placed thereon as a warning to visitors. Milkmen and other persons shall not remove milk utensils from a house so placarded.

For exposed persons.—There shall be no quarantine of exposed persons, but the health commissioner shall recommend the use of antityphoid vaccine and take measures to facilitate its use.

For typhoid and paratyphoid carriers.—Persons who are found to be typhoid and paratyphoid carriers shall be restricted in accordance with the instructions of the State commissioner of health. In no case shall such carriers engage in any occupation connected with the food or milk supply.

Disinfection.—Concurrent disinfection of the stools and urine and of all articles coming in contact therewith.

WHOOPING COUGH.

For the patient.—Isolation of the patient for a period of at least two weeks from the development of the characteristic cough. Such isolation shall be construed to imply confinement to the house, rooms, or apartment, except that the patient may be permitted to go into the streets when under the observation of a responsible person, providing he wears in plain view on the upper left arm a band on which there shall be printed the words "Whooping cough" in letters not less than 1 inch in height.

For exposed persons.—(1) Residing in the house with the patient. Quarantine of susceptible children until 14 days from the release of the patient. (2) Residing apart from the patient: Quarantine of susceptible children for a period of 14 days from the time of last exposure to the disease. Provided, that when the date of first exposure is accurately known or can be definitely determined, susceptible children shall be quarantined only from the seventh to the fourteenth day following such exposure.

Disinfection.—Concurrent disinfection of the discharges from the nose and throat of the patient and of all articles soiled with such discharges. Cleansing of the sick room when the patient is released.

FAVUS, TINEA, IMPETIGO CONTAGIOSA, SCABIES, AND MUMPS.

For the patient.—Exclusion from school and other public gatherings until the disease is no longer communicable, and the patient presents a certificate to that effect from a physician, satisfactory to the health commissioner.

Disinfection.—Concurrent disinfection by appropriate methods to destroy the viable agents of these diseases, and to disinfect contaminated articles.

ASIATIC CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, TYPHUS FEVER, YELLOW FEVER.

In case a health commissioner knows or suspects the presence of Asiatic cholera, bubonic plague, typhus fever, or yellow fever, he shall immediately

notify the State commission of health by telegraph, and shall quarantine the case or suspected case, and every person who has been exposed until the State commissioner of health or some physician appointed by him, takes charge of the situation.

REG. 17 [*Disinfection*].—Concurrent disinfection shall be practiced by the person or persons in charge of the patient during the course of the diseases for which it is required in these regulations, and shall consist in the immediate destruction of disease-producing organisms in the discharges of the patient, and in articles soiled by such discharges, by burning, or by immersion in boiling water, or in carbolic acid and water in the proportion of 1 in 20, or in some other solution of equivalent strength or efficacy. Fecal material shall be disinfected by being thoroughly broken up and placed in milk of lime solution, made by adding four parts of water to one part of freshly slaked lime, or in some solution of equivalent strength or efficacy.

Cleansing shall be practiced by the person or persons in charge of the premises where a patient has been removed or has died or recovered from a disease in which cleansing is required in these regulations. Cleansing shall be performed under the direction of the health commissioner and shall consist in scrubbing with hot water and soap, with some disinfectant solution equal to carbolic acid in the proportion of 1 in 20, or by other mechanical means, of all surfaces and materials which have been soiled by or exposed to infectious material. When in the judgment of the health commissioner it is impossible to cleanse the sickroom or premises thoroughly, disinfection with gaseous agents shall be performed in the manner provided for in these regulations.

Gaseous disinfection shall be performed by the health commissioner or by some person appointed by the health commissioner after the patient has been removed or has died or recovered from a disease in which cleansing or terminal disinfection is required in these regulations, when such cleansing in the opinion of the health commissioner can not be properly performed. Such gaseous disinfection shall be performed by vaporizing not less than 16 ounces of 40 per cent commercial formalin for each 1,000 cubic feet of space and the room or place being disinfected shall be maintained at a temperature of not less than 70° F. and properly sealed to prevent the escape of the gas. Such other gaseous disinfectants may be used as the health commissioner may elect, providing they are equal in bactericidal strength to 16 ounces of formalin for each 1,000 feet of space.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Reports of Cases—Investigation of Cases. (Reg. Dept. of H., Effective July 1, 1920.)

REG. 31 [*Reports*].—Every physician, surgeon, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, maternity home, or hospital required to report to the health commissioner the condition defined as inflammation of the eyes of the newborn, in section 1248-1, General Code of Ohio, shall make such report in writing within six hours. Said written report shall give the name and address of the reporting physician, surgeon, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, maternity home, or hospital, the name, sex, age in days, and address of the infant afflicted with inflammation of the eyes of the newborn: *Provided*, That in the case of any unnamed infant so afflicted the designation "Unnamed" shall be written in lieu of a given name.

REG. 32 [*Immediate notice in emergency*].—If, in the opinion of the reporting physician, surgeon, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, maternity home, or hospital, the condition of the case so requires, in addition to the written report, an immediate notice of such case shall be given to the health commissioner in the most rapid manner available.

REG. 33 [*Reports by parents, etc.*].—Parents, relatives, and other persons required to report a case of inflammation of the eyes of the newborn shall make such report to the health commissioner in the most rapid manner available. Each case so reported to the health commissioner, and any other case coming to his attention otherwise than by the written reports as provided above, shall be reported in writing to the State department of health by the health commissioner. Such report from the health commissioner shall give the name and address of the person who first notified the health commissioner of the case, or a statement as to the health commissioner's source of information concerning the case, together with the name, sex, age in days, and address of the infant afflicted with inflammation of the eyes of the newborn, provided that in the case of any unnamed infant so afflicted the designation "Unnamed" shall be written in lieu of a given name.

REG. 34 [*Disposition of reports*].—Upon receipt of a written report of a case of inflammation of the eyes of the newborn, the health commissioner shall immediately write on the report the date and hour of the receipt of the report, together with his own signature, and shall make a permanent record of the case for the use of the local health department. The original written report shall be thereafter forwarded at once by mail to the State department of health.

REG. 35 [*Investigation by health commissioner*].—The health commissioner, upon receipt of report of a case of inflammation of the eyes of the newborn, shall immediately investigate the case to determine if proper care and treatment to prevent blindness have been provided. If the health commissioner is of the opinion that the case is not receiving proper treatment or care, he shall immediately notify the State department of health of the facts.

REG. 36 [*Investigation reports*].—The health commissioner shall forward by mail to the State department of health on blanks provided for the purpose a report of the investigation and history of each and every case of inflammation of the eyes of the newborn reported to him or coming to his attention, said report to be submitted as soon as practicable.

REG. 37 [*Fees*].—Fees for reporting cases of inflammation of the eyes of the newborn shall be paid semiannually on the 1st day of July and January.

Venereal Diseases—Reports of Cases—Instructions and Information to be Given Patient—Records and Reports by Druggists—Investigation of Cases—Examination of Suspected Cases—Repression of Prostitution—Quarantine—Reports of Discontinuance of Treatment—Infected Person Not to Expose Others to Infection—Removal of Cases to Other Health Jurisdictions—Issuance of Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Diseases—Reports and Records to be Confidential. (Reg. Dept. of H., Effective July 1, 1920.)

REGULATION 18 [*Definition*].—Syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, hereinafter designated venereal diseases, are hereby declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health.

REG. 19 [*Reports*].—Any physician, dentist, or other person who makes a diagnosis in, or treats a case known to be, or reasonably suspected to be a venereal disease and every superintendent or manager of a public or private hospital, dispensary, charitable, benevolent, or penal institution, in which there is a known or suspected case of venereal disease, shall report such case in writing on the form prescribed by the State commissioner of health within 12 hours. Such report shall state the name, address, age, sex, color, and occupation of the diseased person, the date of onset of the disease and the probable

source of infection if same by reasonable diligence can be ascertained, and shall be inclosed in a sealed envelope and sent to the health commissioner of the district in which the patient resides.

REG. 20 [*Instruction to patients*].—Every physician, dentist, or other person who examines or treats a person having a venereal disease, shall at the first visit instruct him or her in the measures for preventing the spread of such disease and the necessity for treatment until cured, and shall furnish him or her such information relating to said diseases as shall be provided for this purpose by the State department of health.

REG. 21 [*Druggists to keep records*].—Every druggist, pharmacist, or other person who sells to anyone except to a licensed physician any drug, specific, compound, or preparation of any kind advertised to be used for the cure or treatment of venereal disease or sold in response to a request for a remedy for venereal disease, shall keep a record of the name, address, color, and sex of the person making such purchase, together with the name or description of the article or articles purchased, and shall make a report thereof within 12 hours to the health commissioner on forms provided for that purpose. Such record shall be available for inspection by the health commissioner, the State commissioner of health, or their representatives.

REG. 22 [*Investigation of cases*].—The health commissioner of each city and general health district shall use every available means to ascertain the existence of, and to investigate all cases of venereal diseases within their several jurisdictions and to ascertain the sources of such infection.

REG. 23 [*Examination of cases; enforcement*].—The health commissioner of each city and general health district is hereby empowered and directed to make, or cause to be made, such examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having a venereal disease, as may be necessary for carrying out these regulations. Such examinations shall be made only by regularly licensed physicians. All known prostitutes and persons associating with them shall be considered as reasonably suspected of having a venereal disease. Boards of health and health commissioners shall cooperate with the proper officials whose duty it is to enforce laws against prostitution and shall otherwise use every proper means for the repression of prostitution which is hereby declared to be a prolific source of venereal disease.

REG. 24 [*Quarantine of diseased persons*].—The health commissioner shall immediately institute measures for the protection of other persons from infection by any venereally diseased person and may quarantine any person who has, or is reasonably suspected of having, a venereal disease, whenever in his opinion quarantine is necessary for the protection of the public health. In establishing quarantine, the health commissioner shall designate and define the limits of the area in which the person known to have, or reasonably suspected of having, a venereal disease is to be quarantined and no person other than the attending physician, dentist, or necessary attendant shall enter or leave the area of quarantine without the permission of the health commissioner.

REG. 25 [*Report of termination of treatment*].—If any person being treated for a venereal disease discontinues treatment while the disease is still communicable, the physician shall report such discontinuance of treatment to the health commissioner. The health commissioner shall institute such measures for the protection of the public against such diseased person as may be necessary.

REG. 26 [*Exposure of another person*].—No person knowing himself or herself to be infected with a venereal disease shall expose another person to infection with such venereal disease. Exposing other persons to venereal diseases shall be construed to include, not only engaging in sexual intercourse, but also engaging in any occupation such as that of barber, manicure, cook, or

waiter which involves intimate direct contact with other persons or with food products.

REG. 27 [*Notice of removal of infected person*].—When any person known to the health commissioner of any district to be infected with a venereal disease in a communicable stage shall remove to any other health district, it shall be the duty of the health commissioner having knowledge of the facts to notify the health commissioner of the district to which such infected person shall remove of the name of such person, the disease from which he is suffering, the address to which such person has moved or intends to move, and such other information as may be necessary for the protection of the public health.

REG. 28 [*Certificates*].—No physician shall issue a certificate to any person stating that such person is free from any venereal disease except after careful clinical and laboratory examination, and unless such physician shall first have satisfied himself or herself that such certificate is not intended to be used for solicitation for sexual intercourse.

REG. 29 [*Secrecy of reports and records*].—Reports and records of cases of venereal disease shall be so kept as to be inaccessible to the public, and shall not be produced or made public unless under proper order of a court of competent jurisdiction. No person who shall have or who shall gain access to such reports or records shall divulge an information or facts therein contained.

REG. 30 [*Interpretation*].—Should any of the foregoing regulations for the prevention of venereal diseases or any part of such regulations be decided by any court to be unconstitutional or invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of said regulations as a whole or any part thereof other than the part so decided to be unconstitutional or invalid.

Pupils, Teachers, and School Janitors—Physical Examination—Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases in Schools. (Reg. Dept. of H. and Supt. of Public Instruction, Effective July 1, 1920.)

REGULATION 38 [*Notice of intention to install*].—Whenever the board of education of a school district in the State of Ohio shall provide for the physical examination of pupils, teachers, and janitors in the public schools, and whenever two or more boards of education shall unite for the purpose of providing for the physical examination of pupils, teachers, and janitors in the combined school district, immediate notice shall be sent to the superintendent of public instruction and to the State commissioner of health.

REG. 39 [*Notice of agreement with board of health*].—Whenever by agreement between the board of education of a school district and the board of health, or officer performing the functions of a board of health within the school district, the physical inspection of pupils, teachers, and janitors is transferred to the board of health or officer performing the functions of a board of health, notice shall be sent to the superintendent of public instruction and to the State commissioner of health.

REG. 40 [*Notice of appointment of physician and nurse*].—As soon as a school physician, or school nurse, is appointed notice of such appointment, with the name and address of the appointee, shall be sent to the superintendent of public instruction and to the State commissioner of health.

REG. 41 [*Definition "trained nurse"*].—When a school nurse is to be appointed it shall be held that the words "trained nurse," as found in section 7692, General Code, shall mean a person who is a graduate of a recognized training school for nurses and who is registered in the State of which she is a resident.

REG. 42 [*Report of communicable disease*].—It shall be the duty of each principal, teacher, or person in charge of a school building to report to the school physician or nurse in the most expeditious manner possible the absence from school of any pupil, teacher, or janitor unless it is known that such absence is not due to a communicable disease.

REG. 43 [*Reports to health commissioners*].—It shall be the duty of the school physician or nurse to notify immediately the health commissioner within whose jurisdiction the school building is located of the existence of any case of communicable disease occurring in a pupil, teacher, or janitor, or in the family of such persons. Likewise, it shall be the duty of the health commissioner to notify the superintendent of schools, principal, or teacher in charge of a school building of the existence of a case of communicable disease in the family of any pupil, teacher, or janitor.

REG. 44 [*Physical examination of pupils, etc.*].—After a system of medical supervision has been established, all pupils, teachers, and janitors shall be given a physical examination at the beginning of the school year, and all pupils, teachers, and janitors who enter during the course of the year shall be given a similar examination at the time of entrance.

REG. 45 [*Records*].—An index record card, of the form prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction, shall be used for each pupil, teacher, and janitor attending or employed in the schools of the school district. When the physical examination is made by a physician other than the school physician such physician shall enter on such index record card the information required of him. Each index record card shall be signed by the physician who makes the examination, shall be made complete, and shall be filed in the building which the pupil attends or in which the teacher or janitor is employed.

REG. 46 [*Permits to return to school*].—No pupil, teacher, or janitor shall be permitted to return to school after being quarantined by a board of health or health commissioner until a written permit so to do is issued by the health commissioner, and a record of such permit shall be made by the principal or other person in charge of the school building.

REG. 47 [*Reports*].—A report of the work of the school physician and nurse shall be made at the end of each school year. Such report shall be in writing, shall contain such information as the superintendent of public instruction and the State commissioner of health may require to be included therein, and a copy shall be sent to the board of education, to the superintendent of public instruction, and to the State commissioner of health.

County and District Tuberculosis Hospitals—Making of Reports—Inspection—Approval Certificates—Adoption of Regulations for Internal Management—Creation or Enlargement of Hospital Districts—Admissions, Deaths, and Discharges—Equipment and Facilities—Medical and Nursing Staff—Classification of Patients. (Reg. Dept. of H., Effective July 1, 1920.)

REGULATION 55 [*Reports*].—The county commissioners or board of trustees of each and every county or district tuberculosis hospital in Ohio shall file an annual report with the State commissioner of health, as provided in section 3153 of the General Code of Ohio, and shall make such other reports as may be required from time to time by the State commissioner of health.

REG. 56 [*Inspections*].—An annual inspection and such other inspections as may be ordered of each and every county and district tuberculosis hospital in Ohio shall be made by the State commissioner of health or by his duly authorized representatives.

REG. 57 [*Certificate of approval*].—A certificate of approval signed by the State commissioner of health and sealed with the official seal of the State department of health shall be issued annually to each and every county or district tuberculosis hospital in Ohio when it has complied with the laws governing such hospitals, the rules and regulations of the State department of health, and the annual inspection indicates that such hospital is being conducted in a proper manner.

REG. 58 [*Rules and regulations*].—The medical superintendent, or other responsible officer, of a county or district tuberculosis hospital in Ohio shall adopt rules and regulations for the internal management of his institution. Such rules and regulations shall not become effective until a copy of said rules and regulations has been filed with and received the approval of the State commissioner of health.

REG. 59 [*New districts or additions to districts*].—When it is proposed to create a new tuberculosis hospital district or to enlarge or extend an existing tuberculosis hospital district, written application shall be made to the State commissioner of health.

REG. 60 [*Admission of patient*].—Admission to any county or district tuberculosis hospital of a patient who is not an inmate of the county infirmary, shall be made on the diagnosis of a licensed physician and referred to the medical superintendent of the hospital on a blank furnished by the superintendent. After examination by the superintendent as to the suitability of the patient for admission, the superintendent shall notify the county commissioners of the county of which the patient is a resident, by means of an authorization blank which, when signed by the county commissioners and returned to the medical superintendent, shall be his authority to charge that patient against the county of which he is a resident.

REG. 61 [*Notice of admission*].—The State commissioner of health shall be notified within twenty-four hours of every application for admittance of a patient received by the medical superintendent or other responsible officer of any county, district, or semipublic tuberculosis hospital.

REG. 62 [*Notice of death or discharge*].—The State commissioner of health shall be notified within twenty-four hours of every death, discharge, or voluntary leaving of a patient, who has been admitted to a county, district, or semipublic tuberculosis hospital.

REG. 63 [*Examination and treatment rooms*].—A room or rooms shall be set apart in each county or district tuberculosis hospital for examination and treatment, and shall be fully equipped for nose, ear, and throat work. In each institution of 100 beds or over equipment for minor surgery shall be provided.

REG. 64 [*Laboratory*].—A laboratory equipped to do routine sputum and urine examination shall be provided in each county or district tuberculosis hospital.

REG. 65 [*X-ray equipment*].—X-ray equipment for stereoscopic work shall be provided in each county or district tuberculosis hospital of 40 or more beds.

REG. 66 [*Medical superintendent and assistant*].—There shall be a full-time medical superintendent, who shall be a licensed physician, for each county or district tuberculosis hospital of 50 or more beds. There shall be one assistant resident physician or interne for each additional 50 beds.

REG. 67 [*Nurses*].—There shall be a graduate registered nurse in charge of nursing and at least one such additional nurse for night duty. Nongraduate nurses may be employed under the supervision of a graduate registered nurse.

REG. 68 [*Form of reports*].—All reports, annual or otherwise, application for approval and notifications required by these regulations shall be made on blank forms furnished by the State department of health.

REG. 69. [*Records*].—Each county and district tuberculosis hospital shall keep a complete and accurate record of each patient admitted and shall use for this purpose the forms prescribed by the State department of health.

REG. 70. [*Classification of patients*].—Patients shall be classified according to the following rearrangement of the National Tuberculosis Association classification adopted by the National Sanatorium Association, December 7, 1916:

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS.

LESIONS—*Incipient*: Slight infiltration limited to the apex of one or both lungs, or a small part of one lobe. No tuberculous complications.

Moderately advanced: Marked infiltration, more extensive than under incipient, with little or no evidence of cavity formations. No serious tuberculous complications.

Far advanced: Extensive localized infiltration or consolidation in one or more lobes. Or disseminated areas of cavity formation. Or serious tuberculous complications.

SYMPTOMS.—A. (*Slight or none*): Slight or no constitutional symptoms, including particularly gastric or intestinal disturbance, or rapid loss of weight; slight or no elevation of temperature or acceleration of pulse at any time during the twenty-four hours. Expectoration usually small in amount or absent. Tubercle bacilli may be present or absent.

B. (*Moderate*): No marked impairment of function, either local or constitutional.

C. (*Severe*): Marked impairment of function, local and constitutional.

CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Unimproved: All essential symptoms and signs unabated or increased.

Improved: Constitutional symptoms lessened or entirely absent.

Quiescent: Absence of all constitutional symptoms. Expectoration and bacilli may or may not be present. Physical signs stationary or retrogressive.

Apparently arrested: All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of three months; the physical signs to be those of a healed lesion.

Arrested: All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of six months; the physical signs to be those of a healed lesion.

Maternity Hospitals—Construction, Equipment, and Operation—Examination, Care, and Treatment of Mothers and Children—Use of Preventive Treatment for Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Employment of Physicians, Nurses, and Other Employees—Keeping of Records and Making of Reports—Revocation of Licenses. (Reg. Dept. of H., Effective July 1, 1920.)

REGULATION 71 [*Floor space; window space; ventilation*].—All rooms and wards for patients in a maternity hospital shall be outside rooms and the window space shall not be less than one-fifth of the floor space. All rooms shall contain as much cubic air space as shall be deemed sufficient by the State department of health for the number of women and children to be cared for therein.

REG. 72 [*Sanitation*].—All parts of a maternity hospital shall be kept in a cleanly condition. The floors and walls shall be in good condition and of such material as to permit of easy cleaning.

REG. 73 [*Heating*].—The heating of all rooms shall be sufficient to maintain a temperature of 70° Fahrenheit in the coldest weather. No gas stove shall be

used which is not directly connected with an outside flue and all gas connections shall be of metal piping.

REG. 74 [*Water supply and waste disposal*].—The water supply shall be from a source approved by the State department of health. Excreta and household wastes shall be disposed of in a sanitary manner.

REG. 75 [*Delivery room*].—All maternity hospitals, having a capacity of five or more patients, shall be provided with a room which shall be used for the delivery of patients and for no other purpose. The delivery room shall be provided with means for sterilizing instruments. An adequate supply of dressings and drugs shall be provided.

REG. 76 [*Bedding, body linen, and towels*].—An adequate supply of clean bedding, body linen, and towels shall be kept on hand for use at all times.

REG. 77 [*Nursery*].—Each maternity hospital shall be provided with a nursery unless each mother is in a private room. Each mother and each child shall occupy separate beds. Babies, except those with mothers in private rooms, shall be kept in the nursery at night.

REG. 78 [*Communicable disease; examination*].—All patients shall be examined on admission by a licensed physician. Any persons found afflicted with a venereal or other communicable disease shall be properly isolated in a separate room and all necessary precautions taken to prevent the spread of such disease to other persons.

REG. 79 [*Physician to be in attendance; prophylactic for eyes*].—Immediately upon the beginning of labor, a legally qualified physician shall be notified and shall be present and in attendance at the time of birth. An efficient prophylactic solution shall be used in the eyes of each newborn child.

REG. 80 [*Aftertreatment*].—After the birth of a child, a legally qualified physician shall be in attendance upon the mother for at least 10 days and shall conduct all aftertreatment.

REG. 81 [*Feeding of infant*].—If a child kept at a maternity hospital is not breast-fed by its mother, any artificial feeding shall be upon the prescription and under the direction of a legally qualified physician who shall state in writing, on the patient's record, his reason for using artificial feeding. No wet-nurse shall be provided except with the written approval of the attending physician after complete physical and laboratory examination of such nurse.

REG. 82 [*Sterilization of bottles, etc.; diapers to be disinfected*].—Bottles, stoppers, and nipples shall be properly sterilized after each use. Diapers shall be supplied in sufficient quantity to permit the use of a freshly laundered one each time the child is changed. Immediately after removing, diapers shall be placed in a covered receptacle under a disinfecting solution and shall be boiled and washed within 24 hours after soiling.

REG. 83 [*Employment of nurses*].—Each maternity hospital shall employ at least one registered nurse, except that where no registered nurse is available in the community an experienced nurse may be employed upon approval of the State department of health.

REG. 84 [*Employees required*].—Sufficient nurses and other employees shall be provided to insure adequate and proper care of each case at all times.

REG. 85 [*Child not to be admitted without mother*].—No maternity hospital shall admit a child without its mother except in cases of emergency.

REG. 86 [*Records*].—Whoever conducts a maternity hospital shall keep a case record of every person admitted thereto or born on the premises. Such record shall contain the following items under the captions of "Record of woman" and "Record of child":

RECORD OF WOMAN.

- (1) Date of admission.
- (2) Name in full.
- (3) Home address.
- (4) Age.
- (5) Color or race.
- (6) State or foreign country of birth.
- (7) Marital state.
- (8) Date of first physical examination after admission.
- (9) Name of examining physician.
- (10) Expected date of delivery.
- (11) Note of any abnormal condition or disease revealed by examination on admission.
- (12) Result of Wassermann test.
- (13) Result of examination for gonorrhea.
- (14) Date of delivery.
- (15) Month of gestation in which pregnancy was terminated.
- (16) Place of delivery (if not your own institution).
- (17) Number of children delivered.
- (18) Name of physician in charge of delivery.
- (19) Type of delivery. (Normal, instrumental, stillbirth, etc.)
- (20) Date of discharge.
- (21) Date and hour of death.
- (22) Cause of death.
- (23) Date local health department was notified of death.
- (24) Date death certificate was filed.

RECORD OF CHILD.

Note.—Items 1, 2, and 3 to be recorded when child is admitted to the hospital without its mother.

- (1) Date of admission.
- (2) Date of birth.
- (3) Name of mother.
- (4) Date local health department was notified of birth.
- (5) Date birth certificate was filed.
- (6) Name.
- (7) Sex.
- (8) Color.
- (9) Legitimacy.
- (10) Name of prophylactic used in eyes at birth.
- (11) Whether inflammation of the eyes developed.
- (12) Cause of inflammation of the eyes.
- (13) Type of feeding (maternal, wet nurse, artificial.)
- (14) Why artificial feeding or wet nurse was necessary.
- (15) Description of illness or defect suffered or observed while in the hospital.
- (16) Name of physician attending any illness.
- (17) Date of discharge.
- (18) Date and hour of death.
- (19) Cause of death.
- (20) Date local health department was notified of death.
- (21) Date death certificate was filed.

(22) Name, address, and relationship of person or name and address of organization or institution in whose care child was given on discharge.

(23) Date on which district board of health was notified of removal of child to or by other than a parent or relative by blood or marriage.

(24) Name of court or licensed agency authorizing placement or adoption of child on discharge.

REG. 87. [*Records to be kept in book form*].—The case record shall be kept in a book of forms prescribed and furnished by the State department of health, provided that the commissioner of health may exempt from this regulation such hospitals as may be found to keep the required record readily accessible in other form.

REG. 88. [*Record books; preservation of records*].—Any book of case record forms furnished to maternity hospitals by the State department of health shall bear serial number and any recipient shall give a receipt therefor. Such book and any records therein shall be preserved intact and on no account shall any page be removed therefrom. The unavoidable or accidental loss or destruction of any such case record book or any part thereof or any record therein shall be immediately reported to the State department of health.

REG. 89 [*Time of entry of certain records*].—That part of the case record required to be kept consisting of the first 11 items listed under caption "Record of woman" and the first three items under the caption "Record of child" (regulation 86) shall be entered in the case record within 24 hours after the admission of the woman or child.

REG. 90 [*Daily census record*].—Whoever conducts a maternity hospital shall keep a daily census record showing separately the number of women and children patients therein each day. Such census shall be taken as of midnight for the preceding 24 hours. The census record shall be preserved for not less than one year and shall be available for inspection at all times.

REG. 91 [*Reports*].—Maternity hospitals shall report to the health commissioner within twenty-four hours:

(1) The date, hour, and cause of death of any patient (woman or child) upon the premises.

(2) The date of birth and name of mother of any child born upon the premises.

Such reports shall be made upon forms prescribed and furnished by the State department of health provided that where the health commissioner is a deputy registrar of vital statistics the filing of the regular birth and death certificates within 24 hours of the birth or death will be construed as complying with this regulation.

It shall be the duty of the licensee to determine whether the regular birth or death certificate is filed and to make the report required by this rule when it is found that no such certificate is filed.

REG. 92 [*Report on disposition of child*].—Maternity hospitals shall report to the health commissioner and the State department of health within 24 hours thereafter the name and address of any person other than a parent or relative, by blood or marriage, or the name and address of the organization or institution into whose custody a child is given on discharge from the licensed premises.

REG. 93 [*Annual report*].—Licensees shall make an annual report for the calendar year to the State department of health on the forms prescribed and furnished by that department.

REG. 94 [*Revocation of license*].—Violation by any licensee or agent or employee of such licensee of any of these regulations or of any provision of

the General Code of Ohio relating to maternity hospitals, shall constitute sufficient cause for the revocation of license as provided for in section 6263, General Code of Ohio.

Local Health Administration—Creation of City, General, and Combined Health Districts—Appointment, Powers, and Duties of District Boards of Health and District Health Commissioners—State to Pay Portion of Salaries of Certain Local Health Employees—Apportionment of Expenses and Funds of Health Districts. * (Act Filed in Office of Secretary of State Jan. 2, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That sections 1261-16, 1261-17, 1261-18, 1261-19, 1261-20, 1261-21, 1261-22, 1261-25, 1261-26, 1261-27, 1261-28, 1261-31, 1261-36, 1261-38, 1261-39, 1261-40, 4404, 4405, 4408, and 4413 of the General Code be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1261-16. For the purposes of local health administration the State shall be divided into health districts. Each city shall constitute a health district and for the purpose of this act shall be known as and hereinafter referred to as a city health district. The townships and villages in each county shall be combined into a health district and for the purposes of this act shall be known as and hereinafter referred to as a general health district. As hereinafter provided for, there may be a union of two general health districts or a union of a general health district and a city health district located within such district.

SEC. 1261-17. In each general health district, except in a district formed by the union of a general health district and a city health district, there shall be a district board of health consisting of five members to be appointed as hereinafter provided and as provided in section 4406 of the General Code. The members of the board of health of a general health district shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be reimbursed for all necessary and lawful expenses incurred in attending meetings of the board. A vacancy in the membership of the board of health of a general health district shall be filled in like manner as an original appointment and shall be for the unexpired term: *Provided*, That when a vacancy shall occur more than 90 days prior to the annual meeting of the district advisory council the remaining members of the district board of health may select a resident of the district to fill such vacancy until such meeting. A majority of the members of the district board of health shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 1261-18. Within 60 days after this act shall take effect the mayor of each municipality not constituting a city health district and the chairman of the trustees of each township in a general health district shall meet at the county seat and shall organize by selecting a chairman and a secretary. Such organization shall be known as the district advisory council. The district advisory council shall proceed to select and appoint a district board of health as hereinbefore provided, having due regard to the equal representation of all parts of the district. Where the population of any municipality represented on such district advisory council exceeds one-fifth of the total population of the district, as determined by the last preceding Federal census, such municipality shall be entitled to one representative on the district board of health for each fifth of the population of such municipality. Of the members of the district board of health, one shall be a physician. Annually thereafter the district advisory council shall meet on the first Monday in May for the purpose of electing its officers and a member of the district board of health, and shall also receive and consider the annual or special report of the district board of

health and make recommendations to the district board of health or to the State department of health in regard to matters for the betterment of health and sanitation within the district or for needed legislation. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the district advisory council to notify the district health commissioner and the State commissioner of health of the proceedings of such meeting. Special meetings of the district advisory council shall be held on request of the district board of health or on the order of the State commissioner of health. On certification of the chairman and secretary the necessary expenses of each delegate to an annual or special meeting shall be paid by the village or township he represents. The district health commissioner shall attend all meetings of the district advisory council.

SEC. 1261-19. Within 30 days after the appointment of the members of the district board of health in a general health district, they shall organize by selecting one of the members as president and another member as president pro tempore. The district board of health shall appoint a district health commissioner upon such terms and for such period of time, not exceeding two years, as may be prescribed by the district board. Said appointee shall be a licensed physician and shall be secretary of the board and shall devote such time to the duties of his office as may be fixed by contract with the district board of health. Notice of such appointment shall be filed with the State commissioner of health. The district health commissioner shall be the executive officer of the district board of health and shall carry out all orders of the district board of health and of the State department of health. He shall be charged with the enforcement of all sanitary laws and regulations in the district, and shall have within the general health district all the powers now conferred by law upon health officers of municipalities. It shall be the duty of the district health commissioner to keep the public informed in regard to all matters affecting the health of the district.

SEC. 1261-20. When it is proposed that a city health district unite with a general health district in the formation of a single district the district advisory council of the general health district shall meet and vote on the question of union, and it shall require a majority vote of the total number of townships and villages entitled to representation voting affirmatively to carry the question. The council or body performing the duties of council of the city shall likewise vote on the question, and a majority voting affirmatively shall be required for approval. When the majority of the district advisory council and council of the city have voted affirmatively the chairman of the district advisory council and the mayor or chief executive officer of the city shall enter into a contract for the administration of health affairs in the combined district. Such contract shall state the proportion of the expenses of the board of health or health department of the combined district to be paid by the city and by that part of the district lying outside such city; shall provide for the amount and character of sanitary service to be rendered in the parts of the district lying outside such city, and the date on which the board of health or health department of the city shall take over the administration of the combined health district. A copy of such contract shall be filed with the State commissioner of health.

After such union is completed the board of health or health department of the city health district shall have within the combined district all the powers hereinafter granted to and perform all the duties herein or hereafter required of the board of health of a general health district.

SEC. 1261-21. Where it is proposed that two general health districts shall unite in the formation of one general health district the district advisory

council of each general health district shall meet and vote on the question of union, and an affirmative majority vote of the total number of townships and villages entitled to representation on the district advisory council shall be required for approval. When the two district advisory councils have voted affirmatively on the question they shall meet in joint session and shall elect a district board of health for the combined districts, and not more than three members shall be from any one original district.

When such union is completed such district shall constitute a general health district and shall be governed in the manner herein provided for general health districts. Where two general health districts unite to form one district the office of the district board of health shall be located at the county seat of the most populous county, except that for good cause such office may, with the approval of the State commissioner of health, be located in the municipality most accessible by usual means of transportation to the whole of the district.

SEC. 1261-22. In any general health district the district board of health may, upon the recommendation of the health commissioner, appoint for whole or part time service a public-health nurse and a clerk and such additional public-health nurses, physicians, and other persons as may be necessary for the proper conduct of its work. Such number of public-health nurses may be employed as is necessary to provide adequate public-health nursing service to all parts of the district. The district health commissioner and other employees of the district board of health may be removed for cause by a majority of the board. The board of health of each district may provide such infant welfare stations, prenatal clinics, and other measures for the protection of children as it may deem necessary. It may also provide for the prevention and treatment of trachoma, and may establish clinics or detention hospitals and provide the necessary medical and nursing service therefor.

SEC. 1261-25. If the State commissioner of health shall find that the district health commissioner or the members of the board of health of a general or city health district, or any member thereof, has failed to perform any or all the duties required by this act, he shall prefer charges against such district health commissioner or such members of the board or such member before the public health council and shall notify such commissioner or the members of such board or such member as to the time and place at which such charges will be heard. If the public health council shall, after hearing, find the district health commissioner or members of such board or such member guilty of the charge or charges, it may remove such district health commissioner, members of the board, or such members from office. When all or a majority of the members of the board of health of a general or city health district are so removed from office the district advisory council or the mayor of the city, upon notice of such removal, shall within 30 days after receipt of such notice select a new board of health or members to fill the vacancies caused by removal, and if the district advisory council or mayor fails within 60 days to select such board or such member or members the State commissioner of health, with the approval off the public health council, may appoint a board of health for such general or city health district or fill the vacancies caused by removal.

SEC. 1261-26. In addition to the duties now required of boards of health, it shall be the duty of each district board of health to study and record the prevalence of disease within its district and provide for the prompt diagnosis and control of communicable diseases. The district board of health may also provide for the medical and dental supervision of school children, for the free treatment of cases of venereal diseases, for the inspection of schools, public institutions, jails, workhouses, children's homes, infirmaries, and other charitable, benevolent, or correctional institutions. The district board of health may

also provide for the inspection of dairies, stores, restaurants, hotels, and other places where food is manufactured, handled, stored, sold, or offered for sale, and for the medical inspection of persons employed therein. The district board of health may also provide for the inspection and abatement of nuisances dangerous to public health or comfort, and may take such steps as are necessary to protect the public health and to prevent disease.

Provided, That in the medical supervision of school children as herein provided no medical or surgical treatment shall be administered to any minor school child except upon the written request of a parent or guardian of such child: *And provided further*, That any information regarding any diseased condition or defect found as a result of any medical school examination shall be communicated only to the parent or guardian of such child, and if in writing shall be in a sealed envelope addressed to such parent or guardian.

SEC. 1261-27. Each district board of health may provide for the carrying on of such laboratory work as is necessary for the proper conduct of its work. It may establish a district laboratory or may contract with any existing laboratory within or convenient to the district for the performance of such work, or may unite with another district in the establishment of a joint laboratory. It shall be the duty of all State institutions supported in whole or in part by public funds to furnish such laboratory service as may be required by any district board of health under terms to be agreed upon. Any contract for the furnishing of laboratory service to a district board of health and any proposal for the establishment of a joint laboratory shall be subject to the approval of the State commissioner of health. In the operation of such laboratories standard methods approved by the State commissioner of health shall be used.

SEC. 1261-28. Each district board of health may provide for the free treatment of cases of gonorrhea, syphilis, and chancreoid. It may establish and maintain one or more clinics for such purpose and may provide for the necessary medical and nursing service therefor. The district board of health may provide for the quarantine of such carriers of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancreoid as the State commissioner of health shall order to be quarantined. It shall use due diligence in the prevention of such venereal diseases and shall carry out all orders and regulations of the State department of health in connection therewith.

SEC. 1261-31. The district health commissioner may make or cause to be made frequent inspection of all county infirmaries, children's homes, workhouses, jails, or other charitable, benevolent, or penal institutions in the district, including physical examination of the inmates whenever necessary, and may make or cause to be made such laboratory examinations of such inmates as may be requested by any State or county official having jurisdiction over such institution.

SEC. 1261-36. The county commissioners of any county or the council of any city may furnish suitable quarters for any board of health or health department having jurisdiction over all or a major part of such county or city in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 1261-38. The treasurer of a city which constitutes a health district shall be the custodian of the health fund of such city health district. The county treasurer of a county which constitutes all or the major portion of a general health district shall be the custodian of the health fund of that health district. The auditor of a county which constitutes all or a major portion of a general health district shall act as the auditor of the general health district. The auditor of a city which constitutes a city health district shall act as the auditor of a city health district. Expenses of the district

board of health or of a general health district shall be paid on the warrant of the county auditor issued on vouchers approved by the district board of health and signed by the district health commissioner. Expenses of a board of health or health department of a city health district shall be paid on the warrant of the auditor of the city issued on vouchers approved by the board of health or health department of a city health district and signed by the city health commissioner.

SEC. 1261-39. When any general or city health district has been duly organized as provided by this act and has employed for whole or part time service a health commissioner the chairman of the board of health or the principal executive officer of the department of health, as the case may be, shall semi-annually, on the first day of January and of July, certify such fact to the State commissioner of health, stating the salary paid such health commissioner and to the public health nurse and clerk, if any, during the preceding six months. If such board of health or health department has complied with the orders and regulations of the State department of health and has truly and faithfully complied with the provisions of this act, the State commissioner of health shall indorse such facts on the certificate and shall transmit the certificate to the auditor of State, who shall thereupon draw a voucher on the treasurer of State to the order of the custodian of the funds of such health district, payable out of the general revenue fund, in amount equal to one-half of the amount paid by the district board of health or health department to such health commissioner, public health nurse, and clerk during such semi-annual period: *Provided*, That if the amount paid by such district board of health or health department during any six months is in excess of \$2,000, the amount to be paid by the auditor of State shall be \$1,000 and no more, and no payment shall be made unless the certificate of the district board of health or health department shall have been indorsed by the State commissioner of health as herein provided.

SEC. 1261-40. The board of health of a general health district shall annually, on or before the first Monday of April, estimate in itemized form the amounts needed for the current expenses of such districts [sic] for the fiscal year beginning on the first day of January next ensuing. Such estimate shall be certified to the county auditor and by him submitted to the budget commissioners, which may reduce any item or items in such estimate, but may not increase any item or the aggregate of all items. The aggregate amount as fixed by the budget commissioners shall be apportioned by the county auditor among the townships and municipalities composing the health district on the basis of taxable valuations in such townships and municipalities. The district board of health shall certify to the county auditor the amount due from the State as its share of the salaries of the district health commissioner and public health nurse and clerk, if employed, for the next fiscal year, which shall be deducted from the total of such estimate before an apportionment is made. The county auditor, when making his semiannual apportionment of funds, shall retain at each such semiannual apportionment one-half the amount so apportioned to each township and municipality. Such moneys shall be placed in a separate fund, to be known as the "district health fund." When a general health district is composed of townships and municipalities in two or more counties the county auditor making the original apportionment shall certify to the auditor of each county concerned the amount apportioned to each township and municipality in such county. Each auditor shall withhold from the semi-annual apportionment to each such township or municipality the amount so certified and shall pay the amounts so withheld to the custodian of the funds of the health district concerned, to be credited to the district health fund.

Where any general health district has been united with a city health district located therein the mayor of the city shall annually, on or before the first day of June, certify to the county auditor the total amount due for the ensuing fiscal year from the municipalities and townships in the district, as provided in the contract between such city and the district advisory council of the original health district. The county auditor shall thereupon apportion the amount so certified to the townships and municipalities and withhold the sums so apportioned as herein provided.

Sec. 4404. The council of each city, constituting a city health district, shall establish a board of health, composed of five members, to be appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council, to serve without compensation, and a majority of whom shall be a quorum. The mayor shall be president by virtue of his office: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as interfering with the authority of a municipality constituting a municipal [city] health district making provision by charter for health administration other than as in this section provided.

Sec. 4405. If any such city fails or refuses to establish a board of health, the State commissioner of health, with the approval of the public health council, may appoint a health commissioner therefor and fix his salary and term of office. Such health commissioner shall have the same powers and perform the duties granted to or imposed upon boards of health, except that rules, regulations, or orders of a general character and required to be published made by such health commissioners [sic] shall be approved by the State commissioner of health. The salary of the health commissioner so appointed and all necessary expenses incurred by him in performing the duties of the board of health shall be paid by and be a valid claim against such municipality.

Sec. 4408. In any city health district the board of health or person or persons performing the duties of a board of health shall appoint for whole or part-time service a health commissioner and may appoint such public health nurses, clerks, physicians, and other persons as they deem necessary.

Sec. 4413. The board of health of a city may make such orders and regulations as it deems necessary for its own government, for the public health, the prevention or restriction of disease, and the prevention, abatement, or suppression of nuisances. Orders and regulations not for the government of the board but intended for the general public shall be adopted, advertised, recorded, and certified as are ordinances of municipalities, and the record thereof shall be given in all courts of the State the same force and effect as is given such ordinances: *Provided, however*, That in cases of emergency caused by epidemics of contagious or infectious diseases or conditions or events endangering the public health such boards may declare such orders and regulations to be emergency measures, and such orders and regulations shall become immediately effective without such advertising, recording, and certifying.

Sec. 2. Members of boards of health of general health districts appointed in accordance with the provisions of 1261-17 and 1261-18 of the general code who are residents in the townships or villages of the general health district for which they are appointed shall be and continue as members of the board of health of the general health districts composed of the townships and villages as provided by this act which were contained in the general health districts for which they were appointed. Vacancies in boards of health in general health districts caused by nonresidence shall be filled as provided by this act for other vacancies. Each board of health in a general health district shall meet within 10 days of the taking effect of this act, and shall adopt a budget for the year 1920, which shall be immediately transmitted to the auditor of the district, who shall submit the same to the district advisory council at a meet-

ing to be called by him at his office within five days of the receipt of such budget. The district advisory council shall review such budget in accordance with the provisions of this act, and when reviewed and approved by the district advisory council such budget shall be apportioned among the townships and villages as provided by this act.

SEC. 3. That original sections 1261-16, 1261-17, 1261-18, 1261-19, 1261-20, 1261-21, 1261-22, 1261-23, 1261-25, 1261-26, 1261-27, 1261-28, 1261-31, 1261-34, 1261-35, 1261-36, 1261-38, 1261-39, 1261-40, 4404, 4405, 4408, 4413, of the General Code be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

State Park Sanitary Districts—Designation—Appointment of Sanitary Inspector—Reports of Communicable Diseases—Sale of Milk from Infected Premises—Water Supplies—Installation of Plumbing and Drainage—Disposal of Human Excreta, Sewage, Garbage, Refuse, and Manure—Construction and Cleaning of Privies and Toilets—Sewer Connections—Abatement of Nuisances—Keeping of Hogs—Inspection of Food Places—Sale of Meat, Dairy Products, and Other Food—Protection of Food from Contamination—Cutting and Sale of Natural Ice. (Reg. Dept. of H., Effective July 1, 1920.)

REGULATION 105 [*Sanitary districts designated*].—The bodies of water and adjacent State lands described and designated in section 469 of the General Code of Ohio as Buckeye Lake, Indian Lake, Lake St. Marys, the Portage Lakes, and Lake Loramie, and surrounding lands extending back one-fourth of a mile therefrom, are hereby designated, for purposes of sanitary control, respectively, as Buckeye Lake sanitary district, Indian Lake sanitary district, Lake St. Marys sanitary district, the Portage Lakes sanitary district, and Lake Loramie sanitary district.

REG. 106 [*Sanitary inspector*].—For sanitary purposes and for the purpose of enforcing these regulations governing sanitation in the area described and designated in the preceding regulation as a sanitary district, the State commissioner of health shall appoint a sanitary inspector who, under the direction and supervision of the State commissioner of health, shall represent the State department of health in the enforcement of these regulations.

REG. 107 [*Communicable diseases*].—Immediately upon receipt of a report or a rumor of the existence of a case of smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic meningitis, acute poliomyelitis, or any other disease required by law or by the State department of health to be reported and quarantined, the sanitary inspector shall notify the health commissioner within whose jurisdiction such case occurs.

REG. 108 [*Communicable disease in family of milk handler*].—When scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, or other dangerous or infectious disease shall occur in the family of a dairyman or among his employees, or in a house in which milk is kept for sale, the sanitary inspector shall order the sale of milk to be stopped and shall immediately report the case and his action thereon to the health commissioner within whose jurisdiction such person resides.

REG. 109 [*Water supplies*].—No public or private water supply shall be used in a sanitary district unless such supply has been examined and approved by the sanitary inspector in the name of the State department of health. Any water supply found to be contaminated and unsafe for domestic use shall be condemned as a public nuisance and shall be made unavailable for use and be permanently abandoned. If a water supply is found to be subject to

possible contamination and can be made safe by removing the source of contamination or by other corrective measures, it shall be placarded as "unsafe" and shall not be again used until corrections have been made as ordered by the sanitary inspector.

REG. 110 [*Plumbing and drainage*].—All plumbing and drainage in or for any building of any kind whatsoever constructed within the limits of a sanitary district as described and designated in regulation 105 shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of part 4 (sanitation) of the Ohio building code, sections 12600-137 to 12600-273 of the General Code of Ohio, which for the purposes herein expressed is made a part of these regulations.

REG. 111 [*Abandoned wells and cisterns*].—No person shall use a well or cistern as a receptacle for night soil, garbage, house slops, or other putrescible or filthy substance. When a well or cistern is abandoned as a source of water supply, it shall be filled to the surface with rock, gravel, earth, or other suitable material.

REG. 112 [*House wastes, sewage, etc.*].—No person shall use any street, road, alley, public way, sidewalk, or the gutter or ditch in any street, alley, road, public way, or sidewalk for the drainage of house slops, soapsuds, sewage, liquid manures, or any other putrescible or offensive wastes. Nor shall any person use a storm-water drain constructed for the purpose of carrying storm water, roof water, cistern overflow, or water of like character, as a means of disposing of house slops, soapsuds, sewage, liquid manures, or other putrescible or offensive wastes.

REG. 113 [*Permits for privies, privy vaults, chemical privy tanks, and sewage-disposal equipment*].—No privy, privy vault, chemical privy tank, or sewage-disposal equipment shall be constructed or installed until a permit has been issued by the sanitary inspector in the name of the State department of health. Application for a permit to construct or install a privy, privy vault, chemical privy tank, or sewage-disposal equipment shall be made to the sanitary inspector. Before issuing a permit the sanitary inspector shall inspect the premises on which the privy, privy vault, chemical privy tank, or sewage-disposal equipment is to be constructed or installed and shall satisfy himself that the provisions of these regulations with respect to such constructions can be and will be carried out. It shall be the duty of the sanitary inspector to inspect privies, privy vaults, chemical privy tanks, and sewage-disposal equipment before they are used and to prohibit their use if not constructed in accordance with these regulations.

REG. 114 [*Privies and privy vaults*].—In the issuance of a permit for the construction and use of a privy and the privy vault the following specifications shall apply: The privy shall be provided with a vault or other receptacle as herein specified and no pit privy shall be used. The construction of the superstructure and vault or other receptacle shall be such as to prevent access to the vault of flies, insects, rats, chickens, or other animals. The vault or other receptacle shall be constructed to facilitate cleaning without removing the contents through the superstructure. The vault shall be suitably ventilated. No privy or privy vault shall be located within 2 feet of any lot line, 20 feet of any street line or building of human occupancy, or 50 feet of any school building or any well, spring, cistern, or other source of water supply. No overflow or drain from a privy vault shall be permitted unless the vault is located at least 300 feet from any well, spring, cistern, or other source of water supply, and the soil formations within a depth of 10 feet below the surface are sufficiently free from ground water and are sufficiently porous to facilitate the absorption of the liquid. Where porous limestone formations are encountered no overflow

or drain shall be permitted. No discharge or exposure of the liquid at the surface shall be permitted and such liquid shall be disposed of by means of a leaching well or other leaching device. No privy vault shall be connected to a sewer.

REG. 115. [*Chemical privy tanks*].—For the purpose of these regulations a chemical privy tank shall be construed to be a water-tight receptacle supplied regularly with a sufficient amount of caustic or other chemical substance to sterilize and deodorize the contents completely and continuously. This definition does not include the chemical commode or other similar portable receptacle. The specifications for privies and privy vaults (regulation 114) shall apply to a chemical privy tank and the superstructure for the same, except that such chemical privy tank and the superstructure may be located adjacent to a dwelling but without a direct entrance therefrom.

REG. 116 [*Sewage-disposal equipment*].—For the purpose of these regulations sewage shall be construed to consist of the liquid wastes from plumbing fixtures, including the wastes from water-closets, urinals, lavatories, bathtubs, sinks, laundry tubs, floor drains, and other sanitary fixtures. In the absence of a sanitary sewer, sewage from a building shall be disposed of in a manner to prevent a nuisance and avoid contamination of a water supply, watercourse, reservoir, or other body of water. No sewage-disposal equipment or means of sewage disposal shall be provided until a permit therefor is issued as required by regulation 113. In the issuance of a permit the following specifications shall apply: The sewage shall be discharged through a water-tight sewer into a tank of water-tight construction having a tight, substantial cover with a manhole for entrance and cleaning. Such tank shall have a capacity of 50 gallons per person tributary and shall be suitably ventilated. Such tank shall be located at least 2 feet from any lot line, 20 feet from any building of human occupancy, and 30 feet from any well, spring, cistern, or other source of water supply. No overflow from such tank shall be permitted unless such overflow is conveyed in a water-tight sewer to a leaching well or other suitable subsurface leaching device. Such leaching well shall have dimensions at least as great as the water-tight tank. It shall have a tight, substantial cover with a manhole. A leaching well shall not be permitted unless the soil formations within a depth of 10 feet below the surface are sufficiently free from ground water and are sufficiently porous to facilitate the absorption of the effluent sewage. A leaching well or other leaching device shall be located at least 100 feet from any water-tight cistern or any building of human occupancy and at least 300 feet from any well, spring, or other source of water supply. No overflow from a leaching well or other leaching device shall be permitted. No sewage tank or leaching well shall be connected to a sewer.

REG. 117 [*Sanitary sewers; abandoned vaults*].—No privy, privy vault, chemical privy tank, or sewage-disposal equipment shall be constructed or installed where a sanitary sewer is accessible. When a sanitary sewer is constructed so as to be accessible to premises any privy, privy vault, chemical privy tank, or sewage-disposal equipment on such premises shall be abandoned and connection shall be made direct to the sewer. Abandoned privy vaults and sewage-disposal equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and filled to the surface of the surrounding ground with earth, ashes, or other suitable filling material. Abandoned chemical privy tanks shall be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and removed. It shall be the duty of the sanitary inspector to see that abandoned privy vaults, chemical privy tanks, and sewage-disposal equipment are properly cleaned, disinfected, and filled or removed.

REG. 118 [*Cleaning privy vaults and chemical privy tanks*].—All privy vaults and chemical privy tanks shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once each year. Under no circumstances shall a privy vault or chemical privy tank be allowed to become filled to the top. The cleaning of privy vaults and chemical privy tanks and the removal of night soil, sewage sludge, swill, garbage, and other filthy or offensive substances shall be done only at such time and in such manner as the sanitary inspector shall specify.

REG. 119 [*Permit to remove night soil*].—No tenant, occupant, or owner, or agent of such tenant, occupant, or owner of any building or premises shall remove or permit or cause to be removed any of the contents of any privy vault, chemical privy tank, or other receptacle for sewage without a permit from the sanitary inspector. Such permit shall be in writing and shall state the conditions under which such removal shall be made.

REG. 120 [*Manure*].—From every livery stable, and from all private premises within 100 feet of a house of human habitation, where more than two animals of the horse, mule, or cattle kind are kept, the manure shall be removed at least once each month, and as much oftener as the sanitary inspector may deem necessary. In no case shall manure be allowed to accumulate until it becomes a nuisance.

REG. 121 [*Manure bins*].—Every person owning or keeping in a stable, stall, or compartment any animal of the horse, mule, or cattle kind shall maintain and use a durably made receptacle or bin for the manure that may accumulate. This receptacle or bin must be water-tight and fly proof and have a tight-fitting lid. In no event or circumstance shall manure or refuse be thrown or deposited in any alley, street, road, lane, or public place, or suffered to remain therein.

REG. 122 [*Garbage*].—Garbage, which shall be held to include kitchen wastes, dead animals or fish, butcher's offal, or any other vegetable or animal refuse, shall not be allowed to collect on the premises of any person, or be thrown into any street, alley, road, lane, or place, or into any body of flowing or standing water or excavation within the sanitary district. Garbage shall be stored in water-tight metal cans, with tight-fitting lids, and it shall be the duty of each person owning or operating a hotel, restaurant, lunch room, lunch counter, butcher shop, grocery, or other place where garbage may accumulate to provide and use water-tight metal cans of suitable size for the storage of such wastes; likewise it shall be the duty of each householder to provide a water-tight metal can, with tight-fitting lid, for the storage of the garbage of the household.

REG. 123 [*Nuisances*].—Where a nuisance is found in any building or upon any ground or premises within the sanitary district, notice in writing shall be given by the sanitary inspector to the owner or occupant of such building or premises to abate such nuisance. The time for complying with the order shall be specified in such notice. In case of neglect or refusal to abate the nuisance in accordance with such notice the sanitary inspector shall cause said owner or occupant to be prosecuted as provided by law.

REG. 124 [*Hogs*].—The keeping of hogs is prohibited in any sanitary district between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of November, except that where hog pens are so located as to be distant at least 300 feet from any house used for human habitation other than the residence of the owner of the hogs and at least 100 feet distant from any reservoir, public way, street, or road, hogs may be kept in such pens throughout the year.

REG. 125 [*Dairy inspection*].—The sanitary inspector shall inspect all dairies and slaughter houses and all other places where food for human consumption

is manufactured, stored, handled, sold, or offered for sale, and shall have authority to enter any house, place, vehicle, or yard for such purpose.

REG. 126 [*Permit to sell meat or milk*].—No person shall engage in the business of selling meat or milk within a sanitary district until a permit has been issued by the sanitary inspector. Application for such permit shall be filed with the sanitary inspector, and before granting a permit he shall make a thorough inspection of the cows, buildings, vehicles, and appliances which the applicant proposes to use. The sanitary inspector shall keep for public inspection a record of the name, residence, and place of business of all persons engaged in the sale of meat or milk.

REG. 127 [*Milk*].—No person shall sell or have for sale any unwholesome, impure, diluted, or adulterated milk, or milk from diseased cows, or from cows fed on garbage, wet distillery wastes, or decomposing or unhealthful food of any character, nor cheese nor butter made from such milk, and no person shall sell any milk which has been skimmed in whole or in part, unless at the time he sells such milk he truly informs the purchasers of the fact of such skimming.

REG. 128 [*Insanitary conditions at dairy*].—If upon inspection the sanitary inspector shall find that at any dairy, milk from which is sold in any sanitary district, insanitary conditions exist or that the cows, cow stables, milk houses, milk utensils, or vehicles are not kept in a clean and sanitary condition, he shall notify the owner of his findings and shall prohibit the sale of milk from such dairy until such conditions are corrected. Thereafter no milk from such dairy shall be sold in a sanitary district until permission, in writing, is given the owner of such dairy by the sanitary inspector.

REG. 129 [*Unwholesome food*].—No person shall bring into or sell or offer for sale in a sanitary district any cattle, sheep, hog, or lamb, or any meat, fish, game, or poultry, nor any vegetables, fruits, or other articles of food that are diseased, unsound, or unwholesome or that, for any reason, are judged by the sanitary inspector to be unfit for human food.

REG. 130 [*Immature meat*].—No butcher or other person shall bring into a sanitary district or sell or offer for sale for human food any calf or any part of the meat thereof which at the time it was killed was less than 4 weeks old, or any pig or any part of the meat thereof which at the time it was killed was less than 5 weeks old, or any lamb or any part of the meat thereof which at the time it was killed was less than 8 weeks old.

REG. 131 [*Protection of food from dust, flies, etc.*].—The body of any animal or part thereof which is to be used for food shall not be carted or carried through any street, road, lane, alley, or public way unless it be so covered as to protect it from dust and dirt, and no meat, poultry, game, or fish shall be hung or exposed for sale in any street or public way outside of any shop or store or in the open window or doorway thereof. All fruit, vegetables, or foodstuffs to be eaten without being cooked, and all bread, cakes, pies, or other pastry shall be protected against flies, dust, dirt, or other thing that would make them unwholesome or unfit for human consumption. From April 1 to November 1 meat, poultry, game, and fish offered for sale shall be protected from flies, dust, and dirt by a fine screen.

REG. 132 [*Protection against dogs*].—Grocers or other persons displaying fruit, vegetables, or other foodstuffs on any sidewalk, street, road, alley, public way, or other place shall protect such fruit, vegetables, or other foodstuffs against contamination by dogs or other animals.

REG. 133 [*Permit to cut or sell natural ice*].—No natural ice shall be cut within a sanitary district or be brought into the district for the purpose of being sold or used for domestic purposes until a permit therefor shall have

been issued by the sanitary inspector. Before granting such a permit the sanitary inspector shall investigate the source from which the natural ice is to be or has been cut and shall assure himself that such source has not been contaminated. He shall also investigate the manner in which such ice is to be stored and handled and shall assure himself that the ice, as it will be delivered to the consumer, shall be safe for domestic use.

Public Water Supplies, Water Treatment Plants, Sewerage Systems, Sewage Treatment Works, and Plumbing, Drainage, and Sanitary Equipment—Submission and Approval of Plans for. (Reg. Dept. of H., Effective July 1, 1920.)

REG. 102 [*Plans for water supply, sewerage, etc.*].—Plans for proposed improvements in water supply, sewerage, and sewage and wastes disposal shall be submitted to and approved by the State department of health prior to the installation of the same. This regulation shall apply to the following classes of improvements:

(a) Proposed public water supplies, improvements in public water supplies, water filtration and treatment plants and other changes in water works systems, proposed public sewerage, sewerage systems, methods of sewage treatment and disposal and changes in the same, for incorporated municipalities or parts thereof, unincorporated communities, county sewer districts, and other lands in a county outside of incorporated municipalities. A public water supply shall be construed to mean a water supply to be used by three or more consumers and shall not include water supplies for less than three dwellings. A public sewerage system or sewage disposal system shall be construed to mean a sewerage system or sewage disposal system to be used for the service of three or more dwellings or other buildings contributing sewage and shall not include systems for less than three dwellings or buildings.

(b) Proposed water supplies, improvements in water supplies, water filtration and treatment plants, and other changes in waterworks systems, proposed sewerage, sewerage systems, methods of sewage treatment and disposal and changes in same, for State, county, district, and municipal public institutions, privately owned institutions, universities, colleges, seminaries, schools, clubs, factories, and other places of employment, churches and other public, quasi-public, and privately owned institutions, buildings, and places used for the assemblage or employment of persons. Such water supplies shall be construed to mean supplies to be used or to be made available for use for drinking, cooking, bathing, or any domestic purpose.

REG. 103 [*Application for approval*].—The following provisions shall apply to the submission of plans of proposed water supply, sewerage, and sewage and wastes disposal improvements for the approval of the State department of health:

A. Such plans shall be submitted to the State department of health in duplicate and shall be accompanied by (1) specifications in duplicate; (2) a report prepared by the designing engineer giving data regarding the project; and (3) a communication addressed to the State department of health, referring to the plans and making request for their approval. Such communication shall be signed by the proper public official in the case of a public improvement, or if not an improvement to be made at public expense by the person, firm, or corporation proposing to install the same.

B. If the improvement relates to the water supply, sewerage, or sewage disposal of a municipality, or part thereof, the plans therefor shall have received the approval of the council, or other governing body or managing officer of the

municipality prior to their submission to the State department of health, and evidence of such approval shall accompany the plans: *Provided*, That the commissioner of health may waive such requirement in case the improvement is to be made by and at the expense of a person, firm, or corporation.

C. If the improvement relates to the water supply, sewerage, or sewage disposal of an unincorporated community, a county sewer district or part thereof, or of other land in a county outside a municipality, the plans therefor shall have received the approval of the board of county commissioners prior to their submission to the State department of health and evidence of such approval shall accompany the plans: *Provided*, That the commissioner of health may waive such requirement in case the improvement is to be made by and at the expense of a person, firm, or corporation.

D. If the improvement relates to the water supply, sewerage, or sewage disposal of a public institution, private institution, factory, or other building or place used for the assemblage or employment of persons, the commissioner of health may at his discretion require the submission of evidence of approval of the plans by proper local officials.

E. Such plans and the accompanying specifications and other papers shall contain sufficient detail and information to permit a clear understanding and an intelligent review of the project, and when they are lacking in such detail or information additional or supplemental plans and specifications as required shall be submitted to the State department of health in the same manner as is required in the case of original plans.

F. If, after investigation of plans and specifications, alterations or revisions are required by the State department of health, such changes shall be incorporated in revised plans and specifications which shall be submitted to the State department of health in the same manner as is required in the case of original plans.

G. When plans and specifications (in duplicate) have been submitted officially to the State department of health, one copy of such plans and specifications shall be retained and filed by the State department of health, and following action on said plans by the State department of health the other set shall be returned to the official or person by whom they were submitted. The returned plans shall be suitably marked to show the approval or disapproval of said plans by the State department of health. No approval of plans shall be in full effect until such plans have been marked as provided herein; and no plan shall be considered as approved unless said plan is an exact duplicate of the plan bearing marks showing approval by the State department of health. The installation shall be made in strict accordance with the approved plans. If any change or modification is deemed necessary or desirable by the public officials or person, firm, or corporation having charge of the work, such change or modification shall be incorporated in revised plans and specifications, which shall be submitted to the State department of health in the same manner as is required in the case of original plans.

REG. 104 [*Plans and specifications for plumbing, drainage, and sanitary equipment*].—Plans and specifications for proposed installations of plumbing, drainage, and sanitary equipment in buildings coming within the jurisdiction of the State inspector of plumbing shall be submitted to and approved by the State department of health before the contract for installation has been awarded. This shall apply to all improvements in every class and character of buildings, except single or double dwellings, unless such building is located within a municipality or other political subdivision wherein ordinances or regulations have been adopted and are being enforced by the proper authorities regulating plumbing or prescribing the character thereof.

A. Such plans shall be submitted to the State department of health in duplicate and shall be accompanied by specifications in duplicate.

B. Such plans and the accompanying specifications and other papers shall contain sufficient detail and information to permit a clear understanding and an intelligent review of the project, and when they are lacking in such detail or information additional or supplemental plans and specifications as required shall be submitted to the State department of health in the same manner as is required in the case of original plans.

C. If, after investigation of plans and specifications, alterations or revisions are required by the State department of health, such changes shall be incorporated in revised plans and specifications, which shall be submitted to the State department of health in the same manner as is required in the case of original plans.

D. When plans and specifications in duplicate have been submitted officially to the State department of health, one copy of such plans and specifications shall be retained and filed by the State department of health, and following action on said plans by the State department of health the other set shall be returned to the official or person by whom they were submitted. The returned plans shall be suitably marked to show the approval or disapproval of said plans by the State department of health. No approval of plans shall be in full effect until such plans have been marked as provided herein; and no plan shall be considered as approved unless said plan is an exact duplicate of the plan bearing marks showing approval by the State department of health. The installation shall be made in strict accordance with the approved plans. If any change or modification is deemed necessary or desirable by the public officials or person, firm, or corporation having charge of the work, such change or modification shall be incorporated in revised plans and specifications, which shall be submitted to the State department of health in the same manner as is required in the case of original plans.

E. The application for a permit to install plumbing, drainage, and sanitary equipment shall be made on the form prescribed by the State department of health and said application shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed by section 1261-6 of the general code.

Ice Cream Parlors and Soda Fountains—Sterilization of Utensils—Cleanliness of Refrigerators, Ice Cream Containers, and Milk and Cream Cans—Employees—Use of Straws. (Reg. Dept. of H., Effective July 1, 1920.)

REGULATION 95 [*Sanitation*].—In order that the sale of ice cream, sodas, soda-fountain sundries, and other beverages may be conducted under sanitary conditions the operators of ice-cream parlors, soda fountains, and other establishments serving beverages are hereby required to dispense such goods only in clean or sterile containers. To this end it is ordered that all such establishments be provided with facilities for the thorough cleansing of dippers, glasses, spoons, serving dishes, and any other vessel or utensil coming in contact with ice cream, sodas, soda-fountain sundries, or other beverages.

REG. 96 [*Equipment for cleansing or sterilization*].—Facilities for the cleansing or sterilizing of dippers, glasses, spoons, serving dishes, and any other vessel or utensil coming in contact with ice cream, sodas, soda-fountain sundries, or other beverages shall include—

(a) An adequate supply of hot and cold water of a quality suitable for drinking purposes.

(b) Suitable arrangements for supplying boiling water, live steam, or hot air at a temperature of not less than 250° Fahrenheit.

(c) Suitable provision for taking care of clean or sterile glasses, dishes, other vessels and utensils, so as to keep same clean until wanted for use.

(d) Spoons must be exposed to boiling water, live steam, or hot air at not less than 250° Fahrenheit for a period of not less than five minutes.

REG. 97 [*Procedure*].—All dishes and utensils after each individual service shall be first washed by rinsing in cold water, then thoroughly washing in hot water with soap or suitable cleansing powder, or exposed to live steam, boiling water, or hot air at a temperature of not less than 250° Fahrenheit for a period of five minutes, then rinsing in clean cold water and draining.

In lieu of the above requirement or when it is found impossible or inexpedient to use live steam, boiling water, or hot air, sterile dishes, cups, and spoons, manufactured from paper, wood, or any other suitable material, handled in a sanitary manner and used for one service only, will be allowed.

REG. 98 [*Refrigerators*].—Refrigerators at soda fountains shall be kept clean by washing with hot water and soap or washing powder.

REG. 99 [*Employees*].—Employees in such establishments shall be cleanly in person and dress, free from infectious and contagious disease, and trained in the conduct of their work.

REG. 100 [*Use of straws*].—The use of straws is forbidden except when such straws are protected from dust, dirt, and handling by employees or others.

REG. 101 [*Cleansing of containers*].—As soon as empty all ice-cream containers, milk and cream cans shall be thoroughly rinsed with cold water and covered, so that no foreign matter may enter said containers or cans.

Common Towels, Common Drinking Cups, and Common Drinking and Eating Utensils—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Dept. of H., Effective July 1, 1920.)

REGULATION 136 [*Common towel forbidden*].—No person, firm, or corporation owning, in charge of, or in control of any lavatory or wash room in any hotel, lodging house, restaurant, factory, store, office building, railway or trolley station, or public conveyance by land or water shall provide in or about such lavatory or wash room any towel for common use. The term "common use" in this regulation shall be construed to mean for use by more than one person without cleansing.

REG. 137 [*Common drinking cups and drinking and eating utensils forbidden*].—The use of common drinking cups and of common drinking or eating utensils in any public place or public institution; or in any hotel, saloon, lodging house, theater, factory, store, school, or public hall; or in any railway or trolley car or ferryboat; or in any railway or trolley station or ferryhouse; or the furnishing of any such common drinking cup or drinking or eating utensil for common use in any such place is prohibited.

The term "common use" in this regulation shall be construed to mean for use by more than one person without adequate cleansing.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Dept. of H., Effective July 1, 1920.)

REGULATION 134 [*Spitting in public places forbidden*].—Spitting on the floor of public buildings or buildings used for public assemblage or upon the floors or platforms or any part of any railroad or trolley car or ferryboat or any other public conveyance is forbidden.

Coughing and Sneezing—Nose and Mouth to be Covered. (Reg. Dept. of H., Effective July 1, 1920.)

REGULATION 135 [*Unguarded coughing and sneezing in public places forbidden*].—In order to prevent the conveyance of infected material to others all persons are required in coughing and sneezing to cover properly the nose and mouth with a handkerchief or other protective substitute.

It shall also be the duty of every person to observe all such regulations as may be issued by the State commissioner of health to prevent the transfer of infective material from the nose and mouth.

Barber Shops and Places Where Manicuring or Chiropody is Done—Sanitary Regulations Governing. (Reg. Dept. of H., Effective July 1, 1920.)

REGULATION 138 [*Barbers and barber shops*].—Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall keep such barber shop at all times in a clean and sanitary condition.

No person shall act as a barber who is affected with syphilis in the infective stage or with any other communicable disease enumerated in this code, or with any communicable affection of the skin.

The hands of the barber shall be thoroughly washed with soap and water before serving each customer.

Brushes and combs shall be cleansed with soap and water after each day's use.

Shaving mugs and brushes shall be thoroughly rinsed in hot water after each use thereof.

There shall be a separate clean towel for each customer. The headrest shall be covered with a clean towel or paper.

Alum or other material used to stop the flow of blood shall be applied in powdered or liquid form only.

After the handling of a customer affected with any eruption, or whose skin is broken out, or is inflamed or contains pus, the hands of the barber shall be immediately disinfected. This shall be done by thorough washing with soap and water, followed by rinsing in alcohol (70 to 80 per cent) or in a solution of corrosive sublimate (1 to 1,000), or by the use of some equally efficient disinfectant.

The instruments used for a customer affected with any of the above-named disorders shall be made safe immediately after such use by washing with soap and water and dipping for one minute in a 10 per cent solution of commercial (40 per cent) formalin; or dipping for three minutes in alcohol (70 to 80 per cent), or by the use of some equally efficient disinfectant.

No cup or brush which has been used in the shaving of a customer affected with any of the above infectious disorders of the face shall be used for another customer unless the cup shall have been emptied and cleansed by boiling water and furnished with fresh soap and the brush has been sterilized by a three minutes' exposure to alcohol (70 to 80 per cent), or to a corrosive sublimate solution (1 to 1,000), or by the use of some equally efficient disinfectant.

REG. 139 [*Manicures and chiropodists*].—The utensils and instruments employed by manicures and chiropodists in pursuit of their occupations shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

After serving customers affected with a visible skin disease the hands and instruments of the operators shall be immediately cleansed and sterilized as required for shaving utensils.

REG. 140 [*Copies of regulations 138 and 139 to be posted*].—Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop or place where manicuring or chiropody is done shall post in a conspicuous place a copy of regulations 138 and 139.

Dead Bodies—Transportation. (Reg. Dept. of H., Effective July 1, 1920.)

REGULATION 48 [*Transit permit and transit label*].—A transit permit and transit label issued by the proper health authorities shall be required for each dead body transported by common carrier.

The transit permit shall state the name, sex, color, and age of the deceased, the cause and date of death, the initial and terminal points, the date and route of shipment, a statement as to the method of preparation of the body, the date of issuance, the signature of the undertaker, and the signature and official title of the officer issuing the permit.

The transit label shall state the place and date of death, the name of the deceased, the name of the escort or consignee, the initial and terminal points, the date of issuance, and the signature and official title of the officer issuing the permit. This label shall be attached to the outside case.

REG. 49 [*Transportation of bodies dead of acute contagious disease*].—The transportation of bodies dead of smallpox, plague, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic sore throat), scarlet fever (scarlet rash, scarlatina), shall be permitted only under the following conditions:

The body shall be thoroughly embalmed with an approved disinfectant fluid by an embalmer licensed in the State of Ohio or in the State in which the death occurred, all orifices shall be closed with absorbent cotton, the body shall be washed with the disinfectant fluid, enveloped in a sheet saturated with the same, and placed at once in the coffin or casket, which shall be immediately closed, and the coffin or casket, or the outside case containing the same, shall be metal or metal lined and hermetically and permanently sealed.

REG. 50 [*Transportation of other bodies*].—The transportation of bodies dead of any diseases other than those mentioned in regulation 49 shall be permitted under the following conditions:

(A) When the destination can be reached within 24 hours after death the body, if embalmed by an embalmer licensed in the State of Ohio, or in the State in which the death occurred, shall be placed in a casket or coffin, and incased in an outside case of substantial construction. If not embalmed, the body shall be placed in a casket or coffin which shall be incased in a strong outer box made of good sound lumber not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick, all joints must be tongued and grooved, top and bottom put on with cleats or cross-pieces, all put securely together, and be tightly closed with white lead, asphalt varnish, or paraffin paint, and a rubber gasket placed on the upper edge between the lid and box.

(B) When the destination can not be reached within 24 hours after death, the body shall be thoroughly embalmed and the coffin or casket placed in an outside case of substantial construction.

REG. 51 [*Disinterred bodies*].—No disinterred body dead from any disease or cause shall be transported by common carrier unless approval of the disinterment and removal has first been given in writing by the health commissioner having jurisdiction at the place of disinterment, and transit permit and transit label shall be required as provided in regulation 48.

The disinterment and transportation of bodies dead of diseases mentioned in regulation 49 shall not be allowed except by special permission of the health authorities at both place of disinterment and point of destination.

All disinterred remains shall be inclosed in metal or metal-lined boxes and hermetically sealed, providing that body in a receiving vault, when prepared by a licensed embalmer, shall not be regarded as a disinterred body until after the expiration of 30 days.

REG. 52 [*Transportation by hearse*].—The outside case may be omitted in all instances when the coffin or casket is transported in a hearse or an undertaker's wagon.

REG. 53. [*Handles on outside case*].—Every outside case shall bear at least 4 handles, and when over 5 feet 6 inches in length shall bear 6 handles.

REG. 54 [*Disinfectant fluid*].—An approved disinfectant fluid shall contain not less than 5 per cent of formaldehyde gas. The term "embalming" as employed in these regulations shall require the injection by a licensed embalmer of not less than 10 per cent of the body weight, injected arterially in addition to cavity injection, and six hours shall elapse between the time of embalming and the shipment of the body.

Sanitary Code—Declaration of Adoption, Date When Effective, and Repeal of All Prior Regulations. (Reg. Dept. of H., Effective July 1, 1920.)

REGULATION 1 [*Declaration of adoption of sanitary code and repeal of existing rules and regulations*].—The public health council of the State Department of Health of Ohio hereby adopts this and the following regulations and declares the same, with such additions and amendments as may hereafter be made, to be the Ohio sanitary code.

The regulations herein set forth shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1920, and on that date all rules and regulations heretofore adopted by the State board of health or by the public health council shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

OKLAHOMA.

Wood Alcohol and Denatured Alcohol—Labeling of Containers—Record of Sales to be Kept. (Order State H. Comr., Effective Feb. 6, 1920.)

To safeguard and protect the lives and health of the people of Oklahoma, by virtue of authority vested in me as State commissioner of health by chapter 67, Article VIII, section 6947, Revised Laws of Oklahoma, 1910, I hereby declare wood and denatured alcohols to be dangerous and deadly poisons, and hereby notify all dealers in such alcohols that each and every package, container, bottle, or can containing said alcohols shall be labeled "Poison," and a record kept in the poison register of the names and addresses of all purchasers of wood and denatured alcohols in accordance with the provisions of section 5070, Compiled Laws of Oklahoma, regulating the sale of other poisons.

OREGON.

Influenza and Allied Diseases—Employees Afflicted with, Not to Be Permitted to Work—Reports of Cases—Quarantine and Placarding by Physicians, etc. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 24, 1920.)

SECTION 77. (a) All employers of labor in the State of Oregon and all persons occupying positions where other persons are subordinate and under their jurisdictions shall report to the health officer having jurisdiction over the place of such employment all cases of (so-called) Spanish influenza occurring among such employees or subordinates, and shall refuse to permit such employees or subordinates to labor within his jurisdiction during the time that such employee or subordinate is afflicted with (so-called) Spanish influenza, or any severe cold, pneumonia, or any other suspicious condition, sign, or symptom, unless such person so employed shall furnish a certificate from such jurisdictional health officer to the effect that such person is not afflicted with (so-called) Spanish influenza and shows no symptoms that would indicate that such employee or subordinate is liable to contract such disease in any of its forms: *Provided*, That such certificate shall be null and void should the holder thereof subsequently contract (so-called) Spanish influenza or any symptom which would reasonably lead his or her employer, physician, or other person to believe that such person has or is liable to have (so-called) Spanish influenza, or that such employee or subordinate is affected with any condition which might indicate that such employee or subordinate has contracted such disease.

(b) That any such person, being a physician or a member of any school, cult, creed, sect, or belief which has as one of its objects the curing of disease or the relief thereof, [who] shall diagnose any case of (so-called) Spanish influenza, or shall find any condition that shall lead such diagnostician to believe that such person is afflicted with (so-called) Spanish influenza in any of its forms, or shall find any symptom that would reasonably lead such diagnostician to believe that (so-called) Spanish influenza is liable to be contracted by such person, or if there is any chance or any doubt in any such person's mind that such afflicted person may be infected with (so-called) Spanish influenza in any of its forms, or with any disease or condition allied or kindred thereto, shall immediately quarantine such afflicted person and shall immediately place a quarantine placard upon the front and rear entrance of the habitation of such afflicted person, and shall give to such afflicted person such instructions as the jurisdictional health officer may from time to time require, and shall report all facts connected with such diagnosis and quarantine to the jurisdictional health officer within 12 hours after making such diagnosis and establishing such quarantine; such quarantine, when so established, shall be an absolute quarantine within the meaning of section 16 of the rules and regulations of the Oregon State Board of Health, and such quarantine, when so established, shall continue in full force and effect until such time as, in the opinion of the jurisdictional health officer, such quarantine should be raised.

(c) All county and city health officers, within their respective jurisdictions, are hereby authorized and directed to furnish placards to all persons requesting the same, and such health officers are hereby charged with the strict enforcement of these rules and regulations.

Smallpox—Free Vaccination for Indigent Persons—School Attendance When Smallpox Exists in a Community. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 7, 1920.)

SECTION 25. (f)¹ If smallpox exists in a community, the county or city boards of health shall provide free vaccination for persons who have no funds to procure vaccination from other sources. When smallpox exists in a community no child, teacher, or janitor shall be permitted to attend school, or teach or labor therein, without presenting satisfactory evidence of having been successfully vaccinated within seven years from the date of the commencement of the school term: *Provided*, That should any city or county health officer, having jurisdiction over any school district in which there is a case of smallpox, be of the opinion that any pupil, teacher, or janitor, as mentioned herein, should not be vaccinated because of some physical defect or some active or latent disease, then such health officer shall refer the matter to a board of three competent, licensed, and practicing physicians, actually living within the jurisdiction of such health officer, such board to be appointed by the board of health having jurisdiction over such health officer; should a majority of such board of physicians, after a careful personal examination, be of the opinion that any such pupil, teacher, or janitor is not in condition to submit to vaccination and that such vaccination would prove harmful to such pupil, teacher, or janitor, then such health officer shall issue a certificate to that effect and such pupil, teacher, or janitor shall not thereafter be required to submit to such vaccination during the time specified by such board of physicians: *Provided*, That should action be referred to a board of physicians, as provided herein, then such pupil, teacher, or janitor shall be prohibited from attending, teaching, or laboring in or around such school until the matter is finally determined by such board of physicians.

Embalmers—Licenses. Boxes Used for Shipping Dead Human Bodies—Construction. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 24, 1920.)

SECTION 76. (a) In addition to qualifications provided in section 144,² chapter 264, of the general laws of Oregon for 1919, applicants must have had at least a high school education, five years' experience with a licensed embalmer who himself is a graduate of an approved school of embalming or must be a graduate of some approved school of embalming. Such applicant must be 21 years of age and at the time of filing application for taking such examination for embalmer's license must present recommendations of three licensed embalmers within the State of Oregon to the effect that such applicant has had the necessary experience as herein set forth and is of good moral character.

(b) Any person now holding a license to embalm dead human bodies in the State of Oregon, who did not renew such license pursuant to the provisions of section 145,² chapter 264, of the general laws of Oregon for 1919, and who fails to renew such license on or before the 1st day of January, 1921, shall be declared delinquent, and such person in order to obtain another embalmer's license in the State of Oregon shall be compelled to take another examination as provided in section (a) of these rules and regulations. Any person holding a license to embalm dead human bodies within the State of Oregon shall renew his license on or before the 1st day of January of each year, and any person who fails to renew his license during any period covering two years shall be deemed to have forfeited his license and shall be compelled to take an embalmer's examination to secure another license in the State of Oregon.

¹ Supplement 42 to Public Health Reports, p. 680.

² Id., p. 759.

(c) No person shall embalm dead human bodies in the State of Oregon for shipment or for burial unless he has obtained a license, as provided herein, to practice the art of embalming. No person shall hold out to the public or advertise that he is capable of embalming dead human bodies unless such person shall have procured his license as provided herein and has passed an examination as provided by law and by these rules and regulations.

(d) No person shall engage in the business of burying or shipping dead human bodies in any city or village in the State of Oregon of over 500 inhabitants who does not hold a license to embalm dead human bodies.

(e) Provisional licenses may be issued by the State board of health to persons engaged in the burial of the dead in villages of less than 500 inhabitants: *Provided, however,* That such provisional license does not entitle the holder thereof to embalm dead human bodies or to advertise or to hold out to the public that he is licensed or qualified as an embalmer.

(f) Any person who holds a license to embalm dead human bodies bearing the date of the year in which application is made to the State board of health, such license having been issued by the State of Washington or the State of Idaho, shall be granted a reciprocal license to embalm dead human bodies within the State of Oregon upon the payment of \$10 to the State registrar of the State of Oregon, provided that such application shall be accompanied by the recommendation of two regularly licensed embalmers holding licenses to embalm dead human bodies within the State of Oregon.

(g) All shipping boxes in which dead human bodies are shipped from the State of Oregon or from one point to another within the State of Oregon upon any common carrier doing business within this State shall be made of material not less than thirteen-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, and such shipping boxes shall be provided with at least six handles which are to be placed two on each side of such shipping box and one on each end, and such handles shall be securely fastened to such shipping box by the use of stove bolts.

Homeless, Neglected, and Abused Children, and Foundlings and Indigent Orphans—State Aid to Benevolent or Charitable Institutions Caring for. (Ch. 45, Act Jan. 20, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That section 73³ [of chapter 264] of the general laws of the State of Oregon for the year 1919 be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

SEC. 73. Each institution which has received from the State board of health the certificate provided for in section 71 of this act shall be entitled to receive from and out of the appropriations made by section 70 of this act State aid at the rate of \$16 per month for each child of any of said classes over 5 years of age, and at the rate of \$20 per month for each child of any of said classes not over 5 years of age. All sums to which any such institution becomes entitled under this act shall be paid quarter yearly, to wit: For the quarters ending on the last days of March and June and September and December of each year. Each institution shall present to the secretary of state an itemized statement showing the names and ages of the different children kept and maintained by it during the quarter and the length of time each child was so kept and maintained and the amount to which it is entitled for each year [quarter?] for such child and the gross amount it is entitled to for the quarter, but before being presented to the secretary of state said statement must have been presented to and approved by the secretary of the State board of health. Upon receipt of said statement so approved the secretary of state shall issue a warrant upon the State treasurer in favor of said

³ Supplement 42 to Public Health Reports, p. 721.

institution for the amount to which it is entitled for the quarter covered by said statement.

SEC. 2. That section 74^{*} [of chapter 264] of the general laws of the State of Oregon for the year 1919 be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

SEC. 74. No institution which receives from the State of Oregon any direct and specific appropriation of money shall be entitled to receive any State aid under this act for any period covered by such appropriation; and no institution shall be entitled to any State aid under this act for any period covered by such appropriation; and no institution shall be entitled to any State aid under this act until it has had an actual bona fide existence of at least six months; and no institution which has less than 10 bona fide inmates of either or all of the classes mentioned in section 70 of this act shall be entitled to any State aid under this act; and in case any institution receives any sum from any person whatever for the specific support of any homeless, neglected, or abused child, foundling, or orphan, such sum so received shall be deducted from the amount paid by the State of Oregon to such institution for the support of such child.

^{*} Supplement 42 to Public Health Reports, p. 721.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Quarantinable Diseases in Certain Hospitals, Asylums, and Educational Institutions—Reports of Cases by Person in Charge—Isolation and Other Measures to Prevent Spread. (Reg. Dept. of H., May 17, 1920.)

From and after the adoption and promulgation of this regulation the president, superintendent, or other person in charge of any hospital, house, or asylum, or educational institution in which students live, with the exception of such institutions as may be in cities of the first class, shall notify by telephone or telegraph the county medical director, or the commissioner of health, at Harrisburg, of the appearance of a case of quarantinable disease in such institution. The patient shall be immediately isolated in a hospital or in a room as remote as possible from other persons, and such other measures shall be taken to prevent transmission of the disease as shall be approved by the commissioner of health.

This regulation shall not be interpreted in any way to relieve physicians from their duty to report forthwith in writing cases which they may treat or examine in any such institution in the manner and form required by law.

Cases Presenting Swelling Suggesting Mumps—Reports of, by Householders or Proprietors of Hotels or Lodging Houses. (Reg. Dept. of H., May 17, 1920.)

From and after the passage and promulgation of this regulation every householder or proprietor of a hotel or lodging house, having on his premises any person for whom no physician has been called and who shows swelling of the face or neck suggesting mumps, shall report this fact immediately to the health officer of the city, borough, or township, giving the name of the person and the location of said premises.

Poliomyelitis—Quarantine. (Reg. Dept. of H., May 17, 1920.)

From and after the passage and promulgation of this regulation the quarantine period of acute anterior poliomyelitis shall be a minimum period of 21 days from the date of onset or until the death or removal of patient.

Pupils or Other Persons Afflicted with Certain Communicable Diseases or Infested with Lice—Exclusion from School. (Reg. Dept. of H., May 17, 1920.)

From and after the passage and promulgation of this regulation no child or other person suffering from acute contagious conjunctivitis (pink eye), impetigo contagiosa, pediculosis capitis, pediculosis corporis, scabies, tinea circinata, tonsillitis, or trachoma, shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school; the teachers of public schools and the principals, superintendents, teachers, or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday, or other similar schools are hereby required to exclude any such persons from said schools, such exclusions to continue until the case has recovered or become nontransmissible.

No child or other person excluded from any school by the provisions of this regulation shall be readmitted thereto until medically attested to in writing as being incapable of transmitting the disease or condition because of medical

treatment or as being recovered. Such attestation may be made by the attending physician, school physician, or the local board of health.

Every person who violates any order of the commissioner of health made in accordance with this regulation, or fails or neglects or refuses to comply with such order of the commissioner, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the act approved the 27th day of April, A. D. 1905, P. L. 312, by the provision of which this regulation is passed and promulgated.

Pupils—Admission to School Following Vaccination—Temporary Certificates of Vaccination. (Reg. Dept. of H., May 17, 1920.)

1. The department of health will countenance the admission to school of a child during the 8 to 15 day period which must elapse between the time of vaccination and the issuance of a certificate of successful vaccination.

If, at the expiration of this period, the child fails to submit a certificate of successful vaccination, said child must be excluded immediately from school: *Provided*, That, if a second vaccination is made at once, the pupil may remain in school until a second period of from 8 to 15 days has expired, whereupon exclusion will be enforced unless a certificate of successful vaccination is submitted to the school authorities or unless a temporary certificate of vaccination is submitted to the school authorities.

2. When a temporary certificate of vaccination has become invalid by virtue of the expiration of the current school year, the school child holding said certificate must again be vaccinated, free of charge, by or in the presence of the county medical director, his authorized deputy, or the medical officer of a board of health. Said officer shall then issue a new temporary certificate (Form 75-A) good for the following current school year only. The certificate may be countersigned by the attending physician.

Night Soil—Treatment of, When Used on Ground Where Vegetables Which Are Eaten Uncooked Are Grown. (Reg. Dept. of H., May 17, 1920.)

Whereas an act¹ of assembly approved the 20th day of May, 1913, provides that night soil used on ground on which vegetables are grown which are eaten uncooked shall be treated by a process approved by the commissioner of health, therefore the following regulations are hereby adopted and set forth the methods which may be approved for such treatment, it not, however, being the purpose of these regulations to exclude any other process which may be submitted and which in the opinion of the commissioner of health may be equally satisfactory:

1. *Kiln drying*.—Night soil which has been treated by the process of drying in kilns constructed and adapted for that purpose, and which has in such kiln been subjected to a temperature of not less than 180° Fahrenheit for a period of not less than two hours, may be used as a fertilizer or otherwise on ground whereon vegetables are grown which are eaten uncooked.

2. *Treatment with quicklime in pits*.—Night soil which has been deposited in pits specially constructed for that purpose which are practically waterproof, and the tops of which extend far enough above the surface of the surrounding ground to protect them from surface water, may be subsequently used as a fertilizer or otherwise on ground where vegetables are grown which are eaten uncooked under the following conditions:

(a) At the time of each deposit of night soil in a pit a quantity of quicklime shall be added in the ratio of 1 cubic foot of quicklime for each 3 cubic feet of night soil.

¹ Reprint 264 from Public Health Reports, p. 399.

(b) After each pit is filled its contents shall remain undisturbed for a period of at least six months before any is removed and used upon ground as aforesaid.

(c) A careful record must be kept by the owner or proprietor of such pits of the time when the last quantity of night soil is placed in each pit and the time when the first quantity is removed for use upon the ground.

3. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to operate any kiln or pits for the treatment of night soil shall make application to the health authorities, either the State department of health or the local board of health if located in the district under the jurisdiction of a local board of health, for a permit for the operation of such kiln or pits, and no night soil shall be removed from any pit or kiln and used as a fertilizer or otherwise until such permit in writing has been first obtained.

Note.—It is suggested that where the pit treatment for night soil is practiced there should be seven pits provided, each one of them of sufficient size to hold night soil collected for a period of one month, or if the quantity of night soil to be treated is too large to be treated practically in one pit a series of pits by sevens should be provided and each pit or series of pits filled during any one month, sealed for the required period of six months. This will permit a continuous use of the system with one pit or series of pits available for the quantity collected during each month.

Night Soil—Disposal of, by Use Upon Ground Not Used for Growing Vegetables Which Are Eaten Uncooked. (Reg. Dept. of H., May 17, 1920.)

Whereas the disposal of night soil is well recognized as a public health problem and the improper disposal is likely to be a menace to health and injurious to the purity of public water supplies; and whereas, under authority of a special act of assembly, regulations have been adopted for the treatment of night soil to be used upon ground upon which vegetables are grown which are eaten uncooked: Therefore, under the general powers conferred upon the department of health by act of assembly, the following regulations are hereby adopted regulating the disposal of night soil by using it upon ground not so used or intended to be used:

1. Before night soil is disposed of by spreading it upon any ground in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania an application must be made in writing by the owner of the ground to the State department of health describing the piece or parcel of ground proposed to be used, its size, exact location, and distance from dwelling houses and watercourses, and stipulating that in the use of said ground the rules and regulations of the State department of health shall be faithfully observed.

2. No night soil shall be spread upon any ground at any one time in a greater quantity than at the ratio of 100 cubic yards of night soil to 1 acre of ground.

3. Night soil spread upon the ground shall be plowed under to a depth of at least 6 inches within three days from the time when same was deposited on such ground.

4. After any particular section of ground devoted to the disposal of night soil has been spread upon and plowed under that particular section or parcel of ground so used shall not be again used for the same purpose and night soil again spread upon it until after a crop has been planted and harvested thereon or for a period of 60 days after the last plowing under; and any piece or parcel of ground especially devoted to the disposal of night soil for which a permit has been issued by the State department of health and upon which night soil has been deposited and plowed under one or more times during any year shall not be used for the same purpose during the succeeding year.

Note.—It is suggested that wherever possible night soil should be mixed with quick lime in the quantity of one part lime to three of night soil. This mixture will increase the value of the fertilizer and add to the safety of its disposal.

Human Excrement—Disposal—Sewer Connections Required Where Possible. Garbage, Offal, Manure, and Dead Animals—Disposal. Mosquitoes—Prevention of Breeding. Offensive Trades—Sanitary Regulation. Polluted Water Supplies Prohibited. (Reg. Dept. of H., May 17, 1920.)

ARTICLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The provisions of these sanitary regulations shall apply in all counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and shall apply equally to individuals, partnerships, firms, and corporations.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of these sanitary regulations the term "waters of the State," wherever used, shall include all streams and springs, and all bodies of surface and of ground water, whether natural or artificial, within the boundaries of the State.

ART. II. SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

SECTION 1. No privy, cesspool, or other receptacle for human excrement shall be constructed, maintained, or used so that flies have or may have access to the excrementitious matter contained therein.

SEC. 2. No privy, urinal, cesspool, or other receptacle for human excrement shall be constructed, maintained, or used which directly or indirectly drains or discharges over or upon the surface of the ground or into any waters of the State.

SEC. 3. All privies, urinals, cesspools, or other receptacles for human excrement shall be cleansed at sufficiently frequent intervals to prevent the contents from overflowing.

SEC. 4. The transportation of human excrement shall be effected in watertight containers with tight-fitting covers. Containers shall be thoroughly cleansed after each use.

SEC. 5. No human excrement or material containing human excrement shall be placed on the surface of the ground, or buried or otherwise disposed of, where it is likely to gain access to any waters of the State, unless subjected to treatment by a method approved by the commissioner of health.

SEC. 6. The contents of privies, cesspools, or other receptacles for human excrement shall not be used on ground within the corporate limits of any city or borough or within 700 feet of any habitation unless subjected to treatment by a method approved by the commissioner of health.

SEC. 7. Sufficient and suitable privy or toilet accommodations, well lighted and ventilated and separated for each sex, shall be provided at all places of trade, occupation, or business, at all manufacturing plants, railroad stations, public buildings, public markets, mills, depots, churches, theaters, fairs, camp-meetings, public grounds, parks, and all other places of amusement.

SEC. 8. No privy, cesspool, or similar receptacle for human excrement shall be constructed, maintained, or used on premises where a sewer, which is part of a sewer system from which sewage is discharged into the waters of the State under a permit from the State department of health, is accessible.

SEC. 9. No kitchen or laundry water shall be allowed to discharge or flow into any gutter, street, roadway, or public place.

ART. III. DECAYING MATTER.

SECTION 1. No garbage, offal, pomace, dead animals, decaying matter, or organic waste substance of any kind shall be thrown or deposited in any ravine, ditch, or gutter, on any street or highway, into any waters of the State, or be permitted to remain exposed upon the surface of the ground.

SEC. 2. Manure shall not be allowed to accumulate in any place where it can prejudicially affect any source of drinking water or where, as a source of fly breeding, it may become a menace to public health.

SEC. 3. The carcass of any dead animal not killed for food shall be removed and disposed of by burial or incineration or other method approved by law or the commissioner of health within 24 hours after death. If the carcass is buried it shall be placed so that every part shall be covered by at least 2 feet of earth and at a location not less than 100 feet from any waters of the State and not subject to overflow by said waters.

In all cases of death from communicable disease the carcass shall be thoroughly enveloped in unslaked lime.

ART. IV. STAGNANT WATER.

SECTION 1. No person shall maintain or permit to be maintained any pond, privy vault, cesspool, well, cistern, rain barrel, or other receptacle containing water in such a condition that mosquitoes breeding therein may become a public nuisance.

ART. V. OBJECTIONABLE ESTABLISHMENTS AND INDUSTRIAL WASTES.

SECTION 1. No person, partnership, firm, or corporation maintaining a slaughterhouse, rendering works, depository of dead animals, glue works, tannery, wool-washing establishment, paper mill, by-product coke oven, dye works, oil refinery, dairy, creamery, cheese factory, milk station, or similar establishment, or engaged in the manufacture of gas, chemicals, explosives, fertilizers, or similar products, or in the business of soap making, fish-oil extraction, bone boiling, or similar occupation shall allow any noxious exhalation, odors, or gases that are deleterious or detrimental to public health to escape into the air, or any substance that is deleterious or detrimental to public health to accumulate upon the premises, or be thrown or allowed to discharge into any street, roadway, or public place, or be thrown or allowed to discharge into any stream or other waters of the State.

SEC. 2. All slaughterhouses, rendering works, bone-boiling establishments, depositories for dead animals, garbage disposal works, piggeries, and similar establishments handling organic matter shall have an adequate water supply for the purpose of keeping the place clean and sanitary. All floors shall be constructed of concrete or other impervious material, and shall have adequate provision for drainage to a cesspool, to a sewer, or treatment works approved by the State department of health.

SEC. 3. No pigsty shall be built or maintained on marshy ground or land subject to overflow, nor within 100 feet of any stream or other source of water supply, nor within 300 feet of any inhabited house or public meeting house on an adjoining property. When garbage is fed to pigs provision shall be made so that all unconsumed garbage shall be removed daily and disposed of by burial or incineration. All garbage shall be handled and fed upon platforms of concrete or other impervious material. Unslaked lime, hypochlorite of lime, borax, or mineral oil shall be used daily in sufficient quantities to prevent offensive odors and the breeding of flies.

ART. VI. WATER SUPPLY.

SECTION 1. No owner or occupant of any premises shall maintain any well, spring, cistern, or other source of water supply used for drinking or household purposes to which the public has or may have access and which is polluted or which is so situated or constructed that it may become polluted in any manner that may render such water supply injurious to health.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Infant Welfare Work Including Establishment of Milk Dispensaries—Appropriation. (Act 2905, Mar. 22, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Section 1 of act numbered 2633¹ is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of 1,000,000 pesos, which shall not be set up in the books of the auditor until allotted administratively, for expenditure under the following conditions:

"(a) That in the discretion of the secretary of the interior aid for this campaign may be extended to all regular or special Provinces: *Provided*, That in order that a Province, municipality, or municipal district may obtain the aid herein authorized it shall be required to contribute, either by appropriation out of its own funds or by voluntary subscription, or in any manner other than by direct or indirect aid of the insular government, a sum equal to that which the secretary of the interior is ready to invest in such Province, municipality, or municipal district.

"(b) That the technical and administrative plan of the work carried on in this connection shall be subject to the direction and executive supervision of the department of the interior.

"(c) That in connection with such work any officer or employee of the insular, provincial, or municipal governments shall render service when required.

"(d) That the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of the technical and administrative personnel which shall have charge of the campaign."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of said act is likewise amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The secretary of the interior shall include in his annual report a detailed report of the work performed in accordance with the provisions of this act."

Complaints for Infractions of Public Health Laws or Ordinances—Required to be Indorsed "Approved" by Whom. (Act 2885, Feb. 24, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Section 39 of act numbered 1627 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 39. Section 51 of general orders, numbered 58, series of 1900, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 51. *Complaint.*—Except as otherwise provided by law, criminal proceedings in a justice of the peace court must be commenced by complaint under oath setting forth the offense charged, with such particulars as to time, place, person, and property as may be necessary to enable the defendant to understand the character of the offense charged and to make answer thereto. Complaints for nonpayment of the cedula tax and for infractions of municipal ordinances must be indorsed "approved" by the municipal president, but where infractions of laws or ordinances concerning the public health are concerned the complaint must be so indorsed by the district health officer, the president of the sanitary division, the president of the municipal health district, the president of the municipal board of health, or the municipal president."

¹ Reprint 406 from Public Health Reports, p. 180.

PORTO RICO.

Insular Sanatorium—Moneys From Pay Patients in, to be Used for Construction of Sanatorium Buildings. (Act 12, May 12, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That from the date of the approval of this act all moneys received from pay patients under treatment in the insular sanatorium, in accordance with the regulations of said institution prepared by the commissioner of health, shall be deposited in the treasury of Porto Rico in a special trust fund to be known as "Pay patients' fees, insular sanatorium, trust fund," and shall be available for the construction of buildings in the said sanatorium.

SEC. 2. That all the constructions chargeable to this fund shall be made by the department of the interior, upon request of the commissioner of health and in accordance with the plans prepared for the purpose by the department of health.

Special Bureau of Uncinariasis—Organization Authorized. Issuance of Regulations to Prohibit Contamination of Soil with Human Excreta. (Act 13, May 12, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That for the suppression of uncinariasis in Porto Rico, the Commissioner of Health of Porto Rico is hereby authorized to organize a special bureau of uncinariasis which will be composed of the technical and auxiliary personnel he may deem necessary and designate for the purpose.

SEC. 2. That the necessary expenses of this bureau, including salaries of technical and auxiliary personnel, the treatment of patients, purchase of medicines and materials, payment of personnel, hire of houses, purchase of horses, transportation expenses, traveling expenses, per diem allowance, furniture, stationery, printing, freight and postage, construction of latrines, and other incidental expenses, shall be made out of the appropriation made every year in the budget of the department of health for the suppression of uncinariasis in Porto Rico: *Provided*, That the commissioner of health is hereby authorized to use the sum of money necessary out of said appropriation to contribute to the expenses that may occur owing to any special work that may be done in the island or in any of its districts or zones, jointly with any philanthropic institution or institutions that may wish to cooperate in the work of said bureau: *Provided further*, That the commissioner of health may appoint physicians or representatives of such cooperating philanthropic institution or institutions to form part of the special bureau of uncinariasis hereby created.

SEC. 3. That the insular board of health, with the approval of the executive council, shall issue the necessary regulations to prohibit and prevent the contamination of the soil with human excretes [sic].

RHODE ISLAND.

Pathologist of State Board of Health—Appointment, Powers, Duties, and Salary—Appointment and Salary of Assistant Pathologist. (Ch. 1916, Act Apr. 28, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Section 14 of chapter 115 of the general laws, entitled "Of the State board of health," as amended by chapter 1070¹ of the public laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1914, and by chapter 1753² of the public laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1919, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 14. The board shall appoint a well-qualified pathologist, who shall, under the direction of the board, have full charge of the pathological and bacteriological part of the laboratory maintained by the board, and shall conduct and supervise the pathological and bacteriological researches made in such laboratory, and who shall devote all of his time to the office. He may, with the consent of the board, appoint an assistant pathologist, and the board shall fix the salaries of said pathologist and assistant, but not exceeding \$4,000 annually for the pathologist, nor \$2,500 annually for the assistant pathologist, and such salaries shall be in full compensation for any of their services in connection with said board."

SEC. 2. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act during the fiscal year ending December 31, 1920, the sum of \$500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for the payment of said sum, or so much thereof as may from [time] to time be required, upon receipt by him of proper vouchers.

Manufacturing and Mercantile Establishments—Toilet Facilities—Dressing Rooms and Seats for Female Employees—Suction Shuttle Prohibited. Foodstuffs—Inspection and Protection. (Ch. 1907, Act Apr. 26, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Section 8 of chapter 78 of the general laws, entitled "Of factory inspection," as amended by chapter 1522³ of the public laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1917, and by chapter 1632⁴ of the public laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1918, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. The owner of any building which is situated in a city or town having a public water service and on or adjacent to any highway, street, road, or other way in which is laid a public main, and in which said building is located one or more factory, manufacturing, or mercantile establishments employing 25 persons or less, shall equip each of such establishments with at least one effectively trapped and ventilated water-closet for the use of the

¹ Reprint 279 from Public Health Reports, p. 161.

² Supplement 42 to Public Health Reports, p. 807.

³ Supplement 37 to Public Health Reports, p. 470.

⁴ Supplement 38 to Public Health Reports, p. 345.

employees: *Provided, however,* That if the employees are of different sex, then and in such case there shall be at least two effectively trapped and ventilated water-closets, one for male and one for female employees, separately located, with separate entrances, properly designated, and so built as to insure privacy.

"The owner of any building, in which said building is located one or more factory, manufacturing, or mercantile establishments employing more than 25 persons, shall equip each of such establishments with one effectively trapped and ventilated water-closet for every 40 employees or fraction thereof exceeding one-half: *Provided, however,* That if the employees are of different sex then there shall be separate water-closets for the different sexes, with separate entrances, properly designated, and so built as to insure privacy.

"Water-closets, earth closets, or privies shall be provided in all other places where women and children are employed, in such manner as shall, in the judgment of said inspectors, meet the demands of health and propriety.

"Separate dressing rooms for women and girls shall be provided in all establishments where such are deemed a necessity by said factory inspectors, and in every manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment in which women or girls are employed there shall be provided, conveniently located, seats for such women and girls, and they shall be permitted to use them when their duties do not require their standing.

"It shall be unlawful for any proprietor of a factory, or any officer or agent or other person, to require or permit the use of suction shuttles, or any form of shuttle in the use of which any part of the shuttle or any thread is required to be put in the mouth or touched by the lips of the operator."

SEC. 2. Section 18 of chapter 78 of the general laws, entitled "Of factory inspection," as enacted by chapter 576 of the public laws passed at the January session, A. D. 1910, and amended by chapter 1352⁵ of the public laws passed at the January session, A. D. 1916, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 18. Said chief inspector, or any assistant factory inspector required by him, shall have charge of the inspection of bakeries, confectioneries, and ice-cream manufactories, and any premises upon which bread or other products or [of?] flour or meal are baked or mixed or prepared for baking or for sale as food in this State. Said inspector shall have charge of the inspection of cooked and prepared foods and foodstuffs displayed or offered for sale in any store, market, restaurant, lunch cart or lunch counter, or other place of public display, and all foods of this description shall be kept in tight wooden or glass cases or cupboards, or under glass, earthen, or tin covers, or in cases or cans, or wrapped in paraffin paper, or protected in such a manner that no dust or animals can come in contact with such foods while thus displayed or offered for sale. Said foods, when carried through any street, private way, or public place, shall be protected in a similar manner. All candies, confectionery, dried or preserved fruits, dates, figs, cut fruits, cut melons, cracked nuts, or nut meats shall be protected as provided above when displayed or offered for sale, and any such inspector so acting, whether one or more of such inspectors, or whether acting at the same or different times, shall for such purposes be designated as a State inspector of bakeries and foods. Such inspector shall not be pecuniarily interested directly or indirectly, in the manufacture or sale of any article or commodity used in any business included in the provisions of this act and shall not give certificates or written opinions to a maker or vendor of any such article or commodity."

⁵ Reprint 406 from Public Health Reports, p. 186.

Waters of the State—Regulation and Prohibition of Pollution of. (Ch. 1914, Act Apr. 28, 1920.)

SECTION 1. As used in this act the following terms shall, where the context permits, be construed as follows:

The term "sewage" shall be held to mean and to include any human or animal excremental liquid or substance, any decomposed animal or vegetable matter, garbage, offal, filth, waste, chemicals, acid, dyestuff, starch, coloring matter, oil, and tar, and any compound, solution, mixture, or product thereof, and every substance which may be injurious to public health or comfort, or which would injuriously affect the natural and healthy propagation, growth, or development of any fish or shellfish in the waters of this State, or of the nourishment of the same, or which would injuriously affect the flavor, taste, or value as food of any such fish or shellfish, or which would injure or defile any vessel, boat, wharf, pier, or any public or private property upon, in, or under said waters or any shore thereof.

The term "waters" shall include all tidewaters within the State and all inland waters of any river, stream, brook, pond, or lake.

The term "person" shall include an individual, firm, or corpartnership, and association, and a private or municipal corporation.

The term "board" shall be taken to mean and refer to the board hereinafter created.

The term "pollution" shall be held to mean the entrance or discharge of sewage into any of the waters of the State in such quantity as to cause or be likely to cause, either by itself or in connection with other sewage so discharged, damage to the public, or to any person having a right to use said waters for boating, fishing, or other purposes, or owning property in, under, or bordering upon the same.

The term "polluting" shall be held to mean the causing of pollution.

Wherever reference is made in this act to any order of the board and such order shall have been modified by the court, the order referred to shall be taken to be the order of the board as so modified.

SEC. 2. There shall be a board of purification of waters consisting of three members. At the present session of the general assembly the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint one member of said board to hold office until the 1st day of February, A. D. 1921; one member to hold office until the 1st day of February, A. D. 1922; and one member to hold office until the 1st day of February, A. D. 1923. In the month of January, A. D. 1921, and in the month of January in every year thereafter, the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint a member of said board to hold office for the term of three years beginning on the 1st day of February next following, to succeed the member of said board whose term shall then expire. Any vacancy which may occur in said board from any cause whatsoever when the senate is not in session shall be filled by the governor until the next session thereof, when the governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint some person to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term. Any member of said board may be removed by the governor, for cause shown, with the advice and consent of the senate. Said board shall elect one of its members as chairman and shall have power to employ from among its members or otherwise a clerk and such other expert and clerical assistance as it may deem necessary or expedient, and to fix the compensation therefor within the limit of the amount appropriated therefor by the general assembly. The members of the board shall serve without compensation.

SEC. 3. The board is hereby authorized and directed to regulate or prohibit the pollution of the waters of the State in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. If the board shall have reasonable cause to believe that any person is polluting the waters of the State, or if complaint shall be made to it that such is the fact, it shall be the duty of the board to investigate such matter. For the purpose of such investigation the board may hold public or private hearings, summon witnesses, and take testimony under oath. Before making any finding that a person is polluting the waters of the State, the board shall grant such person a hearing and give him at least 30 days' notice thereof. At all hearings before it the board shall receive evidence and hear witnesses in behalf of the person believed to be polluting the waters of the State. All subpoenas shall be signed and issued by a member of the board and served as subpoenas in civil cases in the superior court are served, and witnesses so subpoenaed shall be entitled to the same fees for attendance and travel as are provided for witnesses in civil cases in the superior court. If the person subpoenaed to attend before the board fails to obey the command of such subpoena without reasonable cause, or if a person in attendance before the board shall without reasonable cause refuse to be sworn or be examined or to answer a legal and pertinent question, the board may apply to any justice of the superior court for any county, upon proof by affidavit of the fact, for a rule or order returnable in not less than two nor more than five days directing such person to show cause before the justice who made the order, or any other justice of said court, why he should not be adjudged in contempt. Upon the return of such order the justice before whom the matter is brought for a hearing shall examine under oath such person, and such person shall be given an opportunity to be heard, and if the justice shall determine that such person has refused without reasonable cause or legal excuse to be examined or to answer a legal and pertinent question, he may impose a fine upon such offender or forthwith commit the offender to jail, there to remain until he submits to do the act which he was so required to do, or is discharged according to law. The board may employ such professional or expert services as it may deem desirable in making any investigation or in conducting any prosecution for the violation of the provisions of this act, within the limit of the amount appropriated therefor by the general assembly.

SEC. 5. If any person is polluting the waters of the State, and if after such investigation the board shall so find, it shall make its findings in writing to that effect and may enter an order directing such person to adopt or use or to operate properly, as the case may be, some practicable and reasonably available system or means to prevent such pollution, having due regard for the rights and interests of all persons concerned. Such order may specify the particular system or means to be adopted, used, or operated: *Provided, however, That* where there is more than one such practicable and reasonably available system or means, such order shall give to the person complained of the right to adopt or use such one of said systems or means as he may choose. Such order shall specify the time within which such system or means shall be adopted or used or such operation thereof shall be commenced. Such time may be extended by the board in its discretion from time to time upon application being made to it by such person, and any such order may upon like application from time to time be modified by the board in any other particular not inconsistent with the provisions hereof. Where any such order of the board does not specify the system or means to be adopted, the person against whom such order is entered shall, before proceeding to install any such system or means, submit to the board a plan or statement describing the system or means which he proposes

to adopt. In case such person subsequently desires to make any substantial change in such system or means so adopted, he shall, before proceeding to do so, file with the board a plan or statement describing such change. The board may, upon the application of any person at any time, enter an order approving any such system or means which he has adopted or may desire to adopt. Any order of the board may at any time or from time to time, after at least 30 days' notice in writing to the person or persons affected thereby and a hearing, be modified or revoked by an order duly entered by the board. The board shall forthwith cause an attested copy of each order entered by it to be served upon the person or persons affected thereby in the same manner as writs of summons in actions at law are served.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall adopt or use and shall properly operate a system or means to prevent the pollution of the waters of the State with the approval or in compliance with an order of the board shall thenceforth, as long as such approval or order remains unrevoked and unmodified, be deemed to have complied with all orders of the board issued during such period under the authority conferred upon it by section 5 or 8 hereof.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall be guilty of polluting the waters of the State in violation of an order of the board shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment; and every such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate and distinct offense for each month or part thereof during which such pollution in violation of an order of the board shall be repeated or continued. In case the board finds that any person has been guilty of pollution in violation of any order of the board, the board shall enter an order stating such finding and specifying the order deemed by it to have been violated, and no prosecution shall be instituted under this act or under the common law without such order having first been entered. No such order shall be entered pending the stay by the court under the provisions of section 12 hereof of the order so found to have been violated, nor until the board shall have given the person accused of such violation at least 30 days' notice in writing to show cause why such order should not be entered and have granted him a hearing.

SEC. 8. The board shall have full power to inspect, and make orders regulating and directing all methods, means and devices employed on any steamer or other vessel in the public waters of the State, in receiving, carrying, or discharging any petroleum, gasoline, kerosene, tar, oil, or any product or mixture thereof; and the board may by order establish all rules and regulations to prevent the discharge or escape of any of said substances into the public waters; and the violation of any order under this section made shall be punished as provided in section 7 hereof. Before making any order under this section establishing any rule, regulation, or direction the board shall grant a hearing thereon to all persons interested therein, first giving notice of such hearing by advertising the same at least once a week for four successive weeks in at least two public newspapers published in the city of Providence and by giving at least 30 days' notice thereof by registered mail to each person interested therein who shall have registered with the board his name and address with a request to be so notified. All orders made under this section shall be served upon all persons interested therein in the same manner in which notices are given as above provided.

SEC. 9. All prosecutions for polluting the waters of the State in violation of an order of the board shall be by complaint and warrant and shall be made in the district courts of the State. Said board, without being required to enter into any recognizance or to give surety for costs, or the attorney general of his

own motion, may institute such proceedings in the name of the State. It shall be the duty of the attorney general to conduct the prosecution of all such proceedings brought by said board.

SEC. 10. No person shall be convicted or found liable in any criminal prosecution at common law or in any other proceeding brought by or in behalf of the State, the board or the public, to enjoin, suppress, prohibit, or punish the pollution of the waters of the State unless he shall have violated an order of the board issued under the authority conferred upon it by section 5 or 8 hereof: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this section contained shall be held to affect any civil right of action or remedy of any person at law or in equity.

SEC. 11. The superior court shall have jurisdiction in equity to enforce the provisions of sections 5 and 8 of this act and any order made by the board in conformity therewith. Proceedings under this section shall follow the course of equity and shall be instituted and prosecuted in the name of the board by the attorney general, but only upon the request of the board.

SEC. 12. Any person aggrieved by any order of the board may appeal to the supreme court for a reversal thereof on the ground that the same is unlawful or unreasonable. The person prosecuting such appeal shall within 30 days from the service of the order appealed from file a petition with the clerk of the supreme court setting forth the grounds upon which it is claimed that the order is unlawful or unreasonable. Thereupon the clerk of the supreme court shall issue citation to all parties in interest, including the board, returnable at any time within 30 days from the date of its issue, in the discretion of the court. The court as soon as may be shall hear and determine the matter, and either sustain or reverse the order complained of. The court is hereby given authority to adopt such rules as it may see fit for regulating the practice and procedure in such appeals. Such appeals, however, shall have precedence over other civil cases in the supreme court, except appeals from orders of the public utilities commission.

Every such appeal shall act as a stay of the order appealed from: *Provided*, That the court or, if the court is not in session, any justice of such court, may at any time order that such appeal shall not so operate if in the opinion of such court or justice the appeal is brought for the purpose of delay, or if justice, equity, or public safety shall so require; or such court or justice may order that such appeal shall so operate only upon compliance by the parties, or any of them, with such terms and conditions as such court or justice may determine: *Provided further*, That if the order of the board appealed from is sustained by the court such order shall, if previously stayed under the provisions of this section, take effect and become operative for all purposes under this act within five days from the date of the decree sustaining such order, unless the board, within such five days, shall, upon the application of any party to such appeal, fix a different time when such order shall take effect and become operative, and such order so fixing the time shall not be subject to review by any court of this State.

At any hearing in the course of such a proceeding a transcript of the testimony before the board in such case, duly certified by the stenographer taking the same and allowed by one of the members of the board, shall be admitted as testimony.

If, upon the hearing of the appeal, newly discovered evidence shall be introduced by the appellant which is found by the court to be of such a character and of sufficient importance to warrant a reconsideration of the order appealed from, the court, before proceeding to render a final decision, unless the parties to such action stipulate in writing to the contrary, shall transmit a copy of

such evidence to the board and shall stay further proceedings in said action for such time as the court in its discretion may determine. Upon the receipt of such evidence the board shall consider the same and may alter, amend, or rescind the order appealed from, and shall report its action thereon to the court within 50 days from the receipt of such evidence unless the court shall extend the time for making such report. If the board shall rescind the order appealed from the appeal shall be dismissed. If it shall alter or amend the same such altered or amended order shall take the place of the original order appealed from and the court shall render its decree thereon as though made by the board in the first instance. If the original order shall not be altered, amended, or rescinded by the board the final decision shall be rendered upon such original order and the final decree entered in conformity therewith.

SEC. 13. The board, either of its own motion or at the request of any person **discharging or emptying sewage or causing or permitting sewage to be discharged or emptied into any of the waters of the State**, shall consult with and advise such person as to the best practicable and reasonably available system or means to prevent such sewage from polluting the waters of the State.

SEC. 14. Upon request of the board any person now having any sewer or drain or system of sewers or drains discharging into any of the waters of the State or upon the shores or beaches thereof shall submit to the board a statement containing a description of all such sewers or drains owned or controlled by him and the size, volume of sewage, and character of sewage discharged from each, together with an adequate description of any works, means, or methods then being employed to purify the sewage. Such reports shall not be open to public inspection, and their contents shall not be disclosed by the board or any of its employees or agents except by the written permission of the person making such report. Any member of the board or any employee or agent thereof who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500.

SEC. 15. The board is hereby authorized and directed to make and issue all reasonable rules and regulations for the enforcement of its orders and for the conduct of proceedings before it.

SEC. 16. No person shall be held to have violated the provisions of this act where the sole damage caused by him is the rendering unsuitable for drinking purposes or ice supply of the waters polluted by him.

SEC. 17. Section 1 of chapter 211 of the general laws, entitled "General provisions for the protection of fisheries," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. Every person who shall throw into or deposit in or cause to be thrown into or to be deposited in any of the public tidewaters of the State or upon the shores of any such tidewaters any fish offal or any water impregnated with fish, unless the same be filtered in such manner as may be determined by the town council of the town wherein such deposit shall be made, shall forfeit \$100."

Section 6 of chapter 144 of the general laws, entitled "Of the protection of navigation," sections 1 to 5, inclusive, of chapter 206 of the general laws, entitled "Of the protection of shell fisheries in the public waters of this State," as amended by chapter 577 of the public laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1910, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. But nothing in this section contained shall affect any suit or action, whether civil or criminal and whether at law or in equity, which shall be pending at the time of the passage of this act; nor shall anything in this act contained be held to repeal, alter, or amend any act or part of an act

in so far as it has for its object the protection against corruption or contamination of water used for drinking purposes or ice supply, or in any way to affect the civil or criminal liability of any person for corrupting or contaminating water used for drinking purposes or ice supply.

SEC. 18. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders on the general treasurer for the payment of said sum, or any part or parts thereof as may be necessary, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

SEC. 19. This act shall not apply to the sewage of the city of Newport and town of Jamestown discharged into the waters of the State through their respective sewer outlets.

SEC. 20. Section 2 of this act shall take effect upon its passage. The other sections of this act shall take effect on September 1, 1920.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Influenza and Other Communicable Diseases—Borrowing of Money Authorized to Combat. (No. 939, Concurrent Res. Feb. 10, 1920.)

Whereas it has been reported by the State health authorities that the disease of influenza has again made its appearance in almost every community of the State, now in epidemic form in many localities; and

Whereas the State health department has no funds in its hands to combat influenza or for any other communicable disease which may arise: Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That to meet this, or any similar emergency, the governor, the comptroller general, and the State treasurer are hereby authorized to borrow \$10,000 for the purpose of combating influenza or other communicable diseases and issue a note or notes for same, and that the ways and means committee of the house of representatives and the finance committee of the senate are hereby directed to provide for the payment of this loan in the annual appropriation bill.

School Teachers—Prohibited from Teaching When Infected with Tuberculosis or Other Communicable Disease—Health Certificate Required as Prerequisite to Employment. (Act 519, Mar. 6, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That all persons in this State teaching school and infected with tuberculosis or other infectious diseases are hereby prohibited from teaching in the public schools of this State.

SEC. 2. Any person applying for the position of school-teacher in any of the public schools of this State is hereby required as a prerequisite to his or her employment as such teacher to first secure a health certificate from a county physician or any other reputable physician, certifying that said person has not an open or active infectious stage of tuberculosis or any other contagious disease.

SEC. 3. The physician shall make the aforesaid certificate or [on] form supplied by the South Carolina State Board of Health, whose duty it shall be to provide said forms of certificate upon request of the applicant or applicants under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this act or in any manner violating same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$50 or not more than 30 days' imprisonment.

Pupils—Annual Medical and Dental Inspection of. (Act 582, Mar. 11, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That the board of trustees of any school district of this State be, and hereby are, authorized and empowered to arrange for and shall require annually a medical and dental inspection of all pupils attending the public schools of said district during first month of attendance to ascertain the presence of any contagious or infectious disease, or any disease or defect of the eye, ear, nose, mouth, throat, lungs, or skin, detrimental to the welfare of

any child affected therewith: *Provided*, That an inspection by any licensed physician and dentist or by any competent health officer or trained nurse approved by the State board of health, and a report made by them in standard form adopted by such board, giving the result of their inspection, shall be deemed a sufficient inspection, and no further inspection shall be required of any child so inspected: *Provided, further*, That the results of the inspection of any child not be made public, but shall be considered confidential by the school authorities of said district, except that the same may be communicated to the parents or any person in charge of such child, for their information, and any case of any infectious or contagious disease shall be promptly reported to the proper board of health: *Provided*, That not over 10 cents per child shall be charged each for dental or medical inspection, same to be paid out of the school funds of the respective school district.

SEC. 2. Any parent of child refusing to allow the medical and dental inspection, as provided for in section 1 of this act, shall be subject to a fine of \$5 or 10 days in jail for each offense.

Commercial Disinfectants—Sale. (Act 626, Mar. 12, 1920.)

SECTION 1. *Act (1919, XXXI Stats. 114) amended*—*Test of commercial disinfectants*.—That section 1 of an act¹ entitled "An act to regulate the sale and provide for the inspection of commercial disinfectants in the State of South Carolina," approved the 13th day of March, A. D. 1919, be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting on line 3, between the words "disinfectant" and "be" the following: "by its nature subject to the test hereinafter provided for," and by placing at the end of section 1 a comma instead of a period, followed by the words, "or the Redial Walker Method," so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows:

"SECTION 1. That no commercial disinfectant, by its nature subject to the test hereinafter provided [for], be sold or offered for sale in South Carolina unless it have, plainly stamped upon the container, the coefficient strength as compared with pure phenol, the said coefficient to be determined by the method employed by the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service, or the Redial Walker Method."

Condensed or Evaporated Skimmed Milk—Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., December, 1920.)

The sale of condensed or evaporated skimmed milk is allowed, but it shall be unlawful to sell the said condensed or evaporated skimmed milk except under the following regulations: In addition to compliance with all existing laws the said condensed or evaporated skimmed milk to be sold in packages or containers containing not less than 1 gallon (10 pounds), which packages or containers shall be hermetically sealed at the time of sale; also, that at the stores, groceries, shops, or places where such condensed or evaporated skimmed milk is sold a sign printed or painted in black letters on white background, and on which the letters are at least 5 inches high, and worded as follows, must be displayed: "Condensed or evaporated skimmed milk should not be fed to babies, children, or invalids—it is lacking in food value."

The sale of powdered skimmed milk made by the spray process, or not heated to a temperature of over 180° in the process of making, is not affected by the above regulation.

¹ Supplement 42 to Public Health Reports, p. 810.

Hotels and Restaurants—Sanitary Regulation—Inspection—Health Certificates Required of Employees. (Act 470, Mar. 6, 1920.)

SECTION 1. That a hotel within the meaning of this act is an inn or public lodging house of more than 10 bedrooms where transient guests are fed or lodged for pay in this State. The term "restaurant" as used in this act shall include lunch counters and cafés. The term "transient guests," within the meaning of this act, shall mean one who puts up for less than one week at such hotel.

* * * * *

SEC. 7. In all cities, towns, or villages where a system of waterworks and sewerage is maintained for public use every hotel therein accessible to water main and sewer main shall be equipped, within six months after the passage of this act, with suitable water-closets for the accommodations [sic] of its guests, which water-closets shall be connected and trapped by proper plumbing with such water and sewerage systems, and there shall be some adequate means of flushing said water-closets with the water in such manner as to prevent sewer gas from arising therefrom. The wash bowls in the main washroom of such hotel must be connected and trapped and equipped in similar manner, both as to method and time, all such equipment to be paid for by the owner.

SEC. 8.² In all towns and villages not having a system of waterworks in cases where the water is derived from some public water supply, shall be in the preceding section provided, shall have properly constructed privies as approved by the State board of health, the same to be kept in sanitary condition at all times.

SEC. 9. The proprietor of every hotel shall keep all cisterns, tanks, and other receptacles containing standing water screened or otherwise so covered as to prevent the entrance of flies, mosquitoes, and other disease-carrying insects. The term "standing water" as used in this act shall mean water that remains for 10 days or more in a cistern, tank, or other receptacle.

SEC. 10. A sample of water used in every hotel and restaurant except in cases where the water is derived from some such public water supply shall be sent by the proprietor to the State board of health for analysis twice each year, with a certificate that it is the water used in such hotel or restaurant, and if the sample is found by such analysis to be unfit for the use that is made of the water in the hotel or restaurant the further use of such water shall be discontinued until permission is granted by the said State board of health to resume the use of such water.

SEC. 11. The proprietor or keeper of every hotel or restaurant shall at all times keep screened the outside doors, windows, and all openings of the kitchen and dining room with suitable mesh wire gauze. Every hotel must have all bedroom windows screened for protection against flies, mosquitoes, and other insects, and it shall be the duty of the proprietor or keeper of every hotel and restaurant to use such other means as fly paper, fly traps, etc., as may be necessary to keep their restaurant, kitchen, and dining rooms reasonably free from flies.

SEC. 12. All hotels shall hereafter provide each bed, bunk, cot, or other sleeping place for the use of guests with pillow slips, under and top sheets to be of sufficient width to cover the mattress thereof and to be at least 90 inches long. All pillow slips and sheets after being used by one guest must be washed and ironed before being used by another guest, a clean set being furnished each succeeding guest.

² This section reads the same as in the session laws.

SEC. 13. All beds, bed clothing, mattresses, and pillows shall always be kept clean and free of vermin.

SEC. 14. Every room after being occupied by any one known or suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, diphtheria, or other contagious disease must be thoroughly disinfected as prescribed by the State board of health before further occupancy, and every room after being occupied by anyone known or suspected to be suffering from measles or whooping cough must be thoroughly aired for 24 hours before subsequent occupancy.

SEC. 15. All hotels shall furnish each guest with a clean towel and individual soap, and the use of the roller or other towels used in common is hereby prohibited in all hotels and restaurants.

SEC. 16. The refrigerator, ice boxes, and cold-storage rooms of all hotels or restaurants must be kept free from foul and unpleasant odors, mold, and slime. The kitchen must be well lighted and ventilated, the floor clean, and the side walls and ceilings free from cobwebs and accumulated dirt.

SEC. 17. All dishes, tableware, and kitchen utensils must be thoroughly washed and rinsed with clean water after using; food served to customers when part of same has been used must not again be served to customers.

SEC. 18. All garbage must be kept covered and protected from flies, in barrels or galvanized iron cans, and removed at least twice a week.

SEC. 19. Every lodging house and every part thereof shall at all times be kept free from filth and rubbish in or on the premises belonging to or connected with the same. All water-closets, wash basins, bath [sic], windows, fixtures, fittings, and painted surface shall at all times be kept clean and in good repair. The floors, walls, and ceilings of all rooms, passages, and stairways must at all times be cleaned [sic] and in good repair.

SEC. 20. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the State board of health is authorized and required to have inspected, through its inspectors to be by it designated therefor, all hotels and restaurants in the State at least once a year. If upon inspection of any hotel or restaurant it shall be found that this law has been fully complied with, the secretary of the State board of health shall issue a certificate to that effect to the person operating the same, and such certificate shall be kept posted in plain view in some conspicuous place in said hotel or restaurant: *Provided*, That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act a fee for inspection shall be collected from each hotel, lodging house, or restaurant according to the following schedule: For each hotel or public lodging house of 10 to 20 rooms, \$3; for 20 to 30 rooms, \$5; for 30 to 40 rooms, \$10; for 40 to 60 rooms, \$15; for 60 to 100 rooms, \$20; for 100 rooms and above, \$25. For each restaurant, \$10.

SEC. 21. The official representative or inspector of the State board of health shall, after inspection, make a report of the condition of the hotel inspected upon blanks to be provided by the State board of health, showing in detail the condition of the hotel with reference to compliance with this law, which report shall be filed in the office of the commission.

SEC. 22. The inspectors or representatives of the State board of health are hereby empowered and authorized to enter any hotel at all reasonable hours to make such inspection; and it is hereby made the duty of every person in the management or control of such hotel to afford free access to every part of the hotel and to render all aid and assistance necessary to enable the inspector to make a full, thorough, and complete examination thereof; but no inspector shall violate the privacy of any guest without his or her consent.

SEC. 23. The representative or inspector of the State board of health herein required to be appointed by it shall adopt the score-card system; after each

inspection of the State board of health, or inspector, shall issue to each hotel, lodging house, or restaurant an inspection score card showing the per cent or degree of compliance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 24. Before any owner or manager of any hotel, lodging house, or restaurant shall receive in its employ any cook, waiter, or other employee they shall require a health card showing that such employee has stood a physical examination by some reputable physician and that they are free from all infectious and contagious diseases and are in sound health.

SEC. 25. It shall be the duty of the inspector, upon ascertaining, by inspection or otherwise, that any hotel is being carried on contrary to any of the provisions of this act, to notify the manager or proprietor in what respect it fails to comply with the law, requiring such persons within a reasonable time to do or cause to be done the things necessary to make it comply with the law, whereupon such proprietor or manager shall forthwith comply with such requirements.

SEC. 26. Any owner or manager, agent, or person in charge of a hotel or restaurant, or any other person who shall willfully obstruct, hinder, or interfere with any inspector in the proper discharge of his duty, or who shall willfully fail or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this act after notice from the inspector or any other person in authority, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each offense, and each day of failure to comply with the provisions of this act shall be a separate and distinct offense.

SEC. 27. It shall be the duty of the inspector, in case he shall have knowledge of any violation of this act, to swear out a warrant against the person offending.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Influenza—Reports of Cases—Placarding—Isolation—Disinfection—Attendance at Gatherings—Quarantine—Restriction of Visiting at Hospitals—Duty of Attending Physician—Removal of Cases—Spitting in Public Places Prohibited—Funerals. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1920.)

REGULATION No. 239. The State board of health hereby declares influenza to be a contagious, infectious, and communicable disease and dangerous to public health.

REG. No. 240. *Influenza to be reported—by whom.*—Every physician, nurse, or other attendant, druggist, principal directing officer of any hospital, school, jail, or other similar institution, parent, householder, or other person having knowledge of a known or suspected case of influenza shall, within 12 hours of such knowledge of such known or suspected case coming to his notice, report the same in writing or by telephone to the superintendent of the county board of health, of the county where such case may exist. All such reports as are made by telephone shall be followed by a written report within 12 hours.

Upon receipt of such report the superintendent of the county board of health shall immediately forward copy of same to the superintendent of the State board of health.

REG. No. 241. *Contents of report.*—Such report shall state the name, address, age, occupation, name and address of employer of such diseased person, the date of onset of the disease, school attended, if any, precautions taken to prevent the spread of the infection, and the name and address of the person making the report.

REG. No. 242. *Placarding.*—Whenever a case of influenza is reported to the superintendent of the county board of health, he shall affix in a conspicuous place at each outside entrance of the building, house, or flat, as the case may be, a red warning card, not less than 10 by 14 inches in size, on which will be printed in black, with bold-face type, the following: "Influenza" in type not less than 3½ inches in height, and "Keep out" in similar type not less than 2½ inches in height. Defacement of such placards or removal by any person other than the superintendent of the county board of health or a duly authorized representative of the State or county board of health is strictly prohibited.

REG. No. 243. *Isolation of patient and other necessary precautions.*—Any person having influenza together with the necessary nursing attendant shall be confined to a large, well-ventilated room of proper temperature, as remote from other occupants of the premises as is practicable and necessary to avoid contact.

The period of isolation shall continue during the course of the disease and until all clinical manifestations of the disease have disappeared and the temperature has been normal for five successive days.

None other than the necessary medical and nursing attendants shall enter the sick room or come in contact with the patient.

Visiting on premises on which a known or suspected case of influenza exists is strictly prohibited.

All discharges from the respiratory tract, mouth, throat, and nose of the patient shall be received on cloths which shall be burned immediately after using, or [placed] in vessels containing an approved disinfecting solution.

Soiled body and bed clothing shall be disinfected by boiling or by immersion in an approved disinfecting solution such as a 5 per cent compound cresol solution. Any article used by the patient or attendants such as knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, plates, etc., must be disinfected before leaving the sick room. Floors, furniture, and woodwork should be wiped up daily with an approved disinfecting solution.

When the foregoing precautions are properly observed, other occupants of the premises who show no evidence of illness need not be confined to the premises. It is required, however, that persons residing on premises on which a case of influenza exists should refrain from attending public gatherings and avoid unnecessary contact with other persons.

It shall be the duty of the superintendent of the county board of health to determine if the foregoing precautions are being observed and whenever it is discovered that proper observance is not exercised, he shall at once place the premises and all inmates thereof under strict quarantine, prohibiting inmates from leaving the premises and others from entering the premises, except the necessary medical attendant.

REG. No. 244. *Regulating admittance to hospitals.*—Whenever influenza is epidemic or threatens to become epidemic in the community, visitors shall be excluded from hospitals, except in case of actual emergency such as impending death, and shall be admitted then only when every precaution is taken to protect the patient, attendants and other inmates, the visitor, and the public.

REG. No. 245. *Instruction—duty of physician.*—It shall be the duty of every physician attending a case of influenza to see that the patient and the attendant are properly isolated in accordance with these rules, to advise the patient, the members of the family and household, and the attendant as to the nature of the disease, the means whereby the infection may be avoided, and the provisions of these rules.

REG. No. 246. *Removals.*—No case of influenza shall be removed from the premises on which it is found unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the county board of health or from the State board of health.

No case of influenza shall be removed from any city, village, township, or county in which it is found unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the county health authorities of the jurisdiction from which and to which removal is contemplated.

REG. No. 247. *Terminal disinfection.*—Upon the termination of the case, the premises occupied by the patient shall be given a thorough cleansing, airing, and sunning.

REG. No. 248. *Spitting in public places.*—Inasmuch as the infective organism of influenza is harbored in the respiratory tract, mouth, nose, and throat, discharges from same shall not be cast in public places during an outbreak or threatened outbreak of the disease. All such discharges should be received in handkerchiefs, or cloths which shall be burned or disinfected by boiling or immersion in any approved disinfectant after using.

REG. No. 249. *Funerals.*—Public funerals in deaths from influenza are prohibited. Only the inmates of the premises on which the death occurred and the immediate relatives of the family may attend. Church funerals are prohibited.

Public Health Nursing—Regulations Governing. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 13, 1920.)

REGULATION No. 250. *General qualifications.*—All nurses employed in public-health nursing in the State of South Dakota shall possess all of the qualifications now or hereafter required by law for professional regularly graduated and registered trained nurses in this State. In addition they shall have the

following special qualifications, except when engaged in work the qualifications for which are otherwise provided by law, viz:

1. Training for at least four months in a reputable and suitable public-health nursing course; or

2. Eight months of public-health nursing work done on an accredited staff or under adequate supervision.

REG. No. 251. *Supervision*.—All public-health nurses in the State of South Dakota shall be under the direction of the State board of health and medical examiners. Their work at all times shall be subject to inspection and direction by the board or any director or supervisor that the board may appoint and employ.

REG. No. 252. *Reports*.—Every public-health nurse in the State of South Dakota shall keep a daily report of her work and such other records as hereinafter provided for the files of her office, and shall make a full, confidential report, in duplicate, at the end of each calendar month, and file one with the superintendent of the county board of health and mail the other to the State board of health on or before the 5th day of succeeding month.

Daily report Form "F."

Family report Form "G."

Monthly report Form "H."

REG. No. 253. The public-health nurse should be provided by the county in which she is working with an office in some public or county building at the county seat, with a room in connection therewith for private conferences. She should be furnished transportation in making visits to rural communities and adjacent towns; a visiting nurse bag, supplied with necessary equipment, should be furnished.

Note.—Blanks and cards for keeping an office record of the work done by the nurses and for reports will be furnished by the office of the State board of health that a uniformity of records and reports may be maintained throughout the State.

The following schedule of hours for public health nurses shall be maintained, unless her profession duties direct or otherwise [sic]:

Hours on duty: 8.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.

Office hours: 8.30 to 9.30 a. m. daily.

Office hours on Saturday: 1 to 5 p. m.

CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF WORK.

REG. No. 254. The scope and general extent of the activities of public health nursing are classified under the following four general heads:

1. School hygiene.
2. Educational hygiene, and home care of sick.
3. Special attention given to tuberculosis.
4. Social work in the community.

1. SCHOOL HYGIENE.

REG. No. 255. The results to be obtained from the work of the public health nurse in schools depend largely upon the cooperation of the teacher; therefore all teachers in the schools of this State should recognize the responsibility devolving upon them and at all times and under all circumstances cooperate with the nurses.

1. *Preliminary inspection*.—The nurse shall instruct the teachers in the inspection of children's hands, face, eyes, and throat, in order to detect any communicable conditions or disease that might occur, noting particularly red, watery eyes, and discharging noses or ears, inflamed throat, flushed cheek, or

scaling of the hand; this inspection to be given following vacation or absence from school. If the teacher detects any symptoms suspicious of contagious communicable disease or condition detrimental to the health or comfort of the pupils, the child shall be sent home temporarily, and if the teacher considers it necessary she shall call the nurse, who must visit the home or school at her earliest convenience.

2. *Daily inspection.*—The teacher shall be instructed to watch each pupil daily for signs of sickness. If a child has been out sick with any suspected contagious disease, or parasitic condition, a note from a physician or the nurse must be required before readmitting the child.

3. *Exclusion.*—If the nurse or teacher sends any child home from school, the following note is to be sent to the parents, and if the case is suspicious of contagion or parasitic condition, notice is also to be sent to the health officer. All pupils found in school suffering from symptoms of contagious or communicable disease or condition shall be excluded:

(Notice to be sent to parents), Form "A."

(Notice to be sent to health officer), Form "B."

REG. NO. 256. 4. *Physical examination.*—All pupils in the county shall, if possible, be examined at least once a year for physical defects, such as defective hearing, defective eyes, defective tonsils, nasal obstructions, teeth, etc. Any teacher who has a particular case she wishes examined shall communicate with the nurse as soon as possible. The information gathered from such examination is for the benefit of the pupil and the parents. The nurse shall discuss the physical condition of such child with the parents or teacher, but the defects of the child are strictly confidential and shall be treated as such.

A record shall be used and kept in duplicate in the school which the child is attending and transferred with the child:

Form for school: "C."

Form for nurse: "C."

Form for notice to parents: "D."

REG. NO. 257. 5. *Routine inspection.*—The nurse shall inspect all school children in regard to personal hygiene and give lessons and demonstrations on this work. When teachers have any special cases for the nurses to observe, any information given in connection therewith shall be treated as strictly confidential.

REG. NO. 258. *Modern health crusade.*—The work of the modern health crusade teaches a system of health rules that is of inestimable value to school children between the ages of 6 and 16 years; therefore the modern health crusade work should be used as a part of the hygiene of every school in the State.

REG. NO. 259. *First aid.*—The nurse shall carry with her in her nurse's bag full first-aid supplies and render assistance in any emergency case, such supplies to be furnished by the county or city where employed. Each school should be provided with a first-aid cabinet, and the nurse shall instruct the pupils relative to first-aid methods.

REG. NO. 260. *Sanitation.*—All questions of heating, lighting, and ventilation in the schools shall be under the observation of the nurse, and the water supply and toilets shall be regularly inspected and any corrections needed referred to the school authorities.

2. EDUCATIONAL HYGIENE AND HOME CARE OF THE SICK.

REG. NO. 261. (a) *Communicable disease.*—All cases of suspected communicable disease found in the nurse's work is [are] to be reported to the Superintendent of the county board of health.

(b) *Home calls on sick children.*—The nurse shall visit children out of school, particularly when they may not be able in the home to furnish proper nursing care.

(c) *Home calls physical defects.*—Follow-up work for the physical defects found in school children will make up much of the summer work of the nurse. In cases where parents fail to act the nurse shall report the same to the superintendent of the county board of health.

(d) *Home nursing.*—The nurse shall assist in finding the source of illness and instruct members of the family in methods of caring for the sick. Many up-to-date methods of nursing may be adopted in the home with a little instruction. In case of any contagious or communicable disease or condition the nurse shall instruct the attendants in the proper methods of precaution.

All county cases shall be given special attention by the nurse when in the judgment of the county health officer it is necessary.

3. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TUBERCULOSIS.

REG. No. 262. (a) The nurse shall at all times be alert to discover symptoms which indicate tuberculosis and promptly investigate reported suspected cases.

(b) Upon discovering symptoms of tuberculosis in any family, the nurse shall forthwith submit to the superintendent of the county board of health the full name, residence, and hygienic data, on blanks furnished by the State board of health for that purpose, of every such suspect.

(Use Form "E.")

(c) The nurse shall give special attention to well-defined or developed cases, giving specific instructions for the disposition of sputum or other infectious bodily excretion or secretion in such manner as to avoid danger to any person or persons.

(d) Tuberculosis homes must be visited often for the purpose of inspection, instruction, and assistance in preventive measure.

4. SOCIAL WORK IN THE COMMUNITY.

REG. No. 263. (a) *Campaigns.*—The nurse shall assist and, if desired, direct in organizing clean-up campaigns, insect-exterminating campaigns, and child-welfare programs. She shall be on the lookout for and promptly report to the superintendent of the county board of health any unsatisfactory conditions. For the county fair and such other occasions as may seem practicable she shall plan and collect exhibits that will help demonstrate health work and health conditions.

(b) *Public meetings.*—The nurse shall keep in touch with all clubs and other organizations of her county that bring the home and the school, the parent and the teacher, in closer relation.

She shall give demonstrations for public-welfare clubs and allied organizations on such subjects as home nursing, care of children, proper food, etc. Talks shall be given at mothers' meetings, before public-welfare clubs, and wherever there is opportunity for helpful work.

REG. No. 264. (c) *Cooperation.*—The nurse shall cooperate with the health officer and other physicians, hospitals, and other agencies in every possible way and endeavor to secure their cooperation in providing treatment for those unable to pay for such service.

Births, Deaths, Marriages, Divorces, and Naturalizations—Registration.
(Ch. 92, Act June 30, 1920.)

TRANSFERRING VITAL STATISTICS TO STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

SECTION 1. The State board of health shall have general charge and supervision of the registration of births and deaths, marriages, divorces, and naturalizations, and may make and enforce any rules and regulations necessary for the carrying out of such registration not inconsistent with the laws of this State. The superintendent of the State board of health shall be designated and known as the director of vital statistics, and shall be the administering officer of the State in connection therewith, charged with the enforcement of the provisions of law and the rules and regulations of the State board of health relating to the collection, recording, and preservation of vital statistics. The director of vital statistics may, with the advice and approval of the State board of health, appoint a deputy, and may employ such clerical assistance as may be necessary for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 2. The director of vital statistics shall have an office in the capitol properly equipped with fireproof vault and filing cases for the preservation and safe-keeping of the official records and papers pertaining thereto.

SEC. 3. That section 9898 of the South Dakota Revised Code of 1919 be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"The State board of health shall prepare, provide, and furnish suitable books and blank forms in which to make and keep the records of the births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and naturalizations occurring in this State, as provided for by this article, and to furnish them to the several officers and persons required to make reports and keep the same."

SEC. 4. That section 9905 of the South Dakota Revised Code of 1919 be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the clerk of courts of each county to receive such primary birth and death certificates and to at once enter the same in substantial books, provided by the State board of health for that purpose, showing a full and complete abstract of the information contained in each certificate, and he shall, on or before the 15th day of each month, transmit to the director of vital statistics all such primary birth and death certificates, together with the record of the marriages performed in his county and of the decrees of divorce which may have been filed in his office, and also a report of all naturalizations of foreigners during the preceding calendar month."

SEC. 5. That section 9906 of the South Dakota Revised Code of 1919 be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

It shall be the duty of the director of vital statistics to receive such primary certificates of birth[s] and deaths and the reports of the marriages, divorces, and naturalizations from the several clerks of courts, and to number, index, and bind the same in substantial covers and carefully preserve the same, and shall biennially report to the governor a complete summary, properly tabulated, of the information received. Such report shall be published as a part of the regular biennial report of the State board of health.

SEC. 6. That section 9907 of the South Dakota Revised Code of 1919 be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

A physician or other person reporting any birth or death to the clerk of courts, as provided in this article, shall be entitled to a fee of 25 cents for each [certificate; a justice of the peace shall be entitled to a fee of 25 cents for each] burial or transportation permit issued by him; and the clerk of courts shall be entitled to a fee of 25 cents for each birth and death certificate received, entered, and transmitted to the director of vital statistics, a fee of 10

cents for each abstract of marriage, divorce, or naturalization records transmitted by him; all such fees to be paid out of the general fund of the county as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 7. That section 9908 of the South Dakota Revised Code of 1919 be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

It shall be the duty of the clerk of courts to make a complete list from his records of all persons who have returned primary birth and death certificates and issued burial or transportation permits in his county during the previous year, and to certify the amount due each person, including his own fees, and having certified to the correctness of same he shall present it to the board of county commissioners at the first meeting after the 31st day of December each year, which amount shall be allowed by such board and a warrant for the amount due each of such persons shall be issued; clerks of courts shall be entitled to receive all fees provided by this article for such officers in addition to their salaries as fixed by law.

SEC. 8. That section 9909 of the South Dakota Revised Code of 1919 be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Any undertaker, sexton, keeper of a cemetery, justice of the peace, clerk of courts, or other person who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to perform his duty as required by this article and by the rules and regulations made by the State board of health to carry out the provisions thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 9. The director of vital statistics shall furnish any applicant therefor a certified copy of the record of any certificate of birth or death or abstract of marriage, divorce, or naturalization recorded under the provisions of this act upon the payment of a fee of \$1 for the making and certification of each certificate or abstract, to be paid by the applicant. Such copy of the record in the office of the director of vital statistics, when certified by the director of vital statistics to be a true transcript therefrom, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated in all courts in this State.

SEC. 10. The director of vital statistics shall preserve all records and files of vital statistics as heretofore collected and compiled, and shall have the custody thereof.

Births and Deaths—Registration. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 10, 1920.)

REGULATION No. 1. *Relating to birth forms.*—That the certificate of birth shall contain, in addition to those items provided for in section 9899 of the South Dakota Revised Code of 1919, the following items, which are hereby declared necessary for the legal, social, and sanitary purposes subserved by the registration records:

1. The place of birth shall include the State, county, township or town, village or city. If in a city the ward, street, and house number; if in a hospital or other institution, the name of the same to be given instead of the street or house number.

2. If the child dies without a name before the certificate is filed, enter the words "died unnamed." If the living child has not yet been named at the date of filing the certificate of birth, the space for "full name of the child" is to be left blank, to be filled out subsequently by a supplemental report as hereinafter provided.

3. Whether a twin, triplet, or other plural birth. A separate certificate shall be required for each child in case of plural births.

4. For plural births, number of each child in order of birth.

5. Whether legitimate or illegitimate.

6. The date of birth should include the year, month, and day.

7. The birthplace of father, at least State or foreign country, if known.

8. The occupation of father to be reported if engaged in any remunerative employment, with the statement of (a) trade, profession, or particular kind of work; (b) general nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer).

9. The birthplace of mother, at least State or foreign country, if known.

10. The occupation of mother to be reported if engaged in any remunerative employment, with the statement of (a) trade, profession, or particular kind of work; (b) general nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer).

11. The register number and exact date of filing in the office of the clerk of courts shall be attested by his official signature.

REG. NO. 2. *Supplemental birth report.*—That when any certificate of a living child is presented without the statement of the given name, then the clerk of courts shall make out and deliver to the parents of the child a special blank for the supplemental report of the given name of the child, which shall be filled out as directed and returned to the clerk of courts as soon as the child shall have been named.

REG. NO. 3. *Permit for burial or removal.*—The body of any person whose death occurs in this State or which shall be found dead therein shall not be interred, deposited in a vault or tomb, cremated, or otherwise disposed of or removed from or into any registration district or be temporarily held pending further disposition more than 72 hours after death, unless a permit for burial, removal, or other disposition shall have been properly issued by the justice of the peace of the registration district in which the death occurred or the body was found. And no such burial or removal permit shall be issued by any registrar until, whenever practicable, a complete and satisfactory certificate of death has been filed with him as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That when a dead body is transported from outside the State into a registration district for burial the transit or removal permit issued in accordance with the law and health regulations of the place where the death occurred shall be accepted by the justice of the peace of the district into which the body has been transported for burial or other disposition as a basis upon which he may issue a local burial permit; he shall note upon the face of the burial permit the fact that the body was shipped in for interment and give the actual place of death.

REG. NO. 4. *Stillbirths.*—A stillborn child shall be registered as a birth and also as a death, and separate certificates of both birth and death shall be filed with the clerk of courts, in the usual form and manner, the certificate of birth to contain in place of the name of the child the word "stillbirth": *Provided*, That a certificate of birth and a certificate of death shall not be required for a child that has not advanced to the fifth month of uterogestation. The medical certificate of the cause of the death shall be signed by the attending physician, if any, and shall state the cause of death as "stillbirth," with the cause of the stillbirth, if known, whether a premature birth, and, if born prematurely, the period of uterogestation, in months, if known; and a burial or removal permit of the prescribed form shall be required. Midwives shall not sign the certificate of death for stillborn children; but such cases, and stillbirths occurring without attendance of either physician or midwife, shall be treated as deaths without medical attendance.

REG. NO. 5. *Record of death forms.*—That the certificate of death shall contain the following items, which are hereby declared necessary for the legal, social, and sanitary purposes subserved by registration records:

1. Place of death, including State, county, township, village, or city. If in a city the ward, street, and house number; if in a hospital or other insti-

tution, the name of the same to be given instead of the street and house number. If in an industrial camp, the name of the camp to be given.

2. Full name of decedent. If an unnamed child, the surname preceded by "unnamed."

3. Sex.

4. Color or race—as black, white, mulatto (or other negro descent), Indian, Chinese, Japanese, or other.

5. Conjugal condition—as single, married, widowed, or divorced.

6. Date of birth, including the year, month, and day.

7. Age, in years, months, and days. If less than one day, the hours and minutes.

8. Occupation. The occupation to be reported of any person, male or female, who had any remunerative employment, with the statement of (a) trade, profession, or particular kind of work; (b) general nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer).

9. Birthplace; at least the State or foreign country, if known.

10. Name of father.

11. Birthplace of father; at least State or foreign country, if known.

12. Maiden name of mother.

13. Birthplace of mother; at least the State or foreign country, if known.

14. Signature and address of the informant.

15. Official signature of the registrar, with the date when certificate was filed, and register number.

16. Date of death; year, month, and day.

17. Certification as to medical attendance on decedent, fact and time of death, time last seen alive, and the cause of death with contributory (secondary) cause or complication, if any, and duration of each, and whether attributed to dangerous or insanitary conditions of employment; signature and address of physician or official making the medical certificate.

18. Length of residence (for inmates of hospitals and other institutions; transients or recent residents) at place of death and in the State, together with the place where the disease was contracted, if not at the place of death, and former or usual residence.

19. Place of burial or removal; date of burial.

20. Signature and address of undertaker or person acting as such.

The personal and statistical particulars (Items 1 to 13) shall be authenticated by the signature of the informant, who may be any competent person acquainted with the facts.

The statement of facts relating to the disposition of the body shall be signed by the undertaker or person acting as such.

REG. No. 6. *Undertaker's duties.*—That the undertaker, or person acting as undertaker, shall file the certificate of death with the justice of the peace of the district in which the death occurred and obtain a burial or removal permit prior to any disposition of the body. He shall obtain the required personal and statistical particulars from the person best qualified to supply them, over the signature and address of his informant. He shall then present the certificate to the attending physician, if any, or to the health officer or coroner, for the medical certificate of the cause of death and other particulars necessary to complete the record. And he shall then state the facts required relative to the date and place of burial or removal, over his signature and with his address, and present the completed certificate to the justice of the peace in order to obtain a permit for burial, removal, or other disposition of the body. The undertaker shall deliver the burial permit to the person in charge of the place of burial before interring or otherwise disposing of the body, or shall attach the

removal permit to the box containing the corpse when shipped by any transportation company, the said permit to accompany the corpse to its destination, where, if within the State of South Dakota, it shall be delivered to the person in charge of the place of burial.

REG. No. 7. *Undertakers keep records and report.*—Every person, firm, or corporation selling a casket, shall keep a record showing the name of the purchaser, purchaser's post office address, and name of deceased, date of death, and place of burial of deceased, which record shall be open to the inspection of the director of vital statistics at all times. On the first day of each month the person, firm, or corporation selling caskets shall report to the director of vital statistics each sale for the preceding month on a blank provided for that purpose: *Provided, however,* That no person, firm, or corporation selling caskets to dealers or undertakers only shall be required to keep such record, nor shall such report be required from undertakers when they have direct charge of the disposition of the dead body.

Every person, firm, or corporation selling a casket at retail, and not having charge of the disposition of the body, shall inclose within the casket a notice furnished by the director of vital statistics calling attention to the requirements of the law, a blank certificate of death, and the rules and regulations of the State board of health concerning the burial or other disposition of a dead body.

REG. No. 8. *Permission to remove or inter.*—That if the interment or other disposition of the body is to be made within the State, the wording of the burial or removal permit may be limited to a statement by the registrar, and over his signature, that a satisfactory certificate of death having been filed with him as required by law, permission is granted to inter, remove, or dispose otherwise of the body, stating the name, age, sex, cause of death, and other necessary details upon the form prescribed by the director of vital statistics.

REG. No. 9. *Sextons or others to require burial or removal permits.*—That the person in charge of any premises on which interments are made shall not inter or permit the interment or other disposition of any body unless it is accompanied by a burial permit or a removal or transit permit, as herein provided. And such persons shall indorse upon the permit the date of the interment, over his signature, and shall return all permits so indorsed to the clerk of courts of his district within 10 days from the date of interment. He shall keep a record of all bodies interred or otherwise disposed of on the premises under his charge, in each case stating the name of the deceased person, place of death, date of burial or disposal, and name and address of the undertaker, which record shall at all times be open to official inspect on: *Provided,* That the undertaker, or person acting as such, when burying a body in a cemetery or burial ground having no person in charge, shall sign the burial or removal permit, giving the date of burial, and shall write across the face of the permit the words "No person in charge," and file the burial or removal permit within 10 days with the justice of the peace of the district in which the cemetery is located.

REG. No. 10. *Records in private or public institutions.*—That all superintendents or managers, or other persons in charge of hospitals, almshouses, lying-in or other institutions, public or private, to which persons resort for treatment of diseases, confinement, or are committed by process of law, shall make a record of all the persons and statistical particulars relative to the inmates in their institution at the date of approval of this regulation, which are required in the forms of the certificates, as directed by the director of vital statistics; and thereafter such record shall be, by them, made for all future inmates at the time of their admittance. And in case of persons admitted or

committed for treatment of disease, the physician in charge shall specify for entry in the record the nature of the disease, and where, in his opinion, it was contracted. The personal particulars and information required by this section shall be obtained from the individual himself if it is practicable to do so; and when they can not be so obtained they shall be obtained in as complete manner as possible from relatives, friends, or other persons acquainted with the facts.

REG. No. 11. *Preserving church or historical society records.*—If any cemetery company or association, or any church or historical society or association, or any other company, society or association, or any individual, is in possession of any record of births or deaths which may be of value in establishing the genealogy of any resident of this State, such company, society, association, or individual, may file such record or a duly authenticated transcript thereof with the director of vital statistics, and it shall be the duty of the director of vital statistics to preserve such record or transcript and to make a record and index thereof in such form as to facilitate the finding of any information contained therein. Such record and index shall be open to inspection by the public, subject to such reasonable conditions as the director of vital statistics may prescribe. If any person desires a transcript of any record filed in accordance herewith, the director of vital statistics shall furnish the same upon application, together with a certificate that is a true copy of such record as filed in his office.

REG. No. 12. *Clerk of courts—Duty.*—That each county superintendent of vital statistics shall supply blank forms of certificates to such persons as require them. Each county superintendent of vital statistics shall carefully examine each certificate of birth or death when presented for record in order to ascertain whether or not it has been made out in accordance with the provisions of these regulations and the instructions of the director of vital statistics; and if any certificate of death is incomplete or unsatisfactory it shall be his duty to call attention to the defects in the return and to withhold the burial or removal permit until such defects are corrected. All certificates, either of birth or death, shall be written legibly, in durable black ink, and no certificate shall be held to be complete and correct that does not supply all of the items of information called for therein, or satisfactorily explain for their omission. If the certificate of death is properly executed and complete, he shall then issue a burial or removal permit to the undertaker: *Provided*, That in case the death occurred from some disease which is held by the State board of health to be infectious, contagious, and communicable, and dangerous to the public health, no permit for the removal or other disposition of the body shall be issued by the registrar, except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the State board of health. If a certificate of birth is incomplete, the county superintendent of vital statistics shall immediately notify the informant, and require him to supply the missing items of information if they can be obtained. He shall number the certificates of birth and death consecutively in two separate series beginning with number 1 for the first birth and the first death in each calendar year, and sign his name as registrar in attest of the date of filing in his office. He shall make a complete and accurate copy of each birth and death certificate registered by him in a record book supplied by the director of vital statistics to be preserved permanently in his office as the local record, in such manner as directed by the director of vital statistics, and he shall on the tenth day of each month transmit to the director of vital statistics all original certificates registered by him for the preceding month. And if no births or deaths occur in any month he shall, on the tenth day of the following month, report that fact to the director of vital statistics on a card provided for that purpose.

VIRGINIA.

Venereal Diseases—Reports of Cases—Instructions, Circular of Information, and Copy of Law to Be Given Patient—Powers and Duties of Health Officers—Examination of Suspected Cases—Quarantine—Reports by Drug-gists—Unlawful for Infected Person to Expose Others to Infection—Issuance of Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Diseases—Information and Reports to Be Confidential. (Ch. 364, Act Mar. 20, 1920.)

1. That syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, hereinafter designated venereal diseases, are hereby declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health.

2. Any physician or other person who makes a diagnosis in or treats a case of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, and every superintendent or manager of a hospital, dispensary, or charitable or penal institution, in which there is a case of venereal disease, shall report such case immediately in writing to the State board of health, stating the name and address, or the office number, age, sex, color, and occupation of the diseased person, the date of onset of the disease, and probable source of the infection, provided that the name and address of diseased person need not be stated, unless an inmate of a penal institution, except in those cases in which the attending physician knows or has good reason to suspect that a person having a venereal disease is conducting himself, or herself, in such a manner as to expose any other person to infection, when he shall notify the State board of health and the local health officer of the name and address of the diseased person and the essential facts in the case. The report shall be inclosed in a sealed envelope and sent to the State board of health, as above provided.

3. It shall be the duty of every physician and of every person who examines or treats a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid to instruct him in measures for preventing the spread of such diseases, and to inform him of the necessity for treatment until cured and to hand him a copy of the circular of information and a copy of this act, both of which are obtainable for this purpose from the State board of health.

4. (a) All State, city, county, and other health officers shall use every available means to ascertain the existence of and to investigate all cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, within their several territorial jurisdictions, and to ascertain the sources of such infections. All health officers are hereby empowered and directed to make such examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid as may be necessary for the carrying out of this act.

(b) Owing to the prevalence of such diseases amongst vagrants, prostitutes, keepers, inmates, employees, and frequenters of houses of ill fame, prostitution, and assignation, persons "not of good fame," persons guilty of fornication, adultery, lewd and lascivious conduct, and illicit cohabitation are to be considered and are hereby declared to be reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, and no person convicted of any of said charges shall be released until examined for such venereal diseases by the proper health officer, his deputy or assistants or agents.

5. Upon receipt of a report of a case of venereal disease in a person conducting himself or herself in such a manner as to be a menace to the public health, it shall be the duty of the health officer to institute measures for the protection of other persons from infection by such diseased person. *

(a) Local health officers are authorized and directed to quarantine persons who have, or are reasonably suspected of having, syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid whenever, in the opinion of said local health officer, or the State board of health, or the State health commissioner quarantine is necessary for the protection of the public health.

In establishing quarantine the health officer shall, anywhere within the State, designate, and define the limits of, the areas in which the person known to have, or reasonably suspected of having, syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, and his immediate attendant, are to be quarantined, and no persons, other than the attending physician, shall enter, or remain in, or leave the area of quarantine without the permission or direction of the local health officer.

No one but the local health officer, or his authorized deputy, shall terminate said quarantine, and this shall not be done until the suspected person has been found not to be infected and the diseased person has become free from the disease, as determined by the local health officer, or his authorized deputy, through clinical examinations and all necessary laboratory tests, or until permission has been given him so to do by the State board of health or the State health commissioner.

(b) The local health officer, or his duly authorized agent, may parole persons pending final cure, but he shall inform all persons who are about to be so released from quarantine for venereal disease, in case they are not cured, what further treatment should be taken to complete their cure.

6. Any druggist or other person who sells any drugs, compound, specific, or preparation of any kind used for, or believed by the druggist or person to be intended to be used for, the treatment of any of said venereal diseases, shall secure and keep a record of the name and address of the person making such purchases, except when such drug, compound, specific, or preparation is used in filling a written prescription by a physician licensed to practice medicine under the laws of Virginia. A copy of said record shall be mailed, or otherwise delivered, each week to the State board of health. Such records shall be kept inaccessible to the public as provided in section 9 of this act.

7. It shall be a violation of this act for any infected person to knowingly expose another person to infection with any of the said venereal diseases, or for any person to knowingly perform an act which exposes another person to infection with venereal disease, for which such offending person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not to exceed \$100 and confined in jail a term not to exceed six months.

8. Physicians, health officers, and all other persons are prohibited from issuing certificates of freedom from venereal diseases, except in giving such ordinary certificates of freedom from infectious diseases as may be necessary in reports of general examinations, and in certifying for the issuance of marriage license.

9. All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be filed by health officers to whom furnished until finally disposed of by burning, but they shall be kept inaccessible to the public except in so far as publicity may attend the performance of the duties imposed by the laws of the State.

10. All persons in quarantine, for the maintenance and treatment of whom full remuneration is not regularly paid, may be required to perform such work as is proper under the circumstances.

11. Any person violating the terms of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not to exceed \$100 or confined in jail a term not to exceed 60 days, either or both; and in the discretion of the court may thereafter be placed under a bond not exceeding \$1,000 for 12 months.

Tuberculosis—Erection of Cottage at State Sanatorium for Treatment of Teachers. (Ch. 506, Act Mar. 25, 1920.)

1. That an act¹ entitled an act to provide a cottage at Catawba sanatorium for tubercular teachers, approved March 14, 1918, be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

1. That the sum of \$10,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to build a cottage for tubercular teachers at Catawba; provided the sum of \$10,000 is contributed to this fund by the State Teachers' Association.

2. The State board of health shall have full charge of erecting said cottage and all moneys used for this purpose shall be paid out on vouchers issued by the State board of health.

3. Admittance to the teachers' cottage shall be on recommendation of the State Teachers' Association, and under regulations prescribed by the State board of health.

State Board of Health—Appointment, Meetings, and Officers. (Ch. 106, Act Feb. 28, 1920.)

1. That section 1486 of the Code of Virginia be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1486.² *State board of health; how members appointed; terms of office; meetings; officers; quorum.*—The State board of health shall consist of 12 members appointed by the governor, at least five of whom shall be members of the Medical Society of Virginia. One member shall be chosen from each congressional district in the State, and in addition two from the city of Richmond. The members in office when this act takes effect shall continue in office until their respective terms expire, and on the first day of July of each year the governor shall appoint for terms of four years each three members to fill the vacancies in those term[s] expiring by limitation. In addition to the members above mentioned two residents from the State at large shall be appointed for a term of four years, one of whom shall be a member of the State dental association.

The board shall meet annually in the city of Richmond, and at such other times and places as it may determine. It shall elect from its number a president and secretary, who shall perform the usual duties of such offices, in addition to the particular duties prescribed by law. The board may adopt by-laws for its government. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any lawful business.

Pupils—Health Examination and Physical Education of. School Nurses, Physicians, and Physical Directors—Employment. Courses in Health Examinations and Physical Education for Teachers. (Ch. 327, Act Mar. 19, 1920.)

1. That the board of supervisors of the several counties and the councils or other governing bodies of the several cities and towns be, and they are hereby, authorized to make appropriations out of the county, city, or town funds,

¹ Supplement 38 to Public Health Reports, p. 373.

² See chapter 192 on pages 200–201 of Reprint 406 from Public Health Reports.

as the case may be, to provide for the health examination and physical education of school children and the employment of school nurses, physicians, and physical directors, and such appropriations shall be placed to credit of the county or city, or town school board. Previous to employment, all said nurses, physicians, or physical directors shall be approved by the health commissioner of the Commonwealth and the State superintendent of public instruction.

2. That an amount not exceeding one-half of the annual salary of each physical director appointed in accordance with section 1 of this act may be paid by the State board of education to the local school trustees employing such physical director, and an amount not to exceed one-half of the annual salary of each nurse or physician appointed in accordance with section 1 of this act may be paid by the State board of health to the local school trustees employing such nurse or physician.

3. That after the 1st day of September, 1920, all pupils in all the public elementary and high schools of the State shall receive as part of the educational program such examinations, health instruction, and physical training as shall be prescribed by the State board of education and approved by the State board of health, in conformity with the provisions of this act.

4. In order that the teachers of the Commonwealth shall be prepared for health examinations and physical education of school children, every normal school of the State is hereby required to give a course, to be approved by the superintendent of public instruction and the State health commissioner, in health examinations and physical education, including preventive medicine, physical inspection, health instruction, and physical training, upon which course every person graduating from a normal school must have passed a satisfactory examination, and every normal-school certificate shall, therefore, indicate as a prerequisite a knowledge of preventive medicine, physical inspection, health instruction, and physical training.

5. The State board of education, with the approval of the State board of health, shall establish regulations whereby on or after September, 1925, no applicant may receive a certificate to teach in the schools of this State who does not present, first, satisfactory evidence of having covered creditably an approved course in general physical education in a training school or course for teachers recognized by the State board of education as a school or course in good standing. But the State board of education may modify or waive entirely the requirements of this section whenever in its opinion such modification or waiver is necessary to prevent the impairment of the teaching force of the public-school system.

6. The State board of education, with the approval of the State board of health, shall appoint a supervisor of physical education qualified and authorized to supervise and direct a program of hygienic instruction and physical education for the elementary, secondary, and normal schools of the State, and shall appoint such other employees and authorize such expenses for personal service, printing, and so on as may be necessary to the proper and effective administration of the program authorized by this act.

Ice Cream and Condensed Skimmed Milk—Definitions—Sale. (Ch. 363, Act Mar. 20, 1920.)

SECTION 1. All materials used in the production or preparation of bakery prod-amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1215. *Definition of varieties of ice cream and milk.*—Ice cream is a frozen product made from cream, milk, and sugar, with or without a natural flavoring, and contains not less than 8 per centum of milk fat.

Fruit ice cream is a frozen product made from cream, milk, sugar, and sound, clean, mature fruits, and contains not less than 8 per centum of milk fat.

Nut ice cream is a frozen product made from cream, milk, sugar, and sound nonrancid nuts, and contains not less than 8 per centum of milk fat.

In the manufacture of ice cream the use of a small amount of gelatine, not exceeding 4 ounces to 10 gallons of cream, is permitted, together with sugar and eggs, and such coloring matter as permitted under the national pure food laws.

Condensed skimmed milk is skim milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated.

SEC. 1216. *Unlawful to sell ice cream which does not meet the fixed standards.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to offer or expose for sale any ice cream or condensed skimmed milk which does not meet the standards fixed by the preceding section for the article or articles manufactured, exposed, or offered for sale as ice cream or condensed skimmed milk.

Whenever condensed skimmed milk is offered or exposed for sale in this State, each can or container shall be plainly and clearly marked in letters of appropriate size, "Condensed skimmed milk."

SEC. 1217. *Penalty for violation of the two preceding sections.*—Any manufacturer, company, or person who shall violate any of the provisions of the two preceding sections, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and for such offense shall be fined for the first offense not more than \$25 and for each subsequent offense not exceeding \$100.

Bakery Products—Manufacture and Sale. (Ch. 388, Act Mar. 20, 1920.)

SECTION 1. All materials used in the production or preparation of bakery products shall be stored, handled, and kept in a way to protect them from spoiling and contamination, and no material shall be used which is spoiled or contaminated, or which may render the bread or other bakery products unwholesome or unfit for food. The ingredients used in the production of bread and other bakery products and the sale or offering for sale of bread and other bakery products shall comply with the provisions of the Virginia laws against adulteration and misbranding. No ingredients shall be used which may render the bread or other bakery products injurious to health. No ingredients shall be used which may deceive the consumer or which lessens the nutritive value of the bakery product without being plainly labeled, branded, or tagged or having a sign making such facts plain to the purchaser or consumer under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the dairy and food commissioner with the approval of the board of agriculture and immigration: *Provided, however,* That in case of bread to be sold by the loaf such labeling shall be, in the case of unwrapped bread, placed upon the same sticker as hereinafter provided to show the name and address of the manufacturer and the net weight or measure of the loaf.

SEC. 2. *Distribution.*—All handling or sale of bread or other bakery products and all practices connected therewith shall be conducted at all times so as to prevent the distribution of contamination or diseases among consumers and so as to prevent the distribution of the infection in bread commonly known as "rope" or other bakery infections, and so as to protect the food supply against waste. No bread or other bakery products except as hereinafter provided shall be returned from any consumer or other purchaser to the dealer or baker, nor from any dealer to the baker, and no baker or dealer shall, directly or indirectly, accept any returns or make any exchange of bread or other bakery products from a dealer, restaurant or hotel keeper, consumer, or other person, and all bread and all other bakery products shall be kept moving to the con-

sumer in as direct a line as may be practicable, and without unreasonable delay and without any exchange, return, or practice whatsoever which may disseminate contamination, disease, or fraud among consumers or infection among bakeshops, or which may cause waste in the food supply. The dairy and food commissioner, with the approval of the board of agriculture and immigration, shall make such reasonable rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying into effect the foregoing provisions of this act: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to apply to crackers or to such other bakery products as are packed at the place of production in cartons, cans, boxes, or similar permanent containers and where the product is so packed or sealed at the place of production as to fully protect the freshness and wholesomeness of the product and to protect it from contamination, adulteration, and fraud in the channels of trade and which remains in the original unbroken package in which each bakery product has been packed, except in so far as may be necessary to prevent waste in the food supply: *Provided further*, The dairy and food commissioner, with the approval of the board of agriculture and immigration, may by rules and regulations establish such exemptions as may be necessary to facilitate the sale of any accumulated or unsold stocks of wholesome bread or other bakery products, but any such exemptions or sales shall not be in violation of the expressed purposes of this section: *Provided further*, That the phrase "permanent containers" shall not be construed to include the paper or permanent wrappers as used in wrapping loaves of bread.

* * * * *

SEC. 4. The dairy and food commissioner is hereby charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. *Penalty*.—Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, and each day's continuance of any practice, act, or condition prohibited herein shall constitute a separate offense within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 6. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment has been rendered.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Water Supplies—Direct Connections Between Polluted Water and Safe Drinking Water Prohibited. (Reg. Dept. of H., Apr. 14, 1920.)

On and after January 1, 1920, no direct connections between polluted or contaminated sources of water and water used for drinking purposes shall be permitted. This regulation requires the abandonment of all connections through check valves, gate valves, or other form of direct connection. Under certain conditions, depending upon the discretion of the State department of health, connections may be allowed through two valves with an open drain between, the open drain to be closed in case of an emergency. Such connections, however, shall be permitted only when adequate provision is made for disinfecting the polluted water supply in case it becomes necessary to employ it in an emergency.

Water Supplies—Report Required of Use of Any By-Pass Permitting Certain Untreated Water to Pass into Water Mains. (Reg. Dept. of H., Apr. 14, 1920.)

On and after July 1, 1919, the State department of health shall be notified by telegraph and confirmed at once in writing of the use of any by-pass permitting unfiltered or untreated water of a different character from that ordinarily supplied the community to pass into the water mains.

Waterworks—Monthly Reports on Operation of, Required. (Reg. Dept. of H., Apr. 14, 1920.)

It is hereby required that on and after June 1, 1919, any person, persons, firm, corporation, municipality, or other body operating any plant for supplying drinking water to citizens of the State of West Virginia shall furnish the State department of health an accurate report of operation for each month on or before the 15th of the month following. These reports shall be submitted upon blanks furnished by the State department of health and shall contain such information as is required by that department and shown on the blanks to be furnished by it.

Swimming Pools, Public Bathhouses, and Bathing or Swimming Places—Construction, Alteration, Operation, or Maintenance. (Reg. Dept. of H., Apr. 14 1920.)

SECTION 1. On and after June 1, 1919, it shall be the duty of any person, persons, firm, corporation, institution or municipality in any district, town, city, county, or city and county to obtain from the State department of health a permit to construct or to add to or modify, or to operate or to continue to operate, any swimming pool, public bathhouse, bathing or swimming place, or any structure intended to be used for swimming or bathing purposes. This permit shall be obtained in the following manner: Any person, persons, firm, corporation, institution or municipality desiring to construct, add to or modify, or to operate

and maintain any swimming pool, public bathhouse, bathing or swimming places, or structures intended to be used for swimming or bathing purposes within the State of West Virginia shall file application for permission so to do with the State department of health, which application shall be accompanied by detailed maps, drawings, specifications and description of the structure, its appurtenances and operation, description of the source or sources of water supply, amount and quality of water available and intended to be used, method and manner of water purification, treatment, disinfection, heating, regulating and cleaning; life-saving apparatus, and measures to insure safety of bathers; measures to insure personal cleanliness of bathers; method and manner of washing, disinfecting, drying and storing bathing apparel and towels, and all other information and statistics that may be required by the State department of health; whereupon the State department of health shall cause an investigation to be made of the proposed or existing pool or public bathing place and if it shall determine as a fact that the same is or may reasonably be expected to become unclean or insanitary or may constitute a menace to public health, it shall deny the application for permit; if it shall determine as a fact that the same is or may reasonably be expected to be conducted continuously in a clean and sanitary manner and will not constitute a menace to public health, it shall grant the application for permit under such restrictions as it shall deem proper.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of this act [sic] the State department of health or its inspectors shall at any and all reasonable times have full power and authority to, and shall be permitted to, enter upon any and all parts of the premises of such bathing and swimming places to make examination and investigation to determine the sanitary condition of such places and whether the provisions of this regulation or other rules and regulations of the State department of health pertaining thereto are being violated.

SEC. 3. Any permit granted by the State department of health as provided in this regulation shall be revocable or subject to suspension at any time by formal action of the State department of health if it shall determine as a fact that the swimming or bathing place or places are being conducted in a manner insanitary, unclean, or dangerous to public health.

SEC. 4. Any swimming pool, public swimming or bathing place or places, constructed, operated, or maintained contrary to the provisions of this regulation are hereby declared to be public nuisances, dangerous to health.

SEC. 5. Any person, firm, or corporation, whether as principal or agent, employer or employee, who violates any of the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and each day the conditions or actions, in violation of this act [sic], shall continue, shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct offense, and for each offense, upon conviction, he shall be punished by a fine, as provided for in the health code, of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

WISCONSIN.

Chemical Closets and Dry Closets in School Buildings—Requirements Pertaining to. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 29, 1920.)

SECTION 1. *Legal effects.*—Rules and regulations herein presented, and known as chemical and dry closet requirements for school buildings, were adopted by the Wisconsin State Board of Health on June 29, 1920, and published in the official State paper on July 19, 1920. Under the provisions of section 1407a—6 of the Statutes, these rules and regulations have the force and effect of law.

SEC. 2. *Right to amend or modify reserved.*—The State board of health, in accordance with the law, reserves the right to repeal, amend, or modify these rules and regulations should experience demonstrate that to do so is necessary for proper sanitation.

CHEMICAL CLOSETS.

SEC. 3. *Application. Plans and permission to install.*—(A) Before any type of chemical closet is installed in any school building the school board of that district or its legal representative shall make application to the State board of health, on a form furnished by or approved by said board, for permission to install such toilet, giving the size and description of the school building and other existing conditions affecting the installation, also the source and type of water supply or lack of such supply, the character of the soil, the lay of the land, and the type of chemical closet to be installed.

(B) The plans and specifications of the building and of the chemical closet system so submitted for approval shall be sufficiently detailed, cross-sectioned, etc., to enable the department to pass on the various essentials outlined herein and on items 1 to 9, inclusive, of the application blank.

Note.—Order 5008 of the State building code requires that two complete sets of plans and specifications for new building be submitted to the industrial commission for approval. Plans so submitted will be referred by that department to the State board of health for approval of toilet requirements.

(C) Under the law the State board of health reserves the right to reject any and all types of closets and may prohibit the installation of any such closet when in its judgment such prohibition is wise, and in giving permission for the installation of chemical toilets the State board of health does not assume responsibility for the satisfactory operation of the installation, in whole or in part, but reserves the right to order its removal should conditions dangerous to health or otherwise objectionable arise therefrom.

SEC. 4. *Design, materials, construction.*—(A) The bowl must be of good grade vitreous china or such other material as may hereafter be approved, plain and sanitary, with connection to vent pipe at the top, equipped with a good grade self-closing seat and cover, so constructed as to insure sanitary operation and durability.

(B) The urinal bowl. The urinal must be of good grade vitreous china or such other material as may hereafter be approved, and of such design and

construction that it can be kept clean. The top shall be equipped with a suitable vent pipe connection. The cover must be self-closing, constructed of suitable light weight material that will withstand the action of urine and can be kept clean. It shall be attached to the bowl by means of a substantial hinge and equipped with an adequate foot or hand operating device so designed as to make for easy operation and proper sanitation.

SEC. 5. Connecting tube.—(A) The connecting tube between the bowl and tank must be made of the best available material to withstand corrosion and effect of urine, such as high grade iron coated with lasting, noncorrosive, non-absorbent material, lead or copper of adequate weight, or other approved material.

(B) The tube must be free from offsets and extend into the tank a sufficient distance so as to prevent urine from coming in contact with the upper walls of the tank. See subsection (D) of section 7.

(C) The tank tube for closet bowls must not be less than 11 inches and for urinal of the pedestal type not less than 6 inches, inside diameter, and the joints between the bowl and tube and tank and tube shall be made as described in sections 8 (A) and 9 (D).

SEC. 6. Ventilating pipes.—(A) Ventilating pipes must be of substantial material, properly jointed, and of a quality capable of withstanding the action of moisture and gases, and so designed and arranged as to give proper ventilation regardless of atmospheric conditions. The minimum diameter of the vent pipe to be used on single bowls is four inches and on urinals three inches. Pipes must be correspondingly larger as bowls and urinals are added for multiple installations. (See sec. 8 F.)

(B) In placing pipes, right-angled turns must not be used, and an angle not exceeding 45° is to be worked to whenever possible. Horizontal runs or square pipes are prohibited.

(C) All ventilating pipes must run inside of the building and emerge at the ridge of the roof. If impossible to emerge at the ridge or in close proximity to it, then the vent pipe shall extend through the roof to a point above the roof so as to obtain unobstructed draft, and the part so exposed shall be amply protected against frost. The roof terminal of all such vent pipes shall be surmounted with a suitable ventilator so as to insure effective ventilation at all times. Ventilation direct into the smoke flue of a chimney is prohibited.

SEC. 7. Tank.—The tank must be cylindrical or halfround and be made of so-called pure iron or copper bearing steel, of the best grade, equal to that made by the leading manufacturers, and must not be less than fourteen-gauge thickness, or of such material as may be hereafter approved, and equipped with:

(A) Joints substantially welded or made equally durable by some other approved method. All connection joints below the top of the tank subject to liquids must be of such design, material, and construction that they will provide for a proper water-tight joint.

(B) An agitator of substantial construction, so designed and installed that it can, under all conditions, be easily operated and kept clean, and so that it will effectually mix the tank contents.

(C) Suitable openings properly spaced with relation to fixtures tributary to bowls and spaced not less than thirty inches from center to center.

(D) Waste inlets extending into the tank from one to two inches so as to convey urine direct to the solution in the tank.

(E) Each tank must be covered on the outside at the factory, or on the premises, with one or more coats of effective rust and corrosion resisting covering to secure thorough protection, and the shipment shall also contain a sufficient

supply of coating which shall be applied at the time of installation so as to cover all abrasions that may have from any cause taken place.

Note.—The exterior of unexposed tanks may further be protected by two or more coats of burlap, each laid in hot tar or asphaltum, or some other efficient water-proof compound.

(F) The operating capacity of the tank shall in all cases be based upon the seating capacity of the school, and no such tank shall have a capacity of less than 10 gallons per pupil. One tank of 200 gallons capacity shall be installed for every 20 females or fraction and one tank of like capacity for every 20 males or fraction. All such tanks shall be increased [in the ratio of 10 gallons for each additional 15 square feet of classroom floor area], equivalent to a ratio of 200 gallons for each additional 20 females or males, or fraction, tributary thereto, in accordance with the following table:

School seating capacity.	Floor area of classroom in square feet.	Number of tanks.	Minimum capacity of each tank.
			<i>Gallons.</i>
40	600	2	200
80	1,200	2	400
120	1,800	2	600
24	360	2	120
30	450	2	150

Exception: Existing schools actually having a seating capacity of less than 40 pupils may install smaller capacity tanks, but no such smaller tanks shall have a capacity of less than 125 gallons, or less than 10 gallons per pupil, tributary (based upon the seating capacity of the school in accordance with the above table); and no such tank shall be equipped with more than one bowl for females and one bowl and urinal for males, and all such tanks shall be so installed that they can conveniently be drained of their contents and recharged.

Note.—The above requirements are based upon the following:

1. That the attendance of the different sexes be equally divided.
2. That a nine-months school period is maintained.
3. That the school may be used for community or civic meetings, etc.
4. That deposits per child and other liquids, such as chemical and bowl washings tributary to the tank, shall equal not more than 10 gallons per child for the period stated in (2). For number of bowls and urinals see section 8 (K).

Note.—It is recommended that there be one bowl and one urinal for each 15 males and two bowls for each 15 females. Tank capacity must be provided in accordance with section 7 (F).

Sec. 8. *State building code installation requirements.*—(A) In addition to the requirements above prescribed, installations hereafter constructed, whether of the inside or outside type, shall conform in every respect as to "housing," number of toilets required, design, standards of construction, materials, ventilation, light, location, maintenance, etc., with the minimum standards of the industrial commission's building code and the State board of health's codes (Orders 2202, 2204, 2205, 2208, 5253, 5256, 5257, 5259, and 5618, as modified and set forth in the following):

Sec. 9. *Requirements for installation of system.*—(A) The materials used on the various units, bowl, urinal, tanks, seats, vents, agitator, tube, roof terminal, dry well, etc., comprising the chemical closet, shall be of proper design and construction and so installed that the highest degree of efficiency possible is obtained.

(B) The distance between the top of tank and bottom of bowl shall be not less than 16 inches nor more than 48 inches.

(C) The opening for the clean-out and for the manhole shall be so placed as to be readily accessible.

(D) All joints subject to liquid action below the top of the bowl or urinal leading to and from the tank, including manholes located inside the building, shall be so made as to convey all deposits without leaks to the tank proper.

(E) The installation shall be so made as to insure ample protection against frost for the tank and other parts that may be affected.

Note.—Experience has demonstrated that chemical closet systems installed within a building must be housed with due regard to proper location, approaches, light, ventilation, care, drainage, etc. They should therefore be located preferably on the ground floor. If located in the basement the above factors must be taken carefully into account. A suitable intervening "anteroom" or its equivalent, properly lighted and ventilated by means of windows or vent pipe, must also be provided.

SEC. 10. Tank contents disposal.—The tank shall be provided with an efficient method of draining or removing tank contents, which shall be accomplished in a satisfactory manner by one of the following methods:

(A) By means of an adequate dry well or leaching basin, properly located, consisting of an underground chamber provided with a suitable manhole and cover. Capacity of the dry well shall be at least twice that of the tank, and larger where soil conditions require it.

(B) By means of a tile absorption trench of combined strainer and absorption type, properly located, designed, and constructed. The cubic contents capacity of the tile shall be at least twice the volume to be discharged.

(C) By pumping or dipping and hauling away.

Note.—Experience has shown process (C) to be impractical and unsatisfactory, from the standpoint of service and sanitation, except under certain favorable conditions.

(D) The important requirements which must be taken into consideration are the lay of the land, character of the soil, amount and character of the liquid to be disposed of, location with respect to wells or other sources of water supply, etc.

SEC. 11. Outlet of tank.—The cleanout opening to the tank shall be so located, and where practical the tank so encased or exposed that access to it for inspection purposes may be readily possible. When the cleanout is placed outside of the building, it must have a suitable concrete manhole and cover. When it is proposed to remove the tank contents by pumping or dipping, the tank cleanout shall not be placed within the building.

The outlet valve shall be not less than 3 inches in diameter. The outlet pipe leading from the drain valve to the point of disposal shall be not less than 4 inches in diameter, laid direct, free from defects, and with a grade not less than one-half inch per foot, and greater where practicable.

SEC. 12. Chemical.—The chemical used shall be a dry chemical of standard commercial quality with a phenol coefficient of at least 15 and a minimum of 25 pounds of chemical of this standard per bowl shall be used. The phenol coefficient of the chemical shall be clearly stated on the package or container. Full directions for using the chemical shall be furnished with each package or container. The chemical solution so used shall at all times be maintained at such strength as to effectively sterilize and deodorize the tank contents.

SEC. 13. Service and guarantee.—(A) Each manufacturer shall guarantee his equipment against defects in material and workmanship and that it will operate effectively where installed and used in accordance with the printed directions furnished at the time of installation and at any later time upon request.

(B) The manufacturer is to be notified of defects, if any exist, and be given opportunity to make them good without charge to the purchaser.

(C) In case difficulty arises which is clearly due to the fault of the purchaser in operating, he shall be chargeable for service at the regular rates of the company employed to render the same.

Sec. 14. Maintenance.—(A) The toilet conveniences must not be used without the tank being charged with chemical substances of proper quality and quantity.

(B) The tank must be completely emptied before each charge of chemicals.

(C) Each charge must consist of at least 40 pounds of approved chemical, as described in the specifications, to each 200 gallons capacity or approximation thereof.

(D) Before placing the chemical in the tank it must be completely dissolved in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions therefor.

(E) The agitator must be effectively worked after each use of the closet.

(F) The tank or any part thereof subject to frost must be properly protected and must not be allowed to become so full as to permit the contents to rise into the tube connecting the bowl and the tank.

(G) The inside of the bowl must be washed frequently and at regular intervals and be kept at all times free from fecal matter in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the manufacturer and rules governing.

(H) The installation, including all parts of the room, shall be maintained in a sanitary and serviceable condition, and the materials when removed from the tank disposed of in such a manner that a nuisance or other dangerous or objectionable conditions are not created.

Caution.—The chemical used for these closets is destructive to the skin and must be carefully prepared and used. In handling the dry chemical do not allow it to come in contact with the skin. It is well to tie two thicknesses of handkerchief over the nose and mouth to prevent irritation of the air passages from the caustic dust. Should any of the chemical come in contact with the skin through splashing after being dissolved, or otherwise, wash the affected parts with water and apply vinegar, lemon juice, or some other mild acid.

(I) All chemical closet installations must be provided by the school board with suitable light-weight toilet paper, and school children must be instructed to use it. Teachers should see that the school board furnishes such paper for each school.

Note.—Teachers should be instructed to visit the toilets frequently and to prohibit any obscene or indecent writing or print [sic] upon the walls or any part of the room or building. The State law (Sec. 4590 of the statutes) provides a fine of not to exceed \$500 for such offense.

The foregoing data are intended to serve as a guide for installations to be placed within or in connection with rural school buildings. They are equally applicable to other places used for human habitation, particularly homes. Certain minor modifications as to building structural features may, in some cases, be permissible where the system is housed in a detached outdoor building. It is, however, extremely important that all such installations be carefully placed, specified, installed, and maintained.

DRY CLOSETS.

Sec. 15.—Application—Plan and permission to install.—(A) Before any type of dry closet is installed in any school building the school board of that district or its legal representative shall make application to the State board of health, on a blank furnished by the board, for permission to install such toilet,

giving the size and description of the school building and other existing conditions affecting the installation, also the source and type of water supply or absence of same, the character of the soil, the lay of the land, and the type of dry closet to be installed.

(B) The plans and specifications of the building and of the dry-closet system so submitted for approval shall be sufficiently detailed, cross sectioned, etc., to enable the department to pass on the various essentials outlined herein and in items 1 to 7, inclusive, of the application blank.

Note.—Order 5008 of the State building code requires that two complete sets of plans and specifications be submitted to the industrial commission for approval. Plans so submitted will be referred by that department to the State board of health for approval of toilet requirements. In order that there may be no misunderstanding and work delayed, it is suggested that preliminary plans, sketches, for heating and dry-closet layouts, together with the application, be submitted for examination to the industrial commission, who will confer with the State board of health before incorporating into the final plans before contract is closed.

(C) Under the law the State board of health reserves the right to reject any and all types of closets and may prohibit the installation of any such closet when in its judgment such prohibition is wise. In giving permission for the installation of dry-closet toilets the State board of health does not assume responsibility for the satisfactory operation of the installation, in whole or in part, but reserves the right to order its removal should conditions dangerous to health or otherwise objectionable arise therefrom.

SEC. 16. *Dry-closet system—Design, materials and construction.*—(A) Permission to install a dry-closet system may be granted providing the following minimum requirements are complied with:

(B) The materials and construction of the various units comprising the dry-closet system shall be of proper design and so installed that the highest degree of efficiency possible is insured.

(C) The vault and conveyors shall be of proper design and water-tight construction, and free from sand, gravel, or similar moisture-retaining material.

(D) The cross-section vault area shall be at least 25 per cent larger than the cross-section area of the combined foul air conveying flues connected therewith, and the open space below the grates shall be at least 8 to 10 inches in height, and when practical the vault or vaults shall be limited in length so that the total horizontal length will be 60 per cent of the total length of the vertical vent stacks.

(E) The foul-air duct, stack, vault, and heater or heaters shall be of adequate capacity and so constructed as to insure proper ventilation and guard effectively against back drafts.

(F) The foul-air ducts, or ducts, shall be provided with a damper of efficient design and conveniently located, and the foul-air removal system shall be so constructed as to exclude, under all conditions involving maintenance, obnoxious odors from any part of the building and so that it will comply with the fire-protection requirements of the State building code.

(G) The chimney containing the stack heater shall be extended to a height from 8 to 10 feet above the highest part of the building and top beveled so as to insure effective ventilation.

(H) The closet hopper and urinal shall be so designed and of such material that they can be kept clean and the hopper be provided with an approved wood seat, properly protected.

SEC. 17. *State building code—Installation requirements.*—(A) In addition to the requirements above prescribed, installations hereafter constructed, whether of the inside or outside type, shall conform in every respect as to "housing,"

number of toilets required, design, standards of construction, materials, ventilation, light, location, maintenance, etc., with the minimum standards of the industrial commission's building code, and the State board of health's codes (Orders 2202, 2204, 2205, 2208, 5253, 5256, 5257, 5258, 5259, and 5618) as modified and set forth in the following:

SEC. 18. Maintenance.—(A) The toilet conveniences must not be used without a fire maintained either in the stack heater or heating systems whenever required so as to insure proper ventilation and guard effectively against back drafts.

(B) The vault shall be burned out and cleaned at least twice a year or oftener if necessary. After each burning out of the vault contents all residue and ashes must be completely removed and disposed of in a manner so as not to create a nuisance.

(C) The installation including all parts of the room, shall be maintained at all times in a sanitary and serviceable condition.

(D) The inside of the bowl must be washed frequently and at regular intervals and be kept at all times free from fecal matter.

(E) All dry-closet installations must be provided by the school board with suitable toilet paper, and school children must be instructed to use it. Teachers should see that the school board furnishes such paper for each school.

Note.—Teachers should be instructed to visit the toilets frequently and to prohibit any obscene or indecent writing or print upon the walls or any part of the room or building. The State law (Sec. 4590 of the Statutes) provides a fine of not to exceed \$500 for such offense.

Note.—The attention of school boards and others interested is directed to modern conveniences, such as running drinking water, washing facilities, and water-flushed toilets, which can, in most cases, be installed at a reasonable cost considering the protection and comforts thus afforded.

Public Comfort Stations—Regulations Governing. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 20, 1920.)

SECTION 1. Legal effect of code.—The rules and regulations listed under this and the following numbered sections (Nos. 1 to 78, inclusive) have the force and effect of law, and shall apply where practicable to all types of public comfort stations.

SEC. 2. Where water and sewerage are available.—Each water-closet, urinal, lavatory, sink, and other plumbing fixture in a public comfort station shall be connected properly with sewerage and water systems where such systems are available.

SEC. 3. Where water and sewerage are not available.—In localities lacking public systems of water and sewerage, the disposal of human wastes may be accomplished as follows:

(a) By an efficient water system of the "compressed-air storage" or "air-pressure delivery" type, a sewage treatment tank and disposal units, as existing conditions may require. (For particulars consult the State plumbing code or communicate with the bureau of plumbing and domestic sanitary engineering, State board of health, Madison, Wis.)

(b) By stations of the vault type or other toilet facilities permitted by Federal State, or local authorities where local conditions make it impractical to install water supply and sewerage systems. (See provisions in this code relating to communities lacking public water and sewerage systems, p. 3.)

SEC. 4. When water and sewerage become available.—Within one year after public water and sewerage systems become available, or after these systems have been extended to within a reasonable distance, water-flushed toilet facilities and approved drinking devices shall be provided.

SEC. 5. *Right to amend code reserved.*—The State board of health under the law reserves the right to amend these rules and regulations should experience demonstrate that additional or modified rules are required to carry out the purpose of the law.

SEC. 6. *Submission of plans.*—Before proceeding with the location, design, and construction of a public comfort station or rest room, plans and specifications shall be submitted for approval to the State board of health.

SEC. 7. *Supervision of construction.*—After approval of plans have been obtained, construction shall proceed in accordance with the established regulations, and no material changes in such plans or specifications shall be made without written permission from the State board of health or its authorized representative. All such work is subject to inspection and final approval by the State board of health.

SEC. 8. *Stations for each sex.*—Public comfort stations shall be provided for both sexes and be distinctly marked for which sex they are intended. No persons except children under care shall be allowed to use a station assigned to the other sex.

SEC. 9. *Capacity.*—Every public comfort station shall have adequate capacity to meet the needs of the locality and be equipped with approved toilet fixtures.

SEC. 10. *Number of toilets and urinals required.*—Toilet accommodations to serve the needs of the community depend for their adequacy upon local conditions, and no fixed rule can be laid down. Information available indicates, however, that under normal conditions there should be at least one closet for every 1,000 females and one closet and one urinal for every 1,000 males in the community. These toilet facilities shall be at the disposal of the public without charge. If pay stations are maintained, the same shall be in addition to the free toilets required by law. The State board of health reserves the right to prohibit the use of pay toilets unless the free toilets are adequate, properly installed and maintained, and reserves the right also to require that where free toilets are found to be inadequate or not properly maintained the pay toilets shall be converted into free toilets.

Note.—Certain municipalities or resorts where there are frequently large gatherings naturally need more accommodations than places where the number of people does not fluctuate, nor the public assemble, to much extent. In the absence of definite information and because of possible changes in the development of communities, therefore, provision always should be made for increasing the size of the building or room and for installing additional fixtures or other equipment when the original accommodations become inadequate.

SEC. 11. *Lavatories.*—Each comfort station where sewer and water systems are available shall be equipped with adequate washing facilities. There shall be at least one lavatory for every five fixtures (closets and urinals), or fraction thereof.

Note.—One lavatory for every two or three fixtures is recommended.

SEC. 12. *Bubblers and other drinking devices.*—Comfort stations and rest rooms providing drinking water shall furnish sanitary bubblers or other approved drinking devices properly located. Common drinking cups are prohibited by law.

Note.—For further particulars as to these devices, communicate with the State board of health, and as to source and protection of water supply see sections 71 to 78, inclusive, of this code.

SEC. 13. *Approaches.*—The approaches to public comfort stations, especially those of the outside type, shall be made of concrete or gravel where possible and be so designed as to prevent accidents and be conducive to a clean condition of the building at all times.

SEC. 14. *Entrance screen.*—The entrances of the toilet rooms for both sexes shall be properly separated by screens or other means, and wherever possible these entrances shall be at least 20 feet apart or otherwise located with due regard for the privacy of users.

SEC. 15. *Uniform sign required.*—Every public comfort station shall have displayed in a conspicuous position the standard public comfort station sign. In conjunction with this emblem there shall be placed a mark indicating women's entrance and one indicating men's entrance. Uniform guide signs should also be placed at such other points as are best adapted for directing the public to these stations.

The signs shall be of uniform design throughout the State and 8 to 12 inches in size, except where a larger or smaller sign obviously is preferable. Consistent uniformity should, however, be the rule. The universal emblem consists of a green circle five inches in diameter on the outside and one inch wide, with a white center in which is set a four-pointed, orange-colored star. The body of the sign shall be white and the border and lettering a deep blue.

Note.—To have public comfort stations adequately marked and to meet particular conditions requiring special designation, it is essential that station and entrance marks be selected from the figures shown opposite page 30.

SEC. 16. *Location, ventilation, light.*—All public comfort stations must be advantageously situated from the standpoint of convenience, privacy, and sanitation. When housed in a building they shall be placed so as to afford light and air by windows or skylights, or open directly upon a street, alley, court, or vent shaft. Where the location is not in conformity with these requirements, then a vent shaft having a horizontal cross-sectional area of at least 1 square foot for each water-closet or urinal adjacent thereto shall be provided.

SEC. 17. *Glass area.*—For a toilet room containing one closet or urinal the glass area shall be at least 4 square feet, with 2 square feet additional for each extra closet or urinal.

SEC. 18. *When ventilation is required in addition to windows.*—In addition to the windows required, each toilet room shall have a vent flue of incombustible material, as nearly vertical as possible, running through the roof, surmounted by a cap or hood of the siphonic type, or its equivalent, and the vent shall be not less than the following size: If

One fixture.....	4-inch pipe.
Two fixtures.....	6-inch pipe.
Three or four fixtures.....	8-inch pipe.
Five or six fixtures.....	10-inch pipe.
Seven to ten fixtures.....	12-inch pipe.

SEC. 19. *Comfort stations adjacent to courts or shafts.*—No toilet room in a public comfort station shall have a movable window or ventilator opening upon any elevator shaft or court which contains windows for sleeping or living rooms above; except that a toilet room containing not more than two closets may have a movable window on such court, provided the toilet room has an effective vent flue extending above the roof.

SEC. 20. *Interior rooms not to be used.*—Except upon written approval by the State board of health, no public comfort station shall be located in an interior room, nor in such position that it can not be given outside light and ventilation.

SEC. 21. *Artificial light.*—Every public comfort station shall be artificially lighted during the entire period the station is open for use, when adequate natural light is not available, and in such manner that all parts of the room are adequately lighted.

SEC. 22. *Floor construction.*—The floor and base of every public comfort station shall be made of material, other than wood, which does not readily absorb moisture and can easily be cleaned. Such floors shall be of concrete faced with a dense mixture of cement, tile, marble, or equivalent material. When made of concrete faced with cement, the floor shall be of substantial construction, reinforced with mesh wire or steel rods where necessary. (For top coating see section 44, also note under section 57.)

SEC. 23. *Floor drains.*—Toilet rooms of this type shall be provided with a hose faucet where possible and the floor graded toward a drain equipped with an adequate 4-inch trap having a removable floor grate or strainer. Floor drains may be omitted in men's toilet rooms which are equipped with urinals set into the floor, and the floor graded into the urinal.

SEC. 24. *Walls, ceilings, partitions.*—The walls, ceilings and partitions shall be completely covered with smooth cement or gypsum plaster, glazed brick or tile, galvanized, painted or enameled metal, or other smooth nonabsorbent material. Wood may be used if well covered with two coats of body paint and one coat of enamel paint or spar varnish. But wood shall not be used for separating walls or partitions between toilet rooms, nor for partitions which separate a toilet room from any room used by the opposite sex. All such partitions shall be practically soundproof.

SEC. 25. *Partitions between fixtures.*—Adjoining water-closets shall be separated by partitions. Every individual urinal shall be provided with a partition at each end and at the back to give privacy. Where individual urinals are arranged in batteries a partition shall be placed at each end at the back of the battery. A space of 6 to 12 inches is required between the floor and the bottom of the partition. The top of the partition shall be from 5½ to 6 feet above the floor. For water-closet compartments used by women, doors of the same height as required for partitions shall be installed. Doors from 3 to 4 feet high, with the bottom from 8 to 10 inches above the floor, shall be provided for water-closet compartments used by men. Toilet compartment doors shall be of wood or metal, covered as prescribed in section 24. All partitions shall be of material and finish as prescribed for walls and ceilings.

SEC. 26. *Service closet.*—Each toilet room in such stations shall have a service closet, well constructed and painted with two coats of body paint and enameled or covered with two coats of spar varnish, and supplied with mop, broom, bucket, soap, toilet paper, toweling, lime or other disinfectant, and any other materials necessary for maintaining cleanliness and serving the public's needs.

SEC. 27. *Waste receptacles and depositories.*—The necessary waste receptacles and other discard containers must be provided in all public comfort stations and rest rooms in order to promote cleanliness and sanitation and to guard against the depositing of discards into toilets, thus causing stoppages.

(a) *Waste receptor:* All public comfort stations, except the vault type, and rest rooms shall be provided with a suitable container or receptacle for depositing used toweling and other permissible discards, which receptacle shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

(b) *Depositories:* Women's toilet rooms in public comfort stations, except stations of the vault type, and rest rooms shall be provided with a depository, conveniently located and so designed that the contents may readily be removed, and of such material and construction as to permit it to be used properly and kept in a clean condition. The cover should be constructed of light-weight material properly attached to the depository and preferably equipped with an adequate foot-operating device or designed to permit of easy removal or re-

placement by hand. Such depositories are to serve for the receiving of discards, such as wearing apparel, etc. They must be of a size adequate for one day's use and be kept in a clean and sanitary condition by the attendant.

Note.—To facilitate removal of contents and cleaning of depositories, these receptacles should further be equipped with an inner container easily removable, and so designed as to telescope into the depository and to provide a tight joint at the top. It should be understood that the receptacle provided for under section 27 (a), and the depository provided by subsection b are required for distinct purposes and should therefore be considered separately.

SEC. 28. *Fixtures, water-closets.*—All water-closets shall be made of porcelain or vitreous chinaware. The bowl and trap shall be of the combined pattern in one piece, and shall hold a sufficient quantity of water and be of such shape and form that fecal matter will not collect on the surface of the bowl. All water-closets shall be equipped with adequate flushing rims, so as to flush and scour the bowl properly when discharged. Water-closet seats shall be of wood or other nonheat absorbing material, of proper design and substantial construction, and shall be finished with varnish or other substance rendering it impervious to water.

Note.—The bowl should be of the heavy pattern, of large throat way, and of the siphonic action type.

SEC. 29. *Frost-proof closets, when permitted.*—Frost-proof water-flushed closets shall be installed only in comfort stations which have no direct connection with any building used for human habitation. The soil pipe between the hopper and the trap shall be of cast iron, 4 inches in diameter and free from offsets. This type of closet shall be used only in stations subject to extreme frost conditions. When frost-proof closets are installed, the bowl must be of vitreous chinaware or iron, enameled inside and outside, of the flush rim pattern, provided with an adequate tank, and automatically drained to guard the fixtures and piping against frost.

Note.—The installation and use of this type of closet should be discouraged as much as possible. Under the most favorable conditions little can be said in its favor from a practical and sanitary view.

SEC. 30. *Urinals.*—Urinals shall be made of material impervious to moisture, and of such design, materials, and construction that they may be properly flushed and kept in a sanitary condition. Porcelain, vitreous china, or enameled iron individual urinals, set into the floor, the floor graded toward the urinal, and equipped with an effective automatic or satisfactory foot-operated flushing device, shall be used.

Note.—It is recommended that all such urinals be equipped with an effective local vent properly extended through and above the roof, and surmounted by an effective hood, siphonic in action, to accelerate ventilation.

SEC. 31. *Sinks and washbasins.*—Sinks and washbasins in comfort stations shall be made of earthenware, vitreous chinaware, enameled iron ware, or other impervious and noncorrosive material, and equipped with adequate traps and self-closing faucets.

SEC. 32. *Flush tanks.*—All flush tanks or flushometer valves shall have a flushing capacity of not less than 3 gallons for water-closets and not less than 1 gallon for urinals, and be so installed that they are protected against frost, and, where practicable, amply protected against tampering.

SEC. 33. *Water supply to fixtures.*—All water-closets, urinals or other plumbing fixtures shall be provided with a sufficient supply of water and pipe of ample capacity to meet the requirements of section 32.

SEC. 34. *Open plumbing.*—All plumbing fixtures shall be installed or set free and open from all inclosing work. Where practicable, all pipes from fixtures, except fixtures with integral traps rising from the floor, shall be run to the wall.

Note.—It is essential that all plumbing fixtures for this type of service be of high grade, and of such design and construction and so installed as to be practically fool proof.

SEC. 35. *Piping.*—Wherever practicable, the piping, tanks, flushing devices, traps, etc., shall be installed exposed in a utility chamber, and so arranged that they are accessible for the removal of stoppages.

SEC. 36. *Protection against frost.*—All water-closets and urinals and the pipes connecting therewith shall be protected properly against frost, either by a suitable insulating covering or an efficient heating apparatus, or by some other approved method, so that the facilities will be in proper condition for use at all times.

Toilets shall be adequately heated in cold weather. Heating equipment shall be arranged to permit cleaning of floors and walls.

General note.—In the foregoing rules and regulations for water-flushed toilet conveniences and in those following, applicable to waterless stations, minor details as to design, materials and constructional features are in some instances not fully covered. It is believed, however, that the regulations given are sufficiently specific to enable municipalities, architects, engineers, plumbers, contractors, and others interested to carry into effect the provisions of the law and the code requirements.

PUBLIC-COMFORT STATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SHELTER-HOUSE AND VAULT TYPES FOR USE IN COMMUNITIES LACKING PUBLIC WATER AND SEWERAGE SYSTEMS.

SEC. 37. *General requirements for stations of vault type.*—In localities where public water supply and sewerage systems are not available or where private sewage disposal plants or water-supply systems are impracticable, a public-comfort station may comprise a shelter house equipped with a vault or other adequate waste-disposal appliance conforming with the requirements of this code.

The important requirements for this type of station follow:

(a) The station must be located upon ground that is well drained and with the adjacent surface sloping from the building, and where there is absolutely no danger of contaminating near-by water supplies used for drinking purposes. It should be provided, where necessary, with suitable approaches of concrete or gravel walks.

(b) It must be advantageously located from the standpoint of convenience, privacy and sanitation, and afford a reasonable amount of protection from the weather. Where possible the entrance should face the south.

(c) It must be so designed and constructed that it can be kept reasonably clean and sanitary without too much labor. A broom or service closet should be installed.

(d) The floors, seats, and urinals must be scrubbed frequently to prevent noxious odors and to keep them clean and sanitary. Experience has proven that some responsible person should be assigned by the local authorities to give the toilets for both sexes proper attention at frequent intervals. Daily inspection should be made by the person thus designated.

(e) The vault or pit must be as dark as possible, of adequate depth, and constructed of suitable material, such as concrete or masonry work, at least 8 inches above the surface of the surrounding ground, in such a manner that flies, animals, and vermin can not have access to the contents.

(f) The floor, base, and risers in front of the seats must be constructed of material other than wood which does not readily absorb moisture, such as concrete faced with rich cement, or other smooth, nonabsorbent material, which can easily be cleaned.

(g) The doors must be properly designed, constructed, and located, be provided with an adequate self-closing device and a substantial lock and key, and may swing either inward or outward.

(h) The windows should be located to give the best lighting and ventilation, hinged at the bottom to swing inward, provided with a latch lock and a chain at top, and be properly screened on the outside. These windows must be so constructed that they can be opened to give adequate ventilation to the room.

(i) The window-glass area for a station containing one or two seats should be at least 4 square feet, with 2 square feet added for each additional seat. Every 24 inches of urinal space should be considered equivalent to one seat.

(j) Milk of lime, freshly slaked, or some other equally effective disinfectant must be used at least once a week during warm weather, applied to the vault through seat and urinal openings in sufficient quantities to disinfect and deodorize the contents.

(k) When the vault is filled to within 1 foot of the surface of the ground, and preferably sooner, it must be cleaned out and the contents disposed of in such a manner that it will not create a nuisance.

(l) All stations must be provided with public comfort station marks of sufficient size to be easily read, and also with signs designating the sex for which they are intended.

(m) Every comfort station must have at least 15 square feet of floor area and at least 100 cubic feet of air space for each seat and for every 2 feet of urinal space.

(n) Stations for the two sexes must be separated and located with respect to each other as required in this code.

(o) The footings and foundation walls must be of substantial materials such as concrete, brick, or stone masonry. Steel should be used in all concrete work for reinforcing.

(p) A ventilator extended from the vault through the roof must be provided. This should be equipped with a siphon or a revolving hood to guard against down drafts and to promote ventilation.

(q) The interior walls and other exposed woodwork in all comfort stations of block construction must be boarded with lumber dressed smooth on the exposed sides, and both interior and exterior must be well painted. Stations of brick, concrete, building tile, or similar materials must conform with recognized standards and practices.

Note.—It should be understood, of course, that a station of this or any other waterless type is not the equivalent of modern, water-flushed toilets, which make possible other sanitary conveniences such as drinking fountains and wash basins. Their use is limited, therefore, to such places as those where public sewers are not available, or where a private water supply and disposal system or some other approved type of closet is for good reasons considered impracticable.

COMFORT STATIONS NOW EXISTING.

SEC. 38. (a) *Existing stations of vault type.*—Comfort stations of the vault type shall be brought up as near as possible to the standards outlined in subsections a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, o, p, and q of section 37.

(b) *Existing stations of water-flushed type.*—Where a comfort station of this type is found of improper design, or inadequate or improper equipment, it shall be made to conform reasonably with the provisions of this code relating to water-flushed toilets, or be replaced by a new station or equipment.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC COMFORT STATIONS OF THE VAULT TYPE.

SEC. 39. *Foundation*.—Foundation or supports shall be of durable construction, and when not a part of the vault must be extended below the frost line.

SEC. 40. *Vault*.—The kind of vault to be selected depends upon the following conditions:

(a) Location with relation to wells, springs, streams, or other sources of water supply.

(b) Capacity of vault required to meet existing conditions and to conform with the type of floor construction chosen from the sketches.

(c) Character and stability of the soil into which the vault is to be sunk.

(d) Character of the material best suited or most convenient for the construction of the vault, such as brick, cement, or tile blocks, or stone laid in mortar, concrete walls with the bottom left open to the soil or made with water-tight walls and bottom, or wood construction where the latter is permitted by the State board of health.

(e) Whether the vault is to be constructed for frequent cleaning or long periods of retention.

SEC. 41. *Vault capacity*.—The vault shall be of sufficient capacity to serve the purpose for which it is intended and shall be of a length and width as shown in sketches, and in all instances shall extend the full length of the urinals and seats contained in the shelter house. Minimum depths of vaults shall be as follows, measurements to be taken from surface of shelter-house floor:

Depth of small vault.....	3 feet 6 inches.
Depth of medium vault.....	6 feet 6 inches.
Depth of large vault.....	6 feet 6 inches.

All vaults shall be provided with a manhole or access opening for removal of contents and fitted with a tight cover of iron or properly reinforced concrete. This manhole or access opening shall be 20 inches in width and shall extend the entire length of the vault. The cover shall be so constructed and fitted as to exclude all storm waters. When necessary this cover may be made in sections properly supported by cross beams and be provided with one or more metal handles to facilitate removal and replacement.

SEC. 42. *Type of vaults*.—The type of vault to be adapted depends largely upon local conditions. If the vault is so situated that it may cause pollution of a near-by water supply or may create insanitary conditions on the premises or adjacent property, the vault shall be a water-tight structure. The three general types of vaults are: Large vault, medium vault, small vault. Any of these vaults may be constructed with either water-tight or open bottoms, depending on the conditions above referred to. Where an ample scavenger system is maintained so that the vault may be regularly cleaned, the small water-tight vault may be constructed. Where the scavenger service is somewhat irregular, however, one of the larger types shall be adopted. The details of construction shall conform with the essentials as indicated in the sketches.

SEC. 43. *Floor*.—The floor shall be made of concrete, adequately reinforced.

SEC. 44. *Top finish or coating*.—When the top coating of cement is used, it shall be applied before the initial set of the concrete. If for any reason the top coating can not be applied until the concrete is hard, the surface must be thoroughly cleaned and washed with a cement grout. The top coating of cement should be at least three-fourths of an inch thick, of a dense rich mixture, composed of one part Portland cement and two parts sharp sand free from loam, troweled and finished to a smooth surface and properly cured.

Note.—Experience has proven that in order to obtain the best results from toilet-room floors, the top coating should be kept in a moist state by proper damp covering for a period from 10 to 20 days.

SEC. 45. *Forms.*—Such forms as may be needed to execute the concrete work in a substantial and workmanlike manner must be provided.

SEC. 46. *Tile floor.*—Tile floors when chosen for comfort stations should be constructed in a substantial manner, in accordance with recognized standards and practices.

SEC. 47. *Construction of seat risers.*—The floor, wall base, and riser in front of the seats must be made of material other than wood which does not readily absorb moisture, such as concrete, faced with cement or other smooth, non-absorbent material that may be cleaned easily.

SEC. 48. *Shelter-house walls.*—The framework for a comfort station of wood construction shall consist of 2 by 4 inch studdings, dressed where exposed, and placed as indicated on the floor plan in cross sections shown. Interior walls shall be lined with dressed flooring and exterior walls covered up with a fair grade of dressed shiplap, drop siding, or a high-grade matched flooring. Doors and windows should be well trimmed. The whole work should be executed substantially, in a neat, workmanlike manner, with particular regard for excluding rain and snow.

SEC. 49. *Brick, tile, or similar construction.*—Shelter houses of brick, tile, cement blocks, concrete, stone, or similar materials must be constructed in accordance with recognized standards applicable to these types of construction.

(a) *Brick:* Walls to be at least 8 inches in thickness, laid up in a good workmanlike manner, joints well trimmed and pointed.

(b) *Tile:* Tile known to the trade as "interlocking," or its equivalent, should be used in order to insure proper stability. Exterior of walls to be plastered with cement mortar and stuccoed (splash finish) to guard against disintegration of mortar joints between tiles.

(c) *Cement blocks:* For this type of construction, plain or rock-faced blocks may be used, and other details should conform with the preceding section relating to brick construction.

(d) *Stone:* Lime or quarry stone walls of substantial construction laid up in good mortar should be at least 12 inches in thickness.

Note.—In rural communities where stone or boulders are plentiful and the services of a good stone mason may be secured, a very artistic, substantial shelter house may be obtained.

(e) *Concrete:* Walls to be constructed 8 inches in thickness, of substantial reinforced concrete in accordance with recognized practices, exterior and interior of walls to be left smooth and in straight alignment so that plastering may be applied directly on interior walls in proper manner and the exterior neatly finished.

(f) *Plastering:* When heated in order to prevent dampness and discoloration of walls, the interior of the walls shall be furred adequately with 1 by 2 inch studdings secured to walls and lathed with a good grade of wood or metal lath, plastered with material equal to gypsum, troweled smoothly so as to afford a proper painting surface. When not heated, furring and lathing may be omitted, and plastering as indicated above may be applied to walls direct.

SEC. 50. *Roof.*—The shelter house shall be provided with a roof of ordinary substantial wood construction, consisting of 2 by 4 inch rafters, 2 feet on centers, roof boards and cornice, and covered with a good quality of wood shingles, or other adequate roofing material so constructed as to exclude snow and rain.

SEC. 51. *Eave troughs.*—The roof shall have eave troughs of sufficient size and substantial materials, placed as indicated in the sketches, to shed water from the approach, door, and vault cover.

SEC. 52. *Windows.*—The window glass area for a public comfort station containing one or two seats shall be at least 4 square feet and 2 additional square feet for each additional seat. Two feet of urinal space are equivalent to one seat. These windows shall be hinged at the bottom so as to swing inward, and be provided with a suitable latch lock at the top and a transom rod or short chain to control the window. Windows shall be so constructed that they may be opened to give adequate ventilation and shall be equipped with outside screens. Frosted or other translucent glass shall be used wherever necessary for privacy.

SEC. 53. *Door.*—The door shall be at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, from 2 feet 4 inches to 2 feet 6 inches wide, and from 6 feet 6 inches to 7 feet high, hung by substantial hinges and provided with lock and key. A reliable self-closing device should be provided for the door, such as a spring or housed-in weight.

SEC. 54. *Partitions between fixtures.*—The requirements for these are identical with those applying to water-flushed toilets, outlined in section 25.

SEC. 55. *Number of seats and urinals.*—(See sec. 10.)

SEC. 56. *Seats.*—Seats for every station shall be of wood, painted and varnished to make them impervious to moisture, and provided with tight-fitting covers. Seat openings shall be $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, oval in shape, and begin $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the front or seat-riser.

SEC. 57. *Urinals.*—The urinals shown on the floor plan and cross sections shall be designed and constructed of materials as specified and in a manner to conform with the sketches. The walls, ends, and approaches must be of nonabsorbent material. When made of concrete a rich cement finish, smooth faced and asphaltum coated, must be provided. When made of wood, the walls, ends, and floor must be covered with No. 24, or heavier, galvanized iron, coated with asphaltum.

Note.—To make a concrete urinal nonabsorbent, the following is required: A top coating three-fourths inch thick, of a dense, rich mixture, composed of one part Portland cement and two parts sharp sand, free from loam, troweled and finished to a smooth surface. Wall and ends of the urinal should be asphaltum-coated, the coating to be renewed whenever necessary. (Asphaltum coating can be applied successfully only on a perfectly dry surface. Also see Maintenance requirements.)

SEC. 58. *Ventilation.*—The space under the seats shall be ventilated by a vent pipe, which shall have a cross-sectional area equivalent to 1 square inch for each square foot of the maximum horizontal area of the vault. This vent pipe shall extend upward from the vault through and at least 3 feet above the roof and be constructed of No. 24 galvanized or heavier sheet iron. To guard against down drafts and secure efficient ventilation, the roof terminal of the vent pipe shall be equipped with a hood of the siphonic-action type or its equivalent in some other type which will insure effective ventilation.

SEC. 59. *Service or broom closet.*—The service closet shall be substantially built of dressed lumber, well braced, and provided with floor, ceiling, door, and ample shelving. A space from 6 to 12 inches shall be left between the floor and the bottom of the cabinet. The top of the cabinet shall not be higher than 7 feet above the floor. This closet shall be equipped with broom, mop, bucket, toilet paper, lime or other disinfectant, and such other materials as are necessary for maintaining the toilet in a sanitary condition.

SEC. 60. *Approaches; concrete walks.*—The space over which the sidewalk is to be laid shall be excavated to a subgrade of from 4 to 5 inches below the finished surface grade. Any soft or boggy material below the subgrade level

shall be removed and replaced by clean gravel, cinders, or fine crushed stone, well rammed. Upon this foundation the cement-concrete walk shall be laid in two layers, consisting of base 3 inches thick and a wearing surface 1 inch thick.

The base materials shall consist of a mixture of one part Portland cement, two and one-half parts sand, size one-fourth inch to nothing, five parts gravel or crushed stone, size one-fourth inch to 1 inch, free from loam, dirt, and other impurities, and be thoroughly mixed dry, and enough water added to produce a concrete of such consistency that the water will flush to the surface under heavy tamping, and all particles be coated with cement mortar.

The top or wearing surface shall be composed of one part Portland cement and two parts sharp sand free from loam, troweled to an even surface, and shall be placed before the initial set of the concrete.

SEC. 61. Gravel walks.—The space over which the gravel is to be laid shall be prepared in the same manner as for concrete. The gravel shall be reasonably free from loam and dirt and laid in two layers consisting of a base 4 inches thick and surfaced with a top course 1 inch thick. The generous application of a coat of surface oil will, if properly made, improve the walk materially.

Note.—Concrete sidewalks shall be provided wherever possible, as they will aid in keeping the building clean.

SEC. 62. Entrance screen.—The entrance to the station, and exits where such are necessary, must be provided with an adequate screen or shield, of wood, metal, or its equivalent, adequately supported by posts and anchors and so placed as to conceal the interior from view. The top of the screen or shield should be from 5½ to 6 feet above the ground and a space from 6 to 12 inches maintained between the ground and the bottom of the screen.

Note.—The appearance of the station can be greatly improved by topping the entrance with a roof covered approach, screened.

SEC. 63. Painting of wooden stations.—The exterior of comfort stations of wood construction shall be well painted, and the interior walls, partitions, and ceilings shall be well covered with nonabsorbent white or light gray paint.

SEC. 64. Designation of sex.—Public comfort stations shall be provided for both sexes and shall be distinctly marked with the uniform public comfort station sign (sec. 15), and with signs denoting the sex for which intended, and no persons except children under care shall be allowed to use a station, or room therein, assigned to the opposite sex.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC COMFORT STATIONS AND REST ROOMS.

SEC. 65. When open for use.—Every public comfort station shall be open for use from sunrise to 10 o'clock p. m. each day of the week, unless otherwise provided by State or local authorities.

Note.—On special occasions, such as the assembling of large numbers of people, the local or State authorities should designate a later hour of closing to meet the demand.

SEC. 66. Person in charge and care of station.—The proper authorities of every municipality shall appoint and assign a responsible person who shall be charged with the proper care of, and instructed to visit the stations of both sexes at regular intervals as frequently as required, for the purpose of cleaning and, when necessary, of disinfecting the premises and to enforce State and local rules and regulations for the care and use of comfort stations and rest rooms.

Note.—A person so assigned should be clothed with police power granted under resolution or ordinance by the governing body of the municipality and be provided with detailed instructions as may be necessary for the proper fulfillment of the duties assigned.

SEC. 67. *Indecent pictures and writing.*—The defacing of walls, partitions, seats, etc., or the displaying of indecent pictures, suggestive marks or words, is strictly prohibited and the same are to be immediately removed or obliterated whenever and wherever found.

Local governing bodies shall cause to be posted conspicuously within the station the following notice:

NOTICE TO PUBLIC.

The commission of any of the following acts is prohibited by law and made punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment for one year for each offense (sec. 4590, Wisconsin Statutes):

- (1) Willful misuse of or tampering with the sanitary or other equipment.
- (2) Cutting or other defacement of walls, seats, or any part of this building.
- (3) Writing, printing, or displaying of any indecent pictures, obscene words, or marks upon any part of the building.
- (4) The commission of any nuisance in or about the building.

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Name of local governing body.

Note.—Municipalities, park boards and other commissions may provide additional regulations not inconsistent with this code.

SEC. 68. *Cleanliness of stations.*—Every comfort station and every part thereof, including fixtures, equipment walls, coiling, floors, windows, door knobs, door mats, closet pulls, faucets, and all other points of human contact, shall be kept clean and in good operating condition, with special attention given to seats and covers of toilets.

Note.—When a comfort station or rest room has been exposed to a dangerous communicable disease, thorough cleansing and disinfection of the premises must be made in accordance with State and local health requirements.

SEC. 69. *Towels, soap, paper.*—(a) Towels: In all comfort stations the use of towels in common is prohibited. Where washing facilities are provided, individual cloth or paper towels shall be furnished by the municipality or owner of the station.

(b) Soap: Liquid soap dispensers, properly placed and maintained, should be provided.

(c) Paper: Each toilet compartment shall contain an adequate toilet-paper holder, and the paper provided shall be of such material as not to obstruct the plumbing fixtures. This rule shall apply also to comfort stations other than of the water-flushed type.

(d) Waste receptors and depositories provided for under section 27 shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, contents removed daily or more frequently, and disposed of in a sanitary manner, preferably by incineration.

(e) Toilet conveniences in connection with rest rooms shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(f) Drinking-water appliances shall be maintained in accordance with sections 71 to 78, inclusive, and with the laws, rules, and regulations governing.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC COMFORT STATIONS OF THE VAULT TYPE.

SEC. 70. The provisions of the preceding section shall be complied with so far as they are applicable to stations of the vault type, and in addition thereto the following requirements for care of stations of the vault type shall be observed:

(a) Shelter house: The shelter house, vault, screens, and general structure and equipment shall be kept in such state of repair as to exclude flies, rats,

and other vermin, and so that they may be used with a degree of comfort by the patrons of the station.

(b) Care of vault: Milk of lime, freshly slacked, or some other equally effective disinfectant shall be used in sufficient quantities to prevent objectionable odors, particularly during warm weather. Disinfectants so used may be applied through seat and urinal openings. After each application of disinfectants through seat openings the same must be carefully cleaned.

(c) Cleaning of vault: When the vault is filled to within 1 foot of the surface of the ground, and preferably sooner, it must be cleaned and the contents disposed of in such a manner as not to create a nuisance.

(d) Care of urinal: Urinals of the type shown in cross section must be kept clean and in good repair. Asphaltum coating should be renewed at least once each year.

Note.—All deposits or incrustations, together with the old coating, shall be removed so far as possible by scraping and washing with cutting fluids. Asphaltum can be applied successfully only on a dry surface. This can be accomplished by heating the clean surface of the cement to be treated with a blue-flame torch. Care must be exercised not to overheat, which causes cement to split or crack.

PUBLIC COMFORT STATIONS AND REST ROOMS—SOURCE AND PROTECTION OF WATER SUPPLY.

Every State and local governing body should guard carefully the drinking and washing water supply in connection with rest rooms and comfort stations maintained by them. Special attention should be given in cases where the supply is derived from a source other than a public waterworks.

SEC. 71. *Source of water supply.*—No water supply serving rest rooms or comfort stations shall come from a well or spring situated within apparent danger of pollution.

SEC. 72. *Shallow wells and springs.*—Shallow wells or springs shall be so located as not to be subject to pollution from privy vaults, surface or underground drains, or other dangerous sources.

SEC. 73. *Location of stations with respect to water supply.*—Comfort station vaults of the leaching type, dry wells, leaching basins, etc., shall where possible be located at least 150 feet from any adjacent well or spring.

SEC. 74. *Location of water-tight vaults.*—Water-tight vaults shall be located at least 20 feet from any cistern or 40 feet from any well, spring, or other source of water supply used for drinking or washing purposes. No abandoned well or other water supply shall be used as a privy or comfort station vault, dry well, or medium for the disposal of raw or treated sewage.

SEC. 75. *Location of well and drainage.*—The comfort station well shall be located on high ground a safe distance from all sources of possible pollution. The surface of the surrounding ground shall be made to drain from the well in all directions; waste water or drippings from pump or other appliances shall be collected in a suitable receiver and conveyed a safe distance from the well by an adequate drain.

SEC. 76. *Protection of wells.*—The tops of the wells or springs from which water is obtained for comfort station or rest-room use shall be provided with a concrete, water-tight cover so constructed as to exclude all surface water.

SEC. 77. *Pump.*—The pump when placed directly over the well shall be attached directly to the well casing in drilled wells, and to the platform in dug wells, in such a manner as to insure a water-tight joint. Pumps located in pits over the well or within buildings shall have the suction intake or delivery pipes so extended into the well or spring that they can not become a factor in the pollution of the water supply.

SEC. 78. Drinking devices.—(See sec. 12.)

Note.—It can not safely be said that any soil within 500 feet of a vault or leaching basin or similar disposal medium will absolutely protect a well from pollution. Any soil full of seams, a porous rock or one full of crevices, or a very coarse gravel, will often allow the contents of a vault, leaching basin, dry well, manure pit, etc., to leach to the near-by shallow well or spring with little or no purification, and under conditions favorable for seepage may cause pollution of any type of well.

For further particulars as to the safety of water supplies and sewage disposal, consult sections 56 to 58 of the State plumbing code, issued by the State board of health; also sections 1407m-1 to 1407m-4, inclusive, of the Wisconsin Statutes (ch. 447¹ Laws of 1919.)

Barber Shops—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 20, 1920.)

[The regulations of the Wisconsin State Board of Health governing barber shops have been amended as follows:]

RULE 5. Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall supply clean hot and cold water in such quantities as may be necessary to conduct such shop in a sanitary manner. Hot water receptacles hereafter installed shall hold not less than 5 gallons, and where running water and sewers are available, connections must be made.

RULE 8. Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall use separate and clean towels for each customer and shall, while serving such customer, wear washable outer linen apron or coat, which shall be kept clean. The towels must be discarded until laundered.

RULE 15. The use of finger bowls, sponges, lump alum, and powder puffs is prohibited.

RULE 16. All tools used upon a customer must be sterilized by immersing in 50 per cent alcohol, 5 per cent carbolic acid, 20 per cent formaldehyde, 10 per cent lysol, or by boiling at least 10 minutes after each separate use thereof.

Industrial Camps—"Camp" Defined—Regulation of Sleeping Quarters. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 29, 1920.)

[The following are amendments to the regulations relating to the construction and operation of industrial camps adopted by the Wisconsin State Board of Health on January 9, 1914.]

Regulation 2 is amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 2. The term "camp" as used in these regulations shall include any lumbering, mining, railway construction, or other camp where men are employed and housed in temporary quarters, such as cars, tents, buildings, or other inclosures other than the bona fide homes of the employees, but shall not include buildings used or intended to be used as "dormitories" as defined in the State building code, adopted and enforced by the Wisconsin Industrial Commission.

Regulation 6 is amended as follows:

REGULATION 6. Every temporary building, car, tent, or other inclosure occupied as sleeping quarters by the employees engaged in any camp or works shall contain at least 225 cubic feet of air space for every occupant thereof, and shall be supplied with windows for purposes of light and ventilation, constructed to open.

¹ Supplement 42 to Public Health Reports, p. 913.

The first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the

the fourth is the fact that the
the fifth is the fact that the
the sixth is the fact that the

the seventh is the fact that the
the eighth is the fact that the
the ninth is the fact that the

the tenth is the fact that the
the eleventh is the fact that the
the twelfth is the fact that the

the thirteenth is the fact that the
the fourteenth is the fact that the
the fifteenth is the fact that the

the sixteenth is the fact that the
the seventeenth is the fact that the
the eighteenth is the fact that the

the nineteenth is the fact that the

Ac
Ad
Al
Al
An

Ar
As
Ass
e

Ba

Ba

Bar

Bar

INDEX.

A.

	Page.
Acushnet River—Investigation of sanitary condition of—Massachusetts.....	187
Advertisements—Untrue, deceptive, or misleading, prohibited—Maryland.....	175
Alabama.....	1
Alcohol. (<i>See</i> Denatured alcohol; Wood alcohol.)	
Animals—	
(<i>See also</i> Communicable diseases—Pet animals; Slaughterhouses.)	
Cattle—	
Destroyed because tuberculous—Payments to owners—	
Increased—Massachusetts.....	185
New Jersey.....	259
New York.....	297
Tuberculosis in—	
Control and eradication—Mississippi.....	190
Inspection and testing for—New Jersey.....	259
Study by special commission—Massachusetts.....	185
Tuberculous—	
Appraisal and destruction—New Jersey.....	259
Taken over by State—Payments to owners—New York.....	297
Dead bodies—Disposal—	
Pennsylvania.....	380
Regulations governing, authorized—Alabama.....	14
Diseased—Meat of—Sale prohibited—Colorado.....	77
Dogs—Muzzling required—District of Columbia.....	97
Hogs—	
Feeding—Colorado.....	77
Keeping—In State park sanitary districts—Ohio.....	360
Arizona.....	15
Ashes—Collection and disposal—In towns—New York.....	298
Assignment—Persons convicted of—Examination and treatment for venereal diseases—Delaware.....	95

B.

Bakeries—	
(<i>See also</i> Food; Food-handling establishments; Food places.)	
Employees—Colorado.....	76
Sanitary regulation—	
Alabama.....	7
Colorado.....	76
Massachusetts.....	179, 182
Bakery products—	
(<i>See also</i> Food.)	
Manufacture and sale—Virginia.....	412
Protection—Alabama.....	7
Sanitation and regulation—Massachusetts.....	179, 182
Barber schools—	
Declared public nuisances when—New Jersey.....	272
Inspection—New Jersey.....	272
Sanitary regulation—Colorado.....	90
Sanitary regulations governing, authorized—New Jersey.....	272
Barber shops—	
Declared public nuisances when—New Jersey.....	272
Inspection—New Jersey.....	272

Barber shops—Continued.	
Sanitary regulation—	Page.
Colorado-----	90
Florida-----	111
Ohio-----	369
Wisconsin-----	435
Sanitary regulations governing, authorized—New Jersey-----	272
Barbers—	
Licenses—New Jersey-----	272
Not to serve persons having communicable diseases—New Jersey-----	272
Physical examination may be required—New Jersey-----	272
Sanitary regulations governing—Colorado-----	90
Bathhouses, public—Construction, alteration, operation, or maintenance—West	
Virginia-----	414
Bathing or swimming places—Construction, alteration, operation, or main-	
tenance—West Virginia-----	414
Bedding—	
<i>(See also Mattresses.)</i>	
Hotels—Colorado-----	77
Manufacture, labeling, and sale—Colorado-----	92
Rooming houses—Colorado-----	77
Beverages—	
<i>(See also Drinks.)</i>	
Places where prepared, manufactured, or sold—	
Construction—Colorado-----	74
Employees—Colorado-----	74
Sanitary regulation—Colorado-----	74
Biologic products, veterinary—Regulations governing, authorized—Alabama-----	
Births—	
Fees of local registrars increased—North Carolina-----	303
For certain years—Preparation of indexes of—Massachusetts-----	185
Prior to 1850—Town records of—Purchase and distribution of printed	
copies—Massachusetts-----	185
Registration—	
Colorado-----	84
Maryland-----	171
Montana-----	236
New Jersey-----	261
South Dakota-----	402, 403
Time limit for depositing year's record book with county register of deeds	
changed—North Carolina-----	303
Boards of health—	
<i>(See also Departments of health; Health administration.)</i>	
City—Organization, powers, and duties—Maryland-----	168
District—Appointment, powers, and duties—Ohio-----	354
Local—	
Employees—Pension fund for relief of—New Jersey-----	246
Organization—New York-----	294
Municipal—Organization—Louisiana-----	141
State—	
Appointment—Kentucky-----	126
Appointment, meetings, and officers—Virginia-----	410
Appointment of pharmacist as additional member—Maryland-----	167
Assistant pathologist—Appointment and salary—Rhode Island-----	384
Bureaus—Creation and duties—Kentucky-----	126
Pathologist—Appointment, powers, duties, and salary—Rhode Island-----	384
Town—Organization, powers, and duties—Maryland-----	168
Boats, passenger—Cleanliness—Maryland-----	
Rotulism—Reports of cases—New York-----	
Bovine tuberculosis. <i>(See Animals.)</i>	
Bubonic plague. <i>(See Communicable diseases; Morbidity reports; Plague, bu-</i>	
bonic.)	
Buildings, public—	
Insanitary conditions in—Correction—Montana-----	228
Inspection—Montana-----	228

ge.	Burial—	
90	(See also Communicable diseases; Influenza.)	
111	Permits—	Page.
369	Colorado	84
435	Return to issuing office—Massachusetts	186
272	Butterine—Not made from milk or cream—Purchase by certain institutions prohibited—New York	297
272		
272	C.	
272	California	17
272	Camp grounds, public—Sanitary regulation—California	20
90	Camps—	
414	Inspection—New Jersey	273
	Labor—	
414	“Camp” defined—Wisconsin	435
	Establishment—	
	Montana	241
	Reporting of—Missouri	200
77	Location—	
92	Missouri	200
77	North Dakota	334
	Sanitary regulation—	
	Montana	241
74	North Dakota	334
74	Sanitation—Missouri	200
74	Sleeping quarters—Regulation of—Wisconsin	435
14	Sanitary regulation—	
	Florida	112
	New Jersey	273
303	Carriers, common. (See Common carriers; Railway sanitary code; Stations.)	
185	Carriers of disease. (See Communicable diseases; Diphtheria; Scarlet fever; Typhoid fever.)	
185	Cattle. (See Animals.)	
84	Cesspools—Location, construction, and cleaning—Missouri	199
171	Charitable institutions. (See Institutions.)	
236	Charles River—Orders designed to prevent pollution of, authorized—Massachusetts	187
261	Chemical closets in school buildings—Requirements pertaining to—Wisconsin	416
403	Chirodody—Places where done—Sanitary regulation—Ohio	369
	Cleaning establishments—	
303	Employees—Colorado	90
	Sanitary regulation—Colorado	90
	Cleaning of premises. (See Communicable diseases; Diphtheria; Scarlet fever.)	
168	Clinics—	
354	(See also Dispensaries.)	
	Dental, health, and medical—Establishment and maintenance by cities and towns authorized—Massachusetts	178
246	Colorado	22
294	Comfort stations, public—Regulations governing—Wisconsin	422
141	Common carriers—	
	(See also Railway sanitary code; Stations.)	
126	Regulations of United States Public Health Service relating to, declared part of State board of health regulations—North Dakota	334
410	Sanitary regulations governing—Montana	232
167	Common drinking cups—Prohibited in public places—	
384	Florida	111
126	Missouri	199
384	Montana	226
168	New Mexico	282
159	North Dakota	333
285	Ohio	368
	Common eating and drinking utensils—Prohibited in public places—	
	Missouri	199
	Ohio	368
228	Common towels—Prohibited in public places—	
228	Florida	111
	Maryland	171
	Missouri	199

Common towels—Prohibited in public places—Continued.	Page.
Montana.....	227
New Mexico.....	282
New York.....	298
North Dakota.....	333
Ohio.....	368
Communicable diseases—	
(See also Animals; Hospitals; Morbidity reports; Names of specific diseases; Venereal diseases.)	
Action by State board of health in certain cases—Missouri.....	192
Attendance at gatherings—	
New York.....	285
Ohio.....	336
Borrowing of money authorized to combat—South Carolina.....	392
Burial—Preparation of bodies for—North Dakota.....	304
Carriers—	
Maryland.....	159
Montana.....	201
Ohio.....	336
Removal to other jurisdictions—Maryland.....	166
Subject to special regulations—New York.....	285
Cleaning of premises—Maryland.....	166
Closing of schools—	
Missouri.....	192
Montana.....	201
Contacts—	
Maryland.....	159
Missouri.....	192
Control—	
General measures—Maryland.....	159
In schools—Ohio.....	347
Measures for specific diseases—	
Colorado.....	22
Maine.....	145
Montana.....	201
North Dakota.....	304
Ohio.....	336
Designation—New York.....	285
Destruction of exposed articles—Maryland.....	166
Disinfection—	
Arizona.....	15
Bodily discharges—New York.....	285
Colorado.....	22
Maine.....	145
Maryland.....	159, 166
Missouri.....	192
Montana.....	201
North Dakota.....	304
Ohio.....	336
Disposal of bodily discharges—New York.....	285
Distribution of circulars by health officers—New York.....	285
Duty of attending physician—	
Maine.....	145
Missouri.....	192
Duty of health officer—	
Missouri.....	192
North Dakota.....	304
Exposure of infected persons—New York.....	285
Food—	
Handling—Colorado.....	22
Handling and sale—	
Maine.....	145
Missouri.....	192
Handling, sale, and destruction—New York.....	285
Funerals—	
Maine.....	145
Missouri.....	192

Communicable diseases—Continued.

	Page.
Funerals—Continued.	
Montana.....	201
North Dakota.....	304
Hospitalization—	
Montana.....	201
New York.....	285
Incubation periods—	
Colorado.....	22
Maryland.....	159
Interference with health authorities prohibited—Missouri.....	192
Investigation of cases—Ohio.....	336
Isolation—	
Arizona.....	15
Colorado.....	22
In certain hospitals, asylums, and educational institutions—Pennsylvania.....	377
In State institutions—Colorado.....	59
Maryland.....	159
Minimum periods—Maryland.....	159
Montana.....	201
New York.....	285
Ohio.....	336
Laboratory examinations—Colorado.....	22
Letting of premises previously occupied by infected persons—	
Missouri.....	192
New York.....	285
Library books—	
Maine.....	145
Missouri.....	192
Montana.....	201
Milk—	
Handling and sale—	
Maine.....	145
Missouri.....	192
Sale—	
In State park sanitary districts—Ohio.....	360
Montana.....	201
Pet animals—Montana.....	201
Placarding—	
Colorado.....	22
Maryland.....	159
Missouri.....	192
Montana.....	201
New York.....	285
North Dakota.....	304
Ohio.....	336
Powers and duties of health authorities—Montana.....	201
Prevention—In schools—Ohio.....	347
Prevention of spread—In certain hospitals, asylums, and educational institutions—Pennsylvania.....	377
Prohibition of public gatherings—Montana.....	201
Quarantine—	
Arizona.....	15
Colorado.....	22
Healthy adults in infected household exempted when—New York.....	285
Maine.....	145
Maryland.....	159
Missouri.....	192
Montana.....	201
New York.....	285
North Dakota.....	304
Ohio.....	336
Restrictions on well persons in home under—	
Maine.....	145
Missouri.....	192
Reciprocal notification—Ohio.....	336

Communicable diseases—Continued.

	Page.
Removal of cases—	
In State institutions—Colorado.....	59
New York.....	285
To other jurisdictions—Maryland.....	166
Reports of cases. (<i>See</i> Morbidity reports.)	
Reports of deaths from—Maryland.....	166
Restriction or suppression—By health officers—Maryland.....	166
School attendance—	
Maine.....	145
Maryland.....	159
Missouri.....	192
Montana.....	201
New York.....	285
North Dakota.....	304
Ohio.....	336
School books—Montana.....	201
Suspected cases—Missouri.....	192
Terms defined—	
Montana.....	201
Ohio.....	336
Connecticut.....	93
Contacts. (<i>See</i> Communicable diseases.)	
Contagious diseases. (<i>See</i> Communicable diseases.)	
Conveyances, public—Sanitary regulations governing—Colorado.....	83
Coughing and sneezing—Nose and mouth to be covered—Ohio.....	369
Cows. (<i>See</i> Animals.)	
Cream. (<i>See</i> Dairy products; Milk and cream.)	
Cremation permits—Return to issuing office—Massachusetts.....	186
Cultures. (<i>See</i> Diphtheria.)	

D.

Dairy products—	
(<i>See also</i> Milk; Milk and cream; Milk regulation board.)	
Sale—In State park sanitary districts—Ohio.....	360
Dead animals. (<i>See</i> Animals.)	
Dead bodies—	
(<i>See also</i> Burial; Communicable diseases; Deaths.)	
Boxes used for shipping—Construction—Oregon.....	374
Disinterment—	
Maryland.....	171
Minnesota.....	188
Interment—Maryland.....	171
Reinterment—Minnesota.....	188
Transportation—	
Colorado.....	88
Maryland.....	171
North Dakota.....	321
Ohio.....	370
Deaths—	
(<i>See also</i> Burial; Communicable diseases; Dead bodies.)	
Fees of local registrars increased—North Carolina.....	303
For certain years—Preparation of indexes of—Massachusetts.....	185
From communicable diseases—Reports of—Maryland.....	166
Prior to 1850—Town records of—Purchase and distribution of printed copies—Massachusetts.....	185
Registration—	
Colorado.....	84
Maryland.....	171
Montana.....	236
New Jersey.....	261
South Dakota.....	402, 403
Time limit for depositing year's record book with county register of deeds changed—North Carolina.....	303
Delaware.....	95
Denatured alcohol—	
Labeling of containers—Oklahoma.....	372
Sale—Record to be kept—Oklahoma.....	372

Departments of health—

(See also Boards of health; Health administration.)

County—

Creation authorized—Mississippi..... 189

State aid to—Kentucky..... 126

District—State aid to—Kentucky..... 126

Joint county—Creation authorized—Mississippi..... 189

Diphtheria—

(See also Communicable diseases; Morbidity reports.)

Carriers—Quarantine—Alabama..... 1

Cleaning of premises—Alabama..... 1

Cultures—Alabama..... 1

Food—Receiving and sale—Alabama..... 1

Placarding—Alabama..... 1

Quarantine—Alabama..... 1

Restrictions on exposed children—Alabama..... 1

Restrictions on members of infected household—Alabama..... 1

Diseases. (See Animals; Communicable diseases; Names of specific diseases;

Venereal diseases.)

Disinfectants, commercial—Sale—South Carolina..... 393

Disinfection. (See Communicable diseases; Influenza; Rags; Secondhand goods.)

Dispensaries—

(See also Clinics.)

Bedding, clothing, and utensils—Sterilization—Colorado..... 57

Building plans—Approval—Colorado..... 57

Licenses—Colorado..... 57

Milk—Establishment—Appropriation—Philippine Islands..... 382

Nurses—Colorado..... 57

Records—Keeping—Colorado..... 57

Reports by—Making—Colorado..... 57

District of Columbia..... 97

Districts, health. (See Health districts.)

Districts, hospital. (See Hospital districts.)

Districts, sanitary. (See Sanitary districts.)

Districts, State park sanitary. (See State park sanitary districts.)

Divorces—Registration—South Dakota..... 402

Dogs. (See Animals.)

Domestic animals. (See Animals.)

Drainage—

Installation—In State park sanitary districts—Ohio..... 360

Municipal ordinances and regulations relating to—Investigation as to advisa-
bility of standardizing—Massachusetts..... 186

Plans for—Submission and approval—Ohio..... 365

Dressing rooms—Manufacturing and mercantile establishments—Rhode Island..... 384

Drinking cups.—(See Common drinking cups; Common eating and drinking uten-
sils.)

Drinks—

(See also Beverages.)

Adulterated—Destruction or disposal—Maryland..... 169

Misbranded—Relabeling required—Maryland..... 169

Unwholesome—Destruction or disposal—Maryland..... 169

Drug inspector, State—Appointment of pharmacist as—Kentucky..... 126

Druggists. (See Venereal diseases.)

Drugs—

Adulteration—Colorado..... 61

Analyses—Colorado..... 61

Containing wood alcohol—Sale prohibited—New Jersey..... 259

Habit-forming—

Peyote and mescal—Possession, sale, or giving away prohibited—Kansas..... 124

Possession, sale, and dispensing—Louisiana..... 142

Sale and dispensing—Colorado..... 71

Labeling—Colorado..... 61

Misbranding—

Alabama..... 5

Colorado..... 61

Drugs—Continued.

Places where prepared, manufactured, or sold—	Page.
Construction—Colorado.....	74
Employees—Colorado.....	74
Sanitary regulation—Colorado.....	74
Quality, purity, and strength—Standards for—Maryland.....	170
Standards—Colorado.....	61
Taking samples of, for analysis—New Jersey.....	257
Dry closets in school buildings—Requirements pertaining to—Wisconsin.....	416

E.

Eating and drinking utensils. (See Common eating and drinking utensils.)	
Embalmers—Licenses—Oregon.....	374
Embalming—License to practice—Requirements for—North Dakota.....	335
Excreta, human—	
(See also Night soil.)	
Contamination of soil with—Issuance of regulations to prohibit—Porto Rico..	383
Disposal—	
Colorado.....	78
In State park sanitary districts—Ohio.....	360
Missouri.....	199
Montana.....	228
North Dakota.....	332
Pennsylvania.....	380

F.

Feeble-minded. (See Mental defectives.)	
Feeds, infectious and toxic—Disposal—Regulations governing, authorized—	
Alabama.....	14
Fish—Protection during transportation—Colorado.....	61
Florida.....	98
Fly breeding places prohibited—Missouri.....	199
Food—	
(See also Bakeries; Bakery products; Butterine; Communicable diseases; Diphtheria; Food places; Food-handling establishments; Ice cream; Meat; Oleomargarine; Scarlet fever; Typhoid fever; Vegetables.)	
Adulterated—Destruction or disposal—Maryland.....	169
Adulteration—Colorado.....	61
Analyses—Colorado.....	61
Containing wood alcohol—Sale prohibited—New Jersey.....	259
Inspection—Rhode Island.....	384
Labeling—Colorado.....	61
Misbranded—Relabeling required—Maryland.....	169
Misbranding—	
Alabama.....	5
Colorado.....	61
Places where manufactured, prepared, stored, or sold—	
Employees—Hawaii.....	114
Sanitary regulation—Hawaii.....	114
Places where prepared for sale, served, or sold—Sanitary regulation—	
Alabama.....	9
Places where prepared, manufactured, or sold—	
Construction—Colorado.....	74
Employees—Colorado.....	74
Sanitary regulation—Colorado.....	74
Preparation or manufacture—Prohibited in places where insanitary conditions exist—Missouri.....	198
Produced in foreign countries—Sale—Alabama.....	5
Protection—	
Colorado.....	74
In State park sanitary districts—Ohio.....	360
New Mexico.....	277
Rhode Island.....	384
Quality, purity, and strength—Standards for—Maryland.....	170
Sale—In State park sanitary districts—Ohio.....	360

Food—Continued.	Page.
Standards—Colorado-----	61
Taking samples of, for analysis—New Jersey-----	257
Unwholesome—Destruction or disposal—Maryland-----	169
Food and drugs division—Organization and duties—Colorado-----	61
Food-handling establishments—	
(See also Bakeries; Food; Food places.)	
Employees—New Mexico-----	277
Sanitary regulation—New Mexico-----	277
Utensils—Sterilization—New Mexico-----	277
Food places—	
(See also Bakeries; Food; Food-handling establishments.)	
Inspection—In State park sanitary districts—Ohio-----	360
Food poisoning—Reports of cases—New York-----	285
Fowl—	
(See also Poultry.)	
Protection during transportation—Colorado-----	61
Funerals. (See Communicable diseases; Influenza.)	

G.

Game—Protection during transportation—Colorado-----	61
Garbage—	
Collection and disposal—In towns—New York-----	298
Disposal—	
In State park sanitary districts—Ohio-----	360
North Dakota-----	333
Pennsylvania-----	380
Georgia-----	113

H.

Habit-forming drugs. (See Drugs—Habit-forming.)	
Hawaii-----	114
Health administration—	
(See also Boards of health; Departments of health.)	
Local—Ohio-----	354
Health commissioners—	
(See also Health officers; Sanitary officers.)	
District—Appointment, powers, and duties—Ohio-----	354
Health districts—	
City—Creation—Ohio-----	354
Combined—creation—Ohio-----	354
Expenses and funds of—Apportionment—Ohio-----	354
General—Creation—Ohio-----	354
Health employees—Local—	
Employment of additional, authorized—New Mexico-----	276
State to pay portion of salaries of certain—Ohio-----	354
Health examinations—Courses in, for teachers—Virginia-----	410
Health inspectors—Town—Appointment and duties—Massachusetts-----	179
Health officers—	
(See also Health commissioners; Sanitary officers.)	
City—Appointment, powers, and duties—Maryland-----	168
County—	
Appointment, powers, and duties—Mississippi-----	189
Duties—Missouri-----	198
Joint county—Appointment, powers, and duties—Mississippi-----	189
Local—	
Appointment—	
New Jersey-----	244
New York-----	294
Licenses—New Jersey-----	244
Municipal—Appointment—Louisiana-----	141
State district—Appointment, powers, duties, and compensation—Massachusetts-----	178
Town—Appointment, powers, and duties—Maryland-----	168
Hogs. (See Animals.)	
Homes, maternity. (See Hospitals.)	

	Page.
Hookworm disease. (<i>See</i> Communicable diseases; Morbidity reports; Uncinariasis.)	
Hospital districts—Tuberculosis—Creation or enlargement—Ohio.....	348
Hospitalization. (<i>See</i> Communicable diseases; Venereal diseases.)	
Hospitals—	
Bedding, clothing, and utensils—Sterilization—Colorado.....	57
Building plans—Approval—Colorado.....	57
Communicable disease—County—Board of managers—Appointment, powers, and duties—New Jersey.....	244
Licenses—Colorado.....	57
Maternity—	
Admissions and discharges—Reports of—New Jersey.....	270
Bedding, clothing, and utensils—Sterilization—Colorado.....	57
Building plans—Approval—Colorado.....	57
Inspection—New Jersey.....	270
Licenses—	
Colorado.....	57
New Jersey.....	270
Nurses—Colorado.....	57
Patients—Care of—Colorado.....	57
Records—Keeping—	
Colorado.....	57
New Jersey.....	270
Regulations governing—Ohio.....	350
Reports by—Making—Colorado.....	57
Nurses—Colorado.....	57
Records—Keeping—Colorado.....	57
Reports by—Making—Colorado.....	57
Tuberculosis—	
County—	
Establishment and maintenance—New York.....	291
Issuance of interest bearing or noninterest bearing notes author- ized—Massachusetts.....	177
Patients from other counties—Admission, maintenance, and treat- ment—Indiana.....	120
Regulations governing—Ohio.....	348
District—Regulations governing—Ohio.....	348
Insular—Moneys from pay patients in, to be used for construction of hospital buildings—Porto Rico.....	383
State—	
Erection of cottage at, for treatment of teachers—Virginia.....	410
Establishment, maintenance, and operation—Kentucky.....	125
Hotels—	
Bedding—Colorado.....	77
Employees—Health certificates required of—South Carolina.....	394
Inspection—South Carolina.....	394
Sanitary regulation—South Carolina.....	394
Sewage disposal—Colorado.....	77
Towels—Colorado.....	77
Housing act—Kentucky.....	131
I.	
Ice—	
Natural—Cutting and sale—In State park sanitary districts—Ohio.....	360
Sanitary regulations governing—Montana.....	226
Ice cream—	
Definitions—Virginia.....	411
Manufacture and sale—Alabama.....	11
Sale—Virginia.....	411
Standards for—Maryland.....	170
Ice cream factories—Sanitary regulation—Alabama.....	11
Ice cream parlors—Sanitary regulation—Ohio.....	367
Illinois.....	115
Incubation periods. (<i>See</i> Communicable diseases.)	
Indiana.....	120
Industrial camps. (<i>See</i> Camps.)	

Industrial diseases—	
Reports of cases—	Page.
Colorado.....	22
Ohio.....	336
Reports of, to State board of health—Act requiring, repealed—New Jersey.....	244
Infant welfare work—Appropriation—Philippine Islands.....	382
Infectious diseases. (See Communicable diseases.)	
Influenza—	
(See also Communicable diseases; Morbidity reports.)	
Attendance at gatherings—	
Illinois.....	115
South Dakota.....	397
Borrowing of money authorized to combat—South Carolina.....	392
Burial—Illinois.....	115
Cases in hospitals—Regulations governing—Illinois.....	115
Disinfection—	
Illinois.....	115
South Dakota.....	397
Duty of attending physician—	
Illinois.....	115
South Dakota.....	397
Employees afflicted with—Not to be permitted to work—Oregon.....	373
Funerals—South Dakota.....	397
Isolation—	
Illinois.....	115
South Dakota.....	397
Placarding—	
By physician—Oregon.....	373
Illinois.....	115
South Dakota.....	397
Prevention of spread—Precautions for—Illinois.....	115
Quarantine—	
By physician—Oregon.....	373
Illinois.....	115
Regulation governing well persons living in building under—Iowa.....	123
South Dakota.....	397
Removal of cases—	
Illinois.....	115
South Dakota.....	397
Reports of cases—	
Illinois.....	115
Oregon.....	373
South Dakota.....	397
Restriction of visiting at hospitals—South Dakota.....	397
School attendance—Illinois.....	115
Spitting prohibited in public places—	
Illinois.....	115
South Dakota.....	397
Insanitary conditions—Removal or correction—North Dakota.....	334
Institutions—	
Charitable—	
Caring for certain children, foundlings, and indigent orphans—State aid to—Oregon.....	375
Inmates—Infected with syphilis, gonorrhea, or pulmonary tuberculosis—	
Medical treatment—Massachusetts.....	177
State—	
Air space per person—Colorado.....	59
Communicable disease patients in—Isolation or removal—Colorado.....	59
Reports to State board of health—Colorado.....	59
Iowa.....	123
Isolation. (See Communicable diseases; Influenza; Measles; Trachoma; Venereal diseases.)	
J.	
Janitors, school—	
Employment when infected with communicable disease prohibited—Colorado.....	81
Physical examination—Ohio.....	347
Tuberculous—Exclusion from school—North Dakota.....	304

	Page.
Kansas-----	124
Kentucky-----	125

L.

Labor camps. (<i>See</i> Camps.)	
Laboratory, State, and Pasteur Institute—	
Appropriation—Alabama-----	3
Equipment for—Purchase—Alabama-----	3
Erection—Alabama-----	3
Site for—Acquisition—Alabama-----	3
Laboratory supply stations and substations, district—Establishment, maintenance, and operation—New York-----	293
Laundries—	
Employees—Colorado-----	90
Sanitary regulation—Colorado-----	90
Laws. (<i>See</i> Public health laws or ordinances; Public health regulations.)	
Lepers—Care of, at Penikese Island—Contract with United States for, authorized—Massachusetts-----	176
Lepers' home—Sale to United States authorized—Louisiana-----	143
Lewdness—Persons convicted of—Examination and treatment for venereal diseases—Delaware-----	95
Library books. (<i>See</i> Communicable diseases.)	
Liquor—Analyses—Massachusetts-----	185
Live stock. (<i>See</i> Animals.)	
Louisiana-----	141
Lying-in homes or hospitals. (<i>See</i> Hospitals.)	

M.

Maine-----	145
Malaria. (<i>See</i> Communicable diseases; Morbidity reports; Mosquitoes.)	
Manicuring—Places where done—Sanitary regulation—Ohio-----	369
Manufacturing establishments—	
Dressing rooms—Rhode Island-----	384
Seats for female employees—Rhode Island-----	384
Toilet facilities—Rhode Island-----	384
Manure—Disposal—	
In State park sanitary districts—Ohio-----	360
Missouri-----	200
North Dakota-----	333
Pennsylvania-----	380
Markets—Sanitary regulation—Colorado-----	77
Marriages—	
For certain years—Preparation of indexes of—Massachusetts-----	185
Prior to 1850—Town records of—Purchase and distribution of printed copies—Massachusetts-----	185
Registration—South Dakota-----	402
Maryland-----	159
Massachusetts-----	176
Maternity homes or hospitals. (<i>See</i> Hospitals.)	
Mattresses—	
(<i>See also</i> Bedding.)	
Making, remaking, labeling, and sale—Kentucky-----	129
Making, remaking, renovation, and sale—New York-----	300
Manufacture, labeling, and sale—Colorado-----	92
Measles—	
(<i>See also</i> Communicable diseases; Morbidity reports.)	
Isolation—Latent cases—Alabama-----	2
Placarding—Alabama-----	2
Quarantine—Alabama-----	2
Restrictions on susceptible exposed persons—Alabama-----	2
Meat—	
(<i>See also</i> Food; Slaughterhouses.)	
Infectious and toxic—Disposal—Regulations governing, authorized—Alabama-----	14
Of diseased animals—Sale prohibited—Colorado-----	77

Meat—Continued.	Page.
Protection during transportation—Colorado	61
Sale—In State park sanitary districts—Ohio	360
Medical inspectors—School—Employment—Delaware	95
Mental defectives—Sterilization—Law relating to, repealed—New York	302
Mercantile establishments—	
Dressing rooms—Rhode Island	384
Seats for female employees—Rhode Island	384
Toilet facilities—Rhode Island	384
Metal bed springs—Making, remaking, renovation, and sale—New York	300
Methyl alcohol. (See Wood alcohol.)	
Midwifery—Practice of—Regulation—Arizona	15
Midwives—	
Qualifications necessary for license—New York	298
Registration—New York	298
Milk—	
(See also Communicable diseases; Dairy products; Dispensaries; Food; Pasteurization plants.)	
Certified—	
Production, handling, and sale—New Jersey	247
Standards for—Minnesota	188
Condensed—Manufacture and sale—Maryland	169
Condensed skimmed—	
Definition—Virginia	411
Sale—	
South Carolina	393
Virginia	411
Evaporated—Manufacture and sale—Maryland	169
Evaporated skimmed—Sale—South Carolina	393
Pasteurization—Connecticut	93
Preserved—Manufacture and sale—Maryland	169
Skim—By-product of dairy plants—Heating of, before feeding to domestic animals—New York	297
Milk and cream—	
Certified—Production, handling, and sale—New Jersey	248
Condemnation and disposal—New Jersey	257
Production, handling, and sale—Colorado	59
Taking samples of, for analysis—New Jersey	257
Milk regulation board—	
How constituted—Louisiana	141
Regulations by, authorized—Louisiana	141
Minnesota	188
Mississippi	189
Missouri	192
Montana	201
Morbidity reports—	
Botulism—New York	285
Cases presenting swelling suggesting mumps—By certain persons—Pennsylvania	377
Communicable diseases—	
By local health officers to State health department—Maryland	159
Colorado	22
In certain hospitals, asylums, and educational institutions—Pennsylvania	377
In State park sanitary districts—Ohio	360
Maine	145
Maryland	159
Missouri	192
Montana	201
North Dakota	304
Ohio	336
On dairy farms—New York	285
Food poisoning—New York	285
Industrial diseases—	
Colorado	22
Ohio	336

Morbidity reports—Continued.

	Page.
Influenza—	
Illinois	115
Oregon	373
South Dakota	397
Ophthalmia neonatorum—Ohio	344
Trachoma—Illinois	118
Tuberculosis—Maryland	159
Veneral diseases—	
Colorado	22
New Mexico	275
North Dakota	316
Ohio	345
Virginia	408
Mosquitoes—Prevention of breeding—Pennsylvania	380
Mumps—	
(See also Communicable diseases; Morbidity reports.)	
Cases presenting swelling suggestive of—Reports by certain persons—Pennsylvania	377

N.

Narcotic drugs. (See Drugs, habit-forming.)	
Naturalizations—Registration—South Dakota	402
New Jersey	244
New Mexico	275
New York	285
Night soil—	
(See also Excreta, human.)	
Disposal of, by use upon ground not used for growing vegetables which are eaten uncooked—Pennsylvania	379
Treatment of, when used on ground where vegetables which are eaten uncooked are grown—Pennsylvania	378
North Carolina	303
North Dakota	304
Nuisances—	
Abatement—	
In State park sanitary districts—Ohio	360
Montana	240
New York	299
Barber shops and barber schools declared to be, when—New Jersey	272
Definition—Montana	240
In fourth-class cities—Liens on land for expense of abating—New Jersey	274
Insanitary conditions declared to be—Missouri	200
Investigation—New York	299
Removal or correction of insanitary conditions—Missouri	200
Nurses—	
In hospitals, dispensaries, maternity homes, etc.—Colorado	57
Public health—	
Qualifications—California	18
Qualifications, powers, and duties—Montana	219
School—Employment—	
Delaware	95
Virginia	410
Nursing, public health—Regulations governing—South Dakota	398

O.

Occupational diseases. (See Industrial diseases.)	
Oral—Disposal—Pennsylvania	380
Offensive trades—	
Conduct—	
Buildings to be used in—Erection or alteration—District of Columbia	97
District of Columbia	97
Location—District of Columbia	97
Sanitary regulation—Pennsylvania	380

	Page.
Ohio-----	336
Oklahoma-----	372
Oleomargarine—Not made from milk or cream—Purchase by certain institutions prohibited—New York-----	297
Ophthalmia neonatorum—	
(See also Communicable diseases; Morbidity reports.)	
Investigation of cases—Ohio-----	344
Prevention—Prophylactic designated—Maine-----	156
Preventive treatment—	
New Mexico-----	275
Use of, in maternity hospitals—Ohio-----	350
Reports of cases—Ohio-----	344
Ordinances. (See Public health laws or ordinances; Public health regulations.)	
Oregon-----	373

P.

Pasteur Institute. (See Laboratory, State, and Pasteur Institute.)	
Pasteurization plants—	
Health certificates required from employees—Connecticut-----	93
Sanitary regulation—Connecticut-----	93
Pennsylvania-----	377
Pension fund for relief of employees of local boards of health—New Jersey-----	246
Pharmacists. (See Venereal diseases.)	
Philippine Islands-----	382
Physical directors—School—Employment—Virginia-----	410
Physical education—	
Course of study in, for common school pupils—Georgia-----	113
Courses in, for teachers—Virginia-----	410
Physicians—School—Employment—Virginia-----	410
Picnic grounds, public—Sanitary regulation—California-----	20
Placarding. (See Communicable diseases; Diphtheria; Influenza; Measles; Scarlet fever; Typhoid fever; Venereal diseases.)	
Plague, bubonic—	
(See also Communicable diseases; Morbidity reports.)	
Prevention and control—Report to legislature authorized of any necessary measures for—Massachusetts-----	176
Plumbing—	
Inspectors of—	
Appointment—New Jersey-----	244
Licenses—New Jersey-----	244
Installation—In State park sanitary districts—Ohio-----	360
Municipal ordinances and regulations relating to—Investigation as to advisability of standardizing—Massachusetts-----	186
Plans for—Submission and approval—Ohio-----	365
Regulation of—Maine-----	156
Poliomyelitis—	
(See also Communicable diseases; Morbidity reports.)	
Quarantine—Pennsylvania-----	377
Porto Rico-----	383
Poultry—	
(See also Fowl.)	
Feeding—Colorado-----	77
Soaked in water—Sale prohibited—Maryland-----	170
Prenatal and postnatal aid and care for mothers and children—Investigation by special commission—Massachusetts-----	178
Prisoners—	
Examination, treatment, and quarantine for venereal diseases—North Dakota-----	316
Infected with syphilis, gonorrhea, or pulmonary tuberculosis—Medical treatment—Massachusetts-----	177
Privies—	
(See also Toilets.)	
Act to prevent spread of disease from insanitary, not applicable in certain cases—North Carolina-----	303
Construction and cleaning—In State park sanitary districts—Ohio-----	360
Location, construction, and cleaning—Missouri-----	199

	Page.
Prostitution—	
Persons convicted of—Examination and treatment for venereal diseases—Delaware	95
Repression—Ohio	345
Public health laws or ordinances—Complaints for infractions of—Required to be indorsed "approved" by whom—Philippine Islands	382
Public health nurses. (<i>See Nurses.</i>)	
Public health nursing. (<i>See Nursing, public health.</i>)	
Public health purposes—Taxes for—Levying of—New Mexico	276
Public health regulations—Town—Making, publication, and approval—Massachusetts	179
Pupils—	
(<i>See also Communicable diseases.</i>)	
Admission to school following vaccination—Pennsylvania	378
Afflicted with certain communicable diseases or infested with lice—Exclusion from school—Pennsylvania	377
Dental inspection—Annual—South Carolina	392
Health examination—Virginia	410
Health, physical welfare, and physical inspection—Prescribing of rules governing—Delaware	95
In common schools—Course of study for, in physical education—Georgia	113
Instruction of, in health matters—Mississippi	190
Medical examination—Mississippi	190
Medical inspection—Annual—South Carolina	392
Medical treatment—Mississippi	190
Physical education—Virginia	410
Physical examination—	
Annual—Alabama	4
Colorado	81
Health officers authorized to make—Maryland	171
Ohio	347
Temporary vaccination certificates—Pennsylvania	378
Vaccination—Maryland	159
Q.	
Quarantine. (<i>See Communicable diseases; Diphtheria; Influenza; Measles; Poliomyelitis; Scarlet fever; Typhoid fever; Venereal diseases.</i>)	
Quarantine establishment, State—Creation of commission to negotiate transfer of, to United States—New York	293
R.	
Rags—Disinfection and sale—Colorado	92
Railway sanitary code—	
Declared part of regulations of State board of health—Missouri	200
Florida	98
Maine	158*
Refuse—	
Collection and disposal—In towns—New York	298
Disposal—	
In State park sanitary districts—Ohio	360
North Dakota	333
Systems of—Installation, alteration, or extension—North Dakota	327
Regulations. (<i>See Public health laws or ordinances; Public health regulations.</i>)	
Removal permits—	
Colorado	84
Return to issuing office—Massachusetts	186
Restaurants—	
Employees—Health certificates required of—South Carolina	394
Inspection—South Carolina	394
Sanitary regulation—South Carolina	394
Rhode Island	384
Rooming houses—	
Bedding—Colorado	77
Sewage disposal—Colorado	77
Towels—Colorado	77
Rummage sales—Articles at—Disinfection or cleaning required before sale—Montana	241

S.

	Page.
Sanatoriums. (<i>See Hospitals.</i>)	
Sanitary code—Adoption, when effective, and repealing clause—Ohio	371
Sanitary districts—Bonds—Issuance—Indiana	121
Sanitary equipment—Plans for—Submission and approval—Ohio	365
Sanitary inspectors—	
Appointment—New Jersey	244
Licenses—New Jersey	244
Of State park sanitary districts—Appointment—Ohio	360
Sanitary officers—	
(<i>See also Health commissioners; Health officers.</i>)	
Municipal—Appointment—Louisiana	141
Scarlet fever—	
(<i>See also Communicable diseases; Morbidity reports.</i>)	
Carriers—Alabama	3
Cleaning of premises—Alabama	3
Food—Receiving and sale—Alabama	3
Latent cases—Alabama	3
Placarding—Alabama	3
Quarantine—Alabama	3
Restrictions on adult members of infected household—Alabama	3
Restrictions on exposed children—Alabama	3
School attendance. (<i>See Communicable diseases; Influenza; Pupils; Smallpox; Trachoma.</i>)	
School books. (<i>See Communicable diseases.</i>)	
School children. (<i>See Pupils.</i>)	
School janitors. (<i>See Janitors, school.</i>)	
School medical inspectors. (<i>See Medical inspectors.</i>)	
School nurses. (<i>See Nurses.</i>)	
School physical directors. (<i>See Physical directors.</i>)	
School physicians. (<i>See Physicians.</i>)	
School-teachers. (<i>See Teachers.</i>)	
Schools—	
Annual inspection of and report on buildings and grounds in counties—	
Missouri	198
Chemical closets and dry closets in—Requirements pertaining to—Wisconsin	416
Closing of, because of communicable diseases—	
Missouri	192
Montana	201
North Dakota	304
Construction or alteration—Prescribing of rules governing—Delaware	95
Sanitary regulation—New Mexico	283
Sanitary requirements—	
Colorado	81
Montana	227
Seats for female employees—Manufacturing and mercantile establishments—	
Rhode Island	554
Secondhand clothing—Disinfection or cleaning required before sale—Montana	241
Secondhand goods—Disinfection and sale—Colorado	92
Sewage disposal—	
Biology of—Investigation—New Jersey	260
Colorado	80
Hotels and rooming houses—Colorado	77
In State park sanitary districts—Ohio	360
North Dakota	332
Regulation of, to prevent stream pollution—North Dakota	331
Regulations governing—New Mexico	280
Sewage disposal plants—Plans for—Preparation and submission—Montana	228
Sewage treatment works—Plans for—	
Preparation and submission—North Dakota	328
Submission and approval—Ohio	365
Sewer connections—	
In State park sanitary districts—Ohio	360
Louisiana	144
North Dakota	327
Required where possible—Pennsylvania	380
Sewer systems—Plans for—Preparation and submission—Montana	228

	Page.
Sewerage commissions—In first-class cities—Appointment, powers, and duties—	
Kentucky-----	128
Sewerage systems—	
Installation, alteration, or extension—North Dakota-----	327
Plans for—	
Preparation and submission—North Dakota-----	328
Submission and approval—Ohio-----	365
Shuttle, suction—Prohibited—Rhode Island-----	384
Slaughterhouses—	
Location, construction, maintenance, and operation—California-----	18
Sanitary regulation—Colorado-----	77
Smallpox—	
(See also Communicable diseases; Vaccination.)	
School attendance when present in community—Oregon-----	374
Sneezing and coughing—Nose and mouth to be covered—Ohio-----	369
Soda fountains—Sanitary regulation—	
Alabama-----	13
Ohio-----	367
Soft drinks. (See Beverages; Drinks.)	
South Carolina-----	392
South Dakota-----	397
Spitting—	
(See also Influenza.)	
Prohibited in public places—	
Missouri-----	200
Ohio-----	368
State institutions. (See Institutions.)	
State laboratory and Pasteur Institute. (See Laboratory, State, and Pasteur Institute.)	
State park sanitary districts—Sanitary regulations governing—Ohio-----	360
Stations—Railroad, etc.—Sanitary regulations governing—Colorado-----	83
Suction shuttle—Prohibited—Rhode Island-----	384
Swimming pools—	
Construction, alteration, operation, or maintenance—West Virginia-----	414
Construction, use, and sanitary regulation—Colorado-----	91
Swine. (See Animals.)	
T.	
Taxes for public-health purposes—Levyng of—New Mexico-----	276
Teachers—	
Courses in health examinations and physical education for—Virginia-----	410
Employment when infected with communicable disease prohibited—Colorado-----	81
Health certificate required as prerequisite to employment—South Carolina-----	392
Infected with tuberculosis or other communicable diseases—Prohibited from teaching—South Carolina-----	392
Physical examination—	
Health officers authorized to make—Maryland-----	171
Ohio-----	347
Tuberculous—Exclusion from school—North Dakota-----	304
Toilets—	
(See also Privies.)	
Construction and cleaning—In State park sanitary districts—Ohio-----	360
Location, construction, and maintenance—North Dakota-----	332
Manufacturing and mercantile establishments—Rhode Island-----	384
Towels—	
(See also Common towels.)	
Hotels—Colorado-----	77
Rooming houses—Colorado-----	77
Trachoma—	
(See also Communicable diseases; Morbidity reports.)	
Attendance at gatherings—Illinois-----	118
Duties of local health authorities—Illinois-----	118
Information to patient and members of household—Illinois-----	118
Isolation—Illinois-----	118
Precautions by patient—Illinois-----	118
Removal of cases to other health jurisdictions—Illinois-----	118

Trachoma—Continued.	Page.
Reports of cases—Illinois.....	118
School attendance—Illinois.....	118
Tuberculosis—	
(See also Animals; Communicable diseases; Hospitals; Janitors, school; Morbidity reports; Teachers.)	
Board and lodging of patients—Listing and recommendation of private institutions and dwellings for—New York.....	289
Care of cases of—Subsidy from State to cities and towns—Massachusetts.....	176
Hospital care for cases of—Time for providing of, by counties extended—Massachusetts.....	177
Procedures and precautions in cases of—Maryland.....	167
Reports of cases—Maryland.....	159
State aid to patients not bedridden—New York.....	289
Typhoid fever—	
(See also Communicable diseases; Morbidity reports.)	
Carriers—Control—California.....	17
Food—Restrictions on handling—California.....	17
Placarding—California.....	17
Quarantine—California.....	17
U.	
Uncinariasis—	
(See also Communicable diseases; Morbidity reports.)	
Special bureau of—Organization authorized—Porto Rico.....	383
Undertakers. (See Embalmers; Embalming.)	
Upholstered spring beds—Making, remaking, renovation, and sale—New York....	300
V.	
Vaccination—Smallpox—	
Admission of pupils to school following—Pennsylvania.....	378
Free for indigent persons—Oregon.....	374
Pupils—Maryland.....	159
Temporary certificates to pupils—Pennsylvania.....	378
Vegetables—Grown on farms irrigated with human sewage—Sale prohibited—Montana.....	220
Venereal diseases—	
(See also Assignment; Communicable diseases; Lewdness; Morbidity reports; Prisoners; Prostitution.)	
Advice by health authorities—North Dakota.....	316
Certificates of freedom from—	
North Dakota.....	316
Ohio.....	345
Virginia.....	408
Circular of information for patient—	
North Dakota.....	316
Virginia.....	408
Control—Periods of—North Dakota.....	316
Copy of law to be given patient—Virginia.....	408
Duties of health officers—Virginia.....	408
Duties of local health authorities—North Dakota.....	316
Examination of suspected cases—	
Ohio.....	345
Virginia.....	408
Examinations by health authorities—North Dakota.....	316
Exposure of others by infected person unlawful—	
North Dakota.....	316
Ohio.....	345
Virginia.....	408
Hospitalization—North Dakota.....	316
Information—	
To be confidential—Virginia.....	408
To be given patient—Ohio.....	345
Instructions to be given patient—	
Ohio.....	345
Virginia.....	408
Investigation of cases—Ohio.....	345

Venereal diseases—Continued.

	Page.
Isolation—	
New Mexico	275
North Dakota	316
Laboratory examinations—North Dakota	316
Placarding—North Dakota	316
Powers of health officers—Virginia	408
Prohibited occupations—North Dakota	316
Quarantine—	
North Dakota	316
Ohio	345
Virginia	408
Records—	
By druggists—	
North Dakota	316
Ohio	345
To be confidential—Ohio	345
Removal of cases to other health jurisdictions—	
North Dakota	316
Ohio	345
Reports—	
By druggists—	
North Dakota	316
Ohio	345
Virginia	408
To be confidential—	
North Dakota	316
Ohio	345
Virginia	408
Reports of cases. (See Morbidity reports.)	
Treatment—	
Periods of—North Dakota	316
Reports of discontinuance of—Ohio	345
Virginia	408
Vital statistics. (See Births; Deaths; Divorces; Marriages; Naturalizations.)	

W.

Wash rooms—For employees in certain industries—Kentucky	130
Water—Raw untreated—Use of, by pumping stations or water plants—Notice to patrons—Montana	223
Water-closets. (See Toilets.)	
Water connections—North Dakota	327
Water containers—Certain types of, prohibited—Montana	226
Water purification systems—Plans for—Preparation and submission—Montana	223
Water supplies—	
Analyses—Colorado	61
Direct connections between polluted water and safe drinking water prohibited—West Virginia	414
In State park sanitary districts—Ohio	360
Investigation—Montana	221
Plans for—Preparation and submission—	
Montana	223
North Dakota	324
Polluted—Prohibited—	
Missouri	198
Pennsylvania	350
Public—	
Plans for—Submission and approval—Ohio	365
Sanitary requirements for—North Dakota	327
Regulations governing—New Mexico	279
Report of use of by-pass permitting certain untreated water to pass into water mains—West Virginia	414
Samples of—Collection and analysis—Montana	221
Systems of—Installation, alteration, or extension—North Dakota	327

Water treatment works—Plans for—	Page.
Preparation and submission—North Dakota-----	324
Submission and approval—Ohio-----	365
Waters of the State—Pollution—Regulation and prohibition of—Rhode Island---	386
Waterworks—Operation—Monthly reports on—West Virginia-----	414
West Virginia-----	414
Whey—By-product of dairy plants—Heating of, before feeding to domestic ani-	
mals—New York-----	297
Wisconsin-----	416
Wood alcohol—	
Foods, drugs, and certain preparations or mixtures containing—Sale prohib-	
ited—New Jersey-----	259
Labeling—	
Massachusetts-----	186
Oklahoma-----	372
Preparations containing—Labeling—Massachusetts-----	186
Sale—Record to be kept—Oklahoma-----	372

ADDITIONAL COPIES

OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AT
25 CENTS PER COPY

PURCHASER AGREES NOT TO RESELL OR DISTRIBUTE THIS
COPY FOR PROFIT.—PUB. RES. 57, APPROVED MAY 11, 1922

